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Eastern Region
Southern Region

Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands Assessment

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Report I

The Eastern and Southern Regions

- This report is currently in the update process, incorporating new inventory data for 7 southern states recently released by USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit. These states include Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

  The demand for Report 1 has been tremendous. The Forest Service is currently exploring options for distributing the report using the internet and cdrom technology. For more information on the early successional and open lands assessment contact Dr. Trani-Griep at 540-265-5133 (mgriep/r8_gwjeff@fs.fed.us).

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Southern Region | 1720 Peachtree Road NW Atlanta, GA 30367-9102

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Date: July 22, 1999

Dear Reader:

Enclosed is Report One of the Region 8 and 9 Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands Assessment. In 1998, the Fisheries, Wildlife, and Range Units of both regional offices initiated an effort to assess the status and ecological significance of these communities in the eastern United States. The issue centered on the role of National Forests in sustaining early successional habitat conditions and associated plant and animal species. Report One is being issued now in order to provide information for the Forest Plan Revisions underway.

There are concerns that the species reliant upon these communities are declining in numbers. The habitat of these species is dependent upon disturbance, and there have been significant changes in disturbance regimes related to changes in long-term land use and forest management.

This report documents past and present levels of these communities within 33 states, as well as the distribution, composition, and ownership of forest within each state. Included also are forest composition and stand age class distribution data for 30 National Forests. Summary habitat relationships information are provided for 313 species in a database format; in-depth profiles for selected species are also presented that include current status, distribution, and trends in abundance. This report provides valuable information for the Forest Plan revision process and serves as a reference for cooperators.

Plans for Report Two include a qualitative review of disturbance and land-use changes in the eastern United States, descriptions of early successional and open land communities, and the distribution of these communities by physiographic province. The report will also include trends in avian demographics, additional species profiles, forest management schemes, and conservation strategies.

Thank you for you interest in the management of early successional and open land communities in the East. If you have specific questions regarding the information requested, please contact Dr. Margaret Trani-Griep at 540-265-5133 (mgriep/r8_gwjeff@fs.fed.us).

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Enclosure

Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands

Assessment for the Eastern and Southern Regions

United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service

Report I

September 2000

Acknowledgments

Several people assisted in bringing about the completion of this first report. I acknowledge my fellow steering committee members for their advice and counsel during the initial planning stages of the assessment: Glen Gaines, Steve Rickerson, Steve Kessler, John Lanier, Chuck Hunter, Dan Dessecker, Dick Degraaf, and Frank Thompson. Tom Darden, Director of Wildlife in the Southern Region, proposed the assessment and offered helpful suggestions during the design stage of the project along with several Region 8 and 9 Forest Service employees. Special thanks are extended to numerous individuals from various federal and state agencies, universities, and conservation organizations for their invaluable advice regarding concerns and issues they believed should be included in the assessment.

I would like to thank those who coordinated the production of this report. Christine Gunnels worked on virtually every stage of the document. Mike Donahue designed the species habitat database and was instrumental in supplying related content. Carla Dunn, Ampaporn Mattox, Andrew Lister, Kacie Ann Miller, Benjamin Handley, and Cristina Issem assisted with the tables, graphics, and map products. Species profiles were contributed by Dr. Michael Mengak, Ferrum College, Virginia; Michael Fies, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries; Stephen Sjogren, Hiawatha National Forest; and Christine Gunnels, Virginia Polytechnic and State University. Species life history information was researched by Jessica White, Julie Greggs, and Sara Talty of Hollins College.

Three Forest Analysis and Inventory Units provided current and historical information on the forests within the Eastern states. These include Noel Cost, Southern Research Station; Thomas Schmidt, North Central Forest Experiment Station; and Thomas Frieswyk, North Eastern Forest Experiment Station.

Finally, I would like to thank each National Forest within the Eastern and Southern Regions for providing forest inventory spreadsheets, species lists, and habitat relationships information.

Margaret Katherine Trani Griep

July 30, 1999

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Chapter 1. Introduction and Overview

An emerging issue in the Southern and Eastern Regions of the U. S. Forest Service is the role of National Forests in sustaining early successional habitat conditions and associated plant and animal species. For this reason, the Forest Service initiated an effort to assess the ecological significance of early successional and open land communities within the eastern United States (Fig. 1.1).

This assessment documents past and present levels of these communities, describes early successional and open land plant communities, documents the role of disturbance and land-use changes in the provision of these habitats, and presents species-specific accounts for the taxa dependent upon those habitats. The assessment provides a valuable reference document for key audiences including the Washington and Regional Office leadership, Forest Supervisors, and interested cooperators.

The decision was made to split the assessment into two reports that would be distributed to each forest and cooperators for those forests involved in plan revision. Each report will be combined into a peer-reviewed white paper and final general technical report. The expected compilation date is late 1999.

This is report 1 of the assessment. It presents a synopsis of a magnitude of information supplied by Forest Inventory and Analysis, National Forest Systems, and many other sources. Chapter 1 presents an overview of the concerns for early successional species and their habitats from changing disturbance regimes and land-use, and concludes with a discussion of the role these habitats provide in the provision of biodiversity. Chapter 2 provides the distribution of forest types by age class, stand size class, and ownership for 33 eastern states; the composition of forest types throughout those states; and a temporal comparison between past and present levels of early successional forest. Chapter 3 examines forest type composition and stand age class distribution for each National Forest in Region 8 and 9. Chapter 4 presents species profiles for the Hispid Cottonrat, New England Cottontail, Sharp-tailed Grouse, and Bog Turtle. These profiles include life history, status, and general trends in abundance relating to habitat. Chapter 5 comprises the species habitat relationships database for early successional and open land species occurring in the east. The database includes birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians, invertebrates, and plants. Summary information is provided for 313 species.

The second report will include a qualitative review of disturbance and land-use changes in the eastern United States. It will also describe different types of early successional and open land communities, the distribution of early successional forest by physiographic area, and the trends in forest conversion relating to land use and population growth. Report 2 will also include trends in avian demographics, additional species profiles, and conservation strategies.

The early successional and open lands assessment is administered by Dr. Margaret Trani-Griep, Wildlife Habitat Relationships Coordinator, Southern Region. A steering committee oversees the assessment content, methodology, and production. Committee members include: Dr. Richard DeGraaf, North Eastern Research Station; Dan Dessecker, The Ruffed Grouse Society; Glen Gaines, Region 8 Fisheries, Wildlife, and Range Unit; Chuck Hunter, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Steve Kessler, Region 9 Fish, Wildlife, Rare Plants; John Lanier, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department; Steve Rickerson, Region 8 Fisheries, Wildlife, and Range Unit; and Dr. Frank Thompson, North Central Research Station.

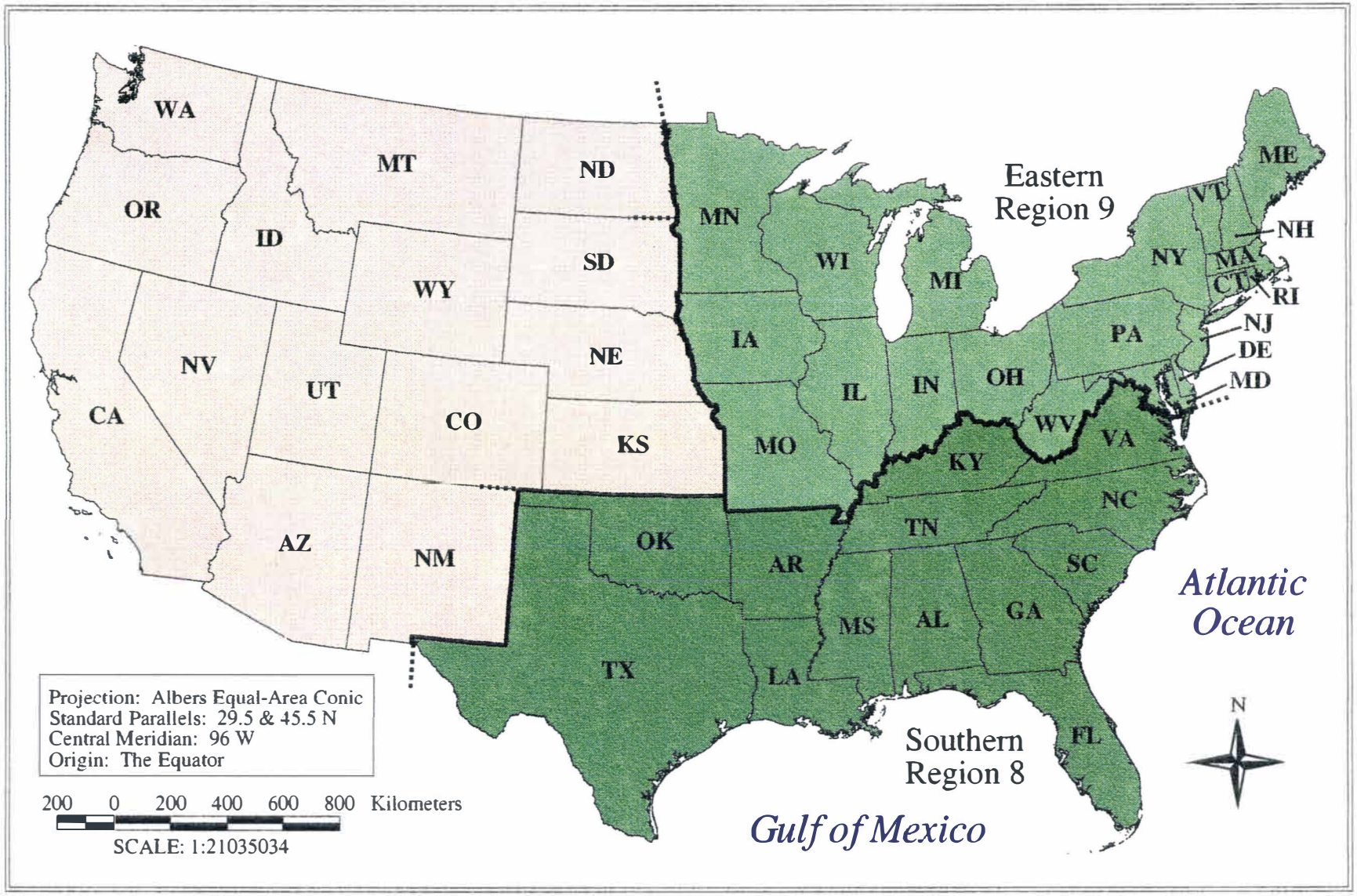

Figure 1.1. The location of Region 8 and 9 of the U. S. Forest Service within the Continental United States.

Additional contacts are involved with various aspects of the assessment, representing federal and state agencies, universities, research station, and nongovernment organizations.

For more information on the early successional and open land assessment contact Dr. Trani-Griep at 540-265-5133 (mgriep/r8_gwjeff@fs.fed.us).

Background

There are many different types of early successional and open land communities. These include the early stages of forest regeneration, shrubland, semi-forested habitats (savannas, glades, barrens, and old-field habitat); fire-dependent communities; and open land communities typically embedded within forested landscapes (e.g., high elevation balds). It also includes grasslands and agricultural lands. Each community type has different structural characteristics, species composition, and related successional pathways. Open lands within and adjacent to forested landscapes contain many of the structural and compositional attributes also valuable to many early successional species.

Many of these communities follow a disturbance and are ephemeral, changing as a result of forest growth. Other communities are dependent on repeated disturbances to maintain habitat. Disturbance from fire, wind, insects and disease, timber harvest, and other land use practices have contributed to the composition and structure of present day forests, particularly the availability and distribution of early successional habitat. Within the last 200 years, there have been significant changes in the disturbance patterns of these forests due to changes in land use and forest management.

In North America, humans have altered the disturbance patterns for hundreds of years. Changes in land-use activities have resulted in shifts in species populations. For example, Native American and early European American burning maintained savannas; active fire exclusion policy has allowed these areas to grow to dense forests. In some areas, species are becoming endangered, extirpated, or extinct as a result (Oliver and Larson 1996).

Forested habitats in New England have increased substantially over the last century. The proportion of land in New Hampshire covered by forests increased by 40% during 1880 to1980 (Litvaitis 1993). This increase arose from region-wide farm abandonment and the subsequent colonization of these lands by second-growth forests. During this time, populations of New England cottontails (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*) decreased from a continuous distribution throughout 60% of New Hampshire to fragmented populations that occupied less than 20% of the state. Bobcats (*Felis rufus*) responded functionally to the changes in cottontail abundance. In addition, 18 of the 26 species of migratory passerines that nest in the forests of northern New England also declined during the period their populations were monitored from 1934 to 1987 (Litvaitis 1993). Eight (44%) of the species that declined are associated with early successional habitats, and these species consistently exhibited population declines during the 1950's.

There have also been concerns for other species dependent upon early successional habitat. Many of these species are federally listed, have viability concerns, or are species of concern (Table 1.1). Many of the forest dwelling species that are declining specialize in early successional forest habitats (Thompson and Dessecker 1997). These habitats provide food, cover,

Table 1.1. Early successional and open land species within the eastern United States with Partners in Flight concern scores 22 or above. Source: Partners in Flight, January 1998.

Scientific Name	Common Name	States with High Concern Scores [a]
Aimophila aestivalis	Bachman's sparrow	AL,AR,FL,LA,KY,GA,IL,IN,MO,MS,TX, NC,OH,OK,SC,TN,WV
Aimophila cassinii	Cassins's sparrow	TX
Ammodramus bairdii	Baird's sparrow	MN
Ammodramus henslowii	Henslow's sparrow	CT,DE,KY,IL,IN,MA,MI,MN,MO,NJ,NY, OH,PA,TN,VA,VT,WI,WV
Ammodramus savannarum	Grasshopper sparrow	
Ammospiza leconteii	LeConte's sparrow	MI,MN,WI
Anthus spragueii	Sprague's pipit	MN
Aphelocoma coerulescens	Florida Scrub Jay	FL
Asio flammeus	Short-eared owl	
Bonasa umbellus	Ruffed grouse	MN
Bartramia longicauda	Upland sandpiper	
Buteo regalis	Ferruginous hawk	TX,OK
Calcarius ornatus	Chestnut-collared longspur	MN
Circus cyaneus	Northern harrier	
Colinus virginianus	Northern bobwhite	AL,KY,GA,MD,MO,MS,TX,NC,SC,TN
Dendroica discolor	Prairie warbler	AL,AR,CT,LA,KY,GA,IL,IN,MD,MO,NC, NJ,OH,OK,RI,SC,TN,VA,WV
Dendroica kirtlandi	Kirtlands's warbler	MI
Dendroica pensylvanica	Chestnut-sided warbler	MA,ME,NC,NH,VT
Dolichonyx oryzivorus	Bobolink	MI,IL,IN,OH,VT,WI
Eremophila alpestris	Horned lark	
Grus canadensis	Sandhill crane	MN,MS
Icteria virens	Yellow-breasted chat	OK
Lanius excubitor	Northern shrike	
Lanius ludovicianus migrans	Migrant loggerhead shrike	FL,TX,OK
Meleagris gallopavo	Eastern wild turkey	
Muscivora forficata	Scissor-tailed flycatcher	AR,TX,OK
Numenius americanus	Long-billed curlew	TX,OK
Oporomis philadelphia	Mourning warbler	
Passerculus sandwichensis	Savannah sparrow	
Pedioecetes phasianellus	Sharp-tailed grouse	
Phasianus colchicus	Ring-necked pheasant	
Pooecetes gramineus	Vesper sparrow	
Scolopax minor	American woodcock	
Spiza americana	Dickcissel	LA,KY,IL,MN,MO,OH,WI
Spizella pusilla	Field sparrow	KY,IN,MD,MO,OH,OK,TN,VA,WV
Sturnella magna	Eastern meadowlark	
Sturnella neglecta	Western meadowlark	
Thyromanes bewickii altus	Appalachian Bewick's wren	
Tympanuchus cupido	Greater prairie chicken	IL,IN,MN,MO,TX,OK
Tympanuchus pallidicinctus	Lesser prairie chicken	TX,OK,WI
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	
Vermivora chrysoptera	Golden-winged warbler	CT,KY,MI,GA,IL,IN,MA,MD,MN,NC,NJ, NY,OH,PA,TN,VA,VT,WI,WV
Vermivora pinus	Blue-winged warbler	AL,CT,DE,KY,MI,GA,IN,MA,MN,NC,NJ, NY,OH,OK,RI,TN,VA,VT,WV
Vireo griseus	White-eyed vireo	AR,KY,TN

and nest sites for a variety of associated plants and animals (including birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians). Some of these species are habitat obligates while others are generalists that use a wide range of habitats.

Probst and Thompson (1996) found that of the 187 species of midwestern neotropical migratory birds for which there was a high degree of management concern, 95 used shrub-sapling or young forest habitats to some degree during the breeding season. There are also concerns that grassland and open land bird species are declining in many areas. For example, Michigan open lands have historically consisted of pine barrens, agricultural areas, open wetlands, aspen clearcuts, and alvar areas. Within the state, declines in populations of open land avifauna have paralleled declines in other regions as land use practices change and natural succession takes place in a fire-free system (Probst and Weinrich 1993). Since the turn of the century, fire suppression and active reforestation has substantially reduced the amount of open-land habitat available to wildlife.

Historic Land Use Patterns and Human Disturbance in the Eastern Woodlands

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The landscape of the eastern woodlands has been altered repeatedly and in varying degrees by human activity for thousands of years. The forests of today are not the forests of 100 years ago, which were different in turn from those of 250 and 2000 years ago. Landscape modification has been the result of natural events as well as adapting the environment to adjust to changing human needs.

Human occupation of the region began approximately 10,000 years ago. Initial populations were low and relied on hunting and gathering for food procurement. Methods of food gathering included the use of fire, opportunistically or intentionally set, which modified the landscape. While little or no archaeological evidence exists for the use of fire dating to the earliest inhabitants, historical documentation on the use of fire by Native Americans at the time of European contact does exist (Steen 1992). Fire was used to create habitat for desired game species such as white tailed deer, as a hunting practice to herd game, and to increase the production of soft mast species such as blueberries, blackberries and other plants suitable for human consumption (Degraaf and Miller 1996).

Native American reliance on wood as a fuel resource, coupled with the modification of certain areas by fire, created a continuously changing mosaic of land ranging from dense forest with thick undergrowth, to park-like openings and grasslands of varying sizes. The introduction of agriculture between 1000 and 1500 years ago further modified prehistoric land usage. Areas were cleared for fields and food production. Historic documentation of Native American lands estimate that less than one per cent of the total land base was used for domestic food production (Whitney 1994). Land clearing for habitation and fuel wood collection was described as large as 25 - 30 leagues in some areas of New England (Whitney 1994). Horticulture supplemented traditional food procurement practices of the past, further adding to the mosaic of land use patterns.

European colonization of the region resulted in major land use modifications at an accelerated rate. The predominant view that emerged during the 1600's was that the forests were virtually limitless and the best use of the land was for agriculture. For the first half of the eighteenth century, the conversion of land use from forest to agricultural production was slow. Colonists cleared forests by using non-technical methods, felling trees with an axe or by girdling trees. It is estimated that approximately one man-month was needed for each acre of mature forest cleared (MacCleery 1992).

After the middle 1700's, this pace increased rapidly. By 1820, less than 25% of the original forest were left on land that was suitable for agricultural production (Raup 1967). During this time, the majority of the wood removed from the forest was used for energy. Virtually all cooking and heating was done in inefficient fireplaces. The average per capita fuelwood use per household during the colonial period was 4.5 cords (MacCleery 1992).

Another use for wood was the numerous iron-making furnaces. By the late 1700's, hundreds of ironworks were producing a thousand tons or more of iron per year. A thousand ton ironworks required 20,000-30,000 acres of forest for sustainability. Approximately 5-6 million total acres nationally were used in these ironworks, dramatically effecting local forests. It is estimated that during the 1800's, the iron industry used approximately 2% of the wood products produced in the nation (MacCleery 1992).

Although the iron industry had a substantial local impact, it did not compare to the vast clearing of land that was taking place for agricultural practices. Land that was considered unsuitable for agriculture was often used to supply areas with wood that was used for construction, ship building, and other industries. Timber became a major export product. In New England, Maine and New York became the major exporters of timber to England for the construction of ships and to the British West Indies for the building of casks for the sugar industry (Yahner 1996).

A reduction in fuelwood use began in 1820 with the invention of the cast iron stove which produced a comparable amount of heat as a fireplace with approximately 1/4 the amount of fuel (Fletcher 1950). In southern New England, coal-burning stoves were utilized during the middle 1800's, reducing the need for wood fuel consumption. Shortages of wood were reported in New England beginning in the middle 1800's. With the continued expansion of Euro-American population into the western frontier, the New England region saw a decline in population. Lands were revegetated by the rapidly growing eastern white pine (Fisher 1918).

Westward expansion proved to be a dramatic influence on the landscape. Cropland grew by 56 million acres from 1800 to 1850. Pasture and hayfield growth during this same time period is estimated at approximately 110 million acres; the conversion was primarily forested lands. Water powered mills and farms began as settlers moved west. Farmers were clearing forests to create pasture for sheep and cattle. These animals provided meat and hides to a growing eastern population. Between 1850 and 1910, forested land was cleared at an average rate of 13.5 square miles per day (MacCleery 1992). With the westward expansion came the need for transportation routes. Initially rivers were the major routes for the moving of people and goods, with wooden river boats and steamboats as major carriers. Wood was used as the primary source for steam production. A 1840 record states that 900,000 cords of wood (one-fifth of all fuelwood sold) was used to produce steam for river navigation (MacCleery 1992). In the early 1800's railways began being constructed. Between 1850 and 1910, railways accounted for one-fourth of the country's total timber consumption. By 1900, 20 million acres of forest land was cleared annually for the upkeep of the nations rail system.

Large portions of the mountainous regions in the eastern United States came under federal ownership and protection during the early 1900's with the creation of the National Forest Service system. The change in ownership from private to public possession brought about significant changes in land use for these areas. Land that had been previously cleared in huge tracts now fell under federal protection. Denuded and barren lands at the headwaters of navigable waterways were the primary focus for protective measures enacted by what was to become the Forest Service. The Weeks Act of 1911 was the legislative vehicle for the creation of the National Forest system. Grazing was banned on forest preserves (Steen 1976).

The harvesting of timber was regulated for the first time, and many national forests became game preserves. Farm acreage declined in counties where federal agencies began acquiring lands. In the south, virgin forests comprised 30% of the land acquired in the first 5

years of the National Forest system (Yarnell 1998). On newly acquired land, previous clearcutting and abandoned farms created vast areas of even-aged forests (Yarnell 1998).

Multiple use management promoted timber production and harvesting, water, range, recreation, wildlife, research and fire prevention and control. These policies aided in the conversion of clearcut and farmed lands into renewed forests. The eastern forests suffered massive alteration as a result of the chestnut blight. As much as 30 to 40% of dry sites on the George Washington National Forest were composed of chestnut. Between 1910 and 1925, this species was practically eliminated by blight (Satterhwaite 1993). During the blight many forests attempted to harvest merchantable chestnut before the demise of the species. During the Great Depression years, reforestation projects increased on federal lands with programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corp and Works Progress Administration. During World War II, timber harvesting was increased to meet increased demand. Timber stand improvements and reforestation projects declined (Yarnell 1998). Extractive industries for timber and minerals reemerged in the southern Appalachians as well during the war. After the war, the emphasis on extractive industries declined to some extent, although multiple use management practices created forest of varying age classes and denser undergrowth with fire suppression being a primary management objective. Today land managers apply ecosystem management techniques to forest resources, which will again alter the landscape for the future forests of the east.

In the next report, the eastern woodlands will be divided into subregions and the history of land use patterns will be examined in greater detail.

The Role of Early Successional Habitats to Biological Diversity

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The provision of both early successional and open land communities contributes to biological diversity. Early successional habitats, whether young forest, grassland, shrubland, wetland, or other community are important elements of the landscape. Biodiversity is dynamic and constantly changing; many changes are subtle and often hard to recognize, such as gradual alterations in the genetic composition of populations of plants and animals as they adapt to changes in their environment. Other changes are dramatic, such as the rapid change in the biodiversity of a landscape after a catastophic fire, flood, or event.

Because species of plants and animals utilize different communities of varying ages and structures, providing a number of successional stages on a tract of land may increase biological diversity by increasing the number of species likely to occupy that tract. Habitat management always involves a trade-off between species that may benefit from the management practice and those that will not. Whether this increase in local species richness represents an overall increase in biological diversity is a question of geographic scale. If a species or community that declines due to a particular management action is more rare or imperiled than the ones that benefit, or if the manipulation eliminates one of the few occurrences of a species, community, or ecological process, then biological diversity is reduced. Conversely, if the management action eliminates or reduces an element that is common elsewhere in the landscape, but provides an opportunity for an imperiled element of the landscape to increase, the biological diversity of that landscape is more secure.

Biodiversity can be separated into four categories. ***Genetic diversity***; the variety of genetic material carried by a particular organism, or population of organisms is the finest level of biodiversity. ***Species diversity*** refers to the variety of living organisms found living in one place. ***Ecological diversity*** refers to the variety of species and ecological processes that occur in different physical settings (Szaro and Shapiro, 1990). ***Landscape diversity*** is the combined topographic, floral and faunal diversity found across a large area of land.

Biological diversity is critical to continued landscape health; it declines with the elimination, reduction, or degradation of natural communities. As biological diversity declines, ecosystems become less stable and unlikely to recover natural processes after disturbance. Natural communities that once covered large areas have, and continue to be, reduced to fragments or scattered occurrences. For example, the midwestern tall grass prairies that once covered more than 400,000 acres have been reduced to about 1% of their original occurrence.

The United States maintains substantial tracts of land in the public domain; enhancing biodiversity through the conservation of species and ecosystems is mandated by federal law. National Forests and National Grasslands provide opportunities for maintaining biological diversity. These areas total approximately 770,000 square km (Norse 1986), providing habitat for thousands of species. The Forest Service has been entrusted with management of all aspects of the National Forest System. A large part of the land stewardship role of the Forest Service is

the conservation of biological diversity through planning, management, and research. Federal regulations such as the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act of 1960, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 have helped to further define the role of the Forest Service. The Forest Service strives to provide an array of ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species may be conserved, maintaining viable populations of all native and desirable non-native species of fish, wildlife, and plants. The diversity of habitats and species on National Forest lands places the agency in key role for the future provision of all elements of biological diversity.

Chapter 2. Forest Inventory and Analysis State Data

The Forest Inventory and Analysis Database

Introduction: Forest and related resource inventories are conducted by the U.S. Forest Service to provide the quantitative base necessary for making sound management, conservation, and stewardship decisions. Inventory information has guided the management of publicly-owned National Forest Land.

For over 50 years, periodic forest inventories are conducted for every state in the United States. Each year, over 60 million acres (24.3 million ha) of forest land are inventoried in the United States by FIA. In the east, these inventories are conducted every five to 15 years. Inventory findings are written into a series of statistical and analytical reports published by the regional USDA Forest Service Experiment Stations. For Region 8, these stations include the Southern Research Station located in Asheville, NC. and Starkville, MS. For Region 9, these stations include the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station located in Radnor, PA. and the North Central Forest Experiment Station located in St. Paul, MN.

Core tables present basic timber resource information in a manner allowing comparisons of the forest resources in different states on timber volume, growth, and removals.

National standards and definitions have guided Forest inventories. Forest Inventory and Analysis has played an integral role in the orderly inventory of the nation's forest and related resources.

Sampling and Estimation Procedures: Each state inventory begins with the interpretation of an aerial-photo sample that classifies the land by various photo classes based on land-use. For forested land, detailed classes are defined based on forest type, volume per acre, stand size, stand density, ownership, and stand age. Ground plots are then taken to adjust the aerial photo sample for changes since the date of photography, to correct misclassification, and to obtain estimates that can not be made from the aerial photography. The photo classification of these ground plots, together with the area estimates from the photo sample, is used to assign area expansion factors to all ground plots. These expansion factors are used to expand values observed on the plot from a per acre basis to a population basis. An area expansion factor is basically the area (in acres) that the plot represents for estimation purposes.

FIA plots are designed to cover a one-acre sample area. Various arrangements of fixed radius and variable radius (prism) sample points are used to select sample trees to be measured. Plots may be new (never measured before) or may be remeasurement plots taken during the previous inventory. For all plots, several observations are recorded for each sample tree, including its diameter at breast height (DBH), species, and other measurements used to predict tree volume, growth rate, and quality. The items in the plot record are either observations of a specific condition at the plot center (e.g. ownership) or estimates of average conditions on the acre (e.g. basal area) sampled by the plot. These measurements form the basis of the data on the tree records in the Forest Inventory and Analysis Eastwide Database.

Accuracy Standards: Forest Inventory plans are designed to meet sampling error standards for area, volume, growth and removals provided in the Forest Service Handbook. These standards, along with other guidelines, are aimed at obtaining comprehensive and comparable information on timber resources for all parts of the country. In the east, FIA inventories are commonly designed to meet the specified sampling errors at the State level at the 67 percent confidence limit (one standard error). A three- percent error per one million acres of timberland is the maximum allowable sampling error. FIA inventories provide reliable estimates for large sampling areas.

Stand Age Estimates for Mixed-aged Plots: Stand age for some states may have been estimated for mixed-age plots using the volume-age relationships for the ATLAS model used for the 1995 RPA Assessment update. These volume-age relationships for a given volume per acre predict age. Different volume-age relationships are used depending on forest type and site class. Forest types that this may have been applied to include planted pine, natural pine, oak-pine, upland hardwood, and bottomland hardwood. Site classes are separated into three groups: high (greater that 85 cubic feet per acre), medium (50-85 cubic feet per acre), and low (less than 50 cubic feet per acre). For the two hardwood types, the same volume-age relationship was used for all sites. The Southern Research Station is currently applying this model for select southern states with relatively large percentages of mixed age class forests.

Definition of Terms Used in the Forest Inventory and Analysis Tables and Figures

Forest Land Classes

Forest land – Land at least 10 percent stocked by forest trees of any size, or formerly having such tree cover, and not currently developed for nonforest uses; land currently growing forest trees of any size with a total stocking value of at least 16.7, or land formerly forested, currently capable of becoming forest land, not currently developed for nonforest uses. (Unimproved roads, trails, stream, and clearing within forest areas are classified as forest land if they are less than120 feet wide.) Minimum area considered for classification is 1 acre. Forest land is divided into timberland, reserved timberland, and woodland:

> ***Timberland*** - Forest land that is producing, or is capable of producing crops of industrial wood and that is not withdrawn from timber utilization. Timberlands are considered capable of producing 20 cubic feet of industrial wood per acre per year. This includes all land formerly called commercial forest land.
>
> ***Reserved timberland*** – Public timberland withdrawn from timber utilization through statutes or administrative regulations.
>
> ***Woodland*** – Forest land incapable of yielding crops of industrial wood because of adverse site conditions.

Ownership Classes - Legal owner of the land that the plot was taken on at the time of inventory. These include:

Forest Industry - Lands owned by companies or individuals operating wood-using plants.

National Forest - Lands owned or administered by USDA Forest Service, National Forest System, including experimental areas.

Other public - Lands managed by public agencies other than the Forest Service. These lands include those owned or administered by the Bureau of Land Management; tribal lands held in fee by the federal government but administered for Indian tribal groups; and Indian trust allotments. This also includes military reservations, USDI Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Corps of Engineers lands; lands owned by state governments, or lands leased by these agencies for more than 50 years.

Other private - Lands owned by an individual who operates a farm; lands owned by private corporations (other than forest industry or farming); and lands owned by other private individuals.

Forest Type Groups -The predominant forest type of the area, based on the tree species forming a plurality of all living stocking within the stand. The forest types of the eastern United States are presented in Fig. 2.1.

White - Red - Jack Pine: Forests in which white pine, red pine or jack pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include jack pine, red pine, white pine, white pine-hemlock, hemlock, scotch pine, and ponderosa pine. Common associates include hemlock, birch, and maple. The species composition of this forest type varies. In the Northeast, white pine predominates; red and jack pines are the common pine of the North Central region.

Spruce - Fir: Forests in which spruce or true firs, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include balsam fir, black spruce, red spruce-balsam fir, northern white-cedar, tamarack, white spruce, Norway spruce, larch, and red spruce. Common associates include maple, birch, and hemlock. The spruce-fir and white-red-jack pine forests form an important component of the softwood forests of the east. The spruce-fir-forests of the Northeast an important source of pulpwood in that region.

Longleaf-Slash Pine: Forests in which longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include longleaf pine and slash pine. Common associates include oak, hickory and gum. Longleaf-slash pine forests, which account for less than 25% of the southern pine type acreage, are found in states bordering the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; concentrated areas occurring in Florida and Georgia.

Loblolly - Shortleaf Pine: Forests in which loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, or other southern yellow pines, except longleaf or slash pine, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, sand pine, eastern red cedar, pond pine, spruce pine, pitch pine and table-mountain pine. Common associates include oak, hickory and gum. The loblolly-shortleaf pine forests account for more than one-half of the 96 million acres of conifer-bearing forests in the East.

Oak - Pine: Forests in which hardwoods, usually upland oaks, constitute a plurality of the stocking but in which pines account for 25 to 50 percent of the stocking. Species include white pine-northern red oak-wash, eastern red cedar-hardwood, longleaf pine-scrub oak, shortleaf pine-oak, Virginia pine-southern red oak, loblolly pine-hardwood, slash pine-hardwood, and other oak-pine. Common associates include gum, hickory, and yellow poplar. The concentration of oak-pine forests are in the South, resulting from selective harvesting of natural pine forests.

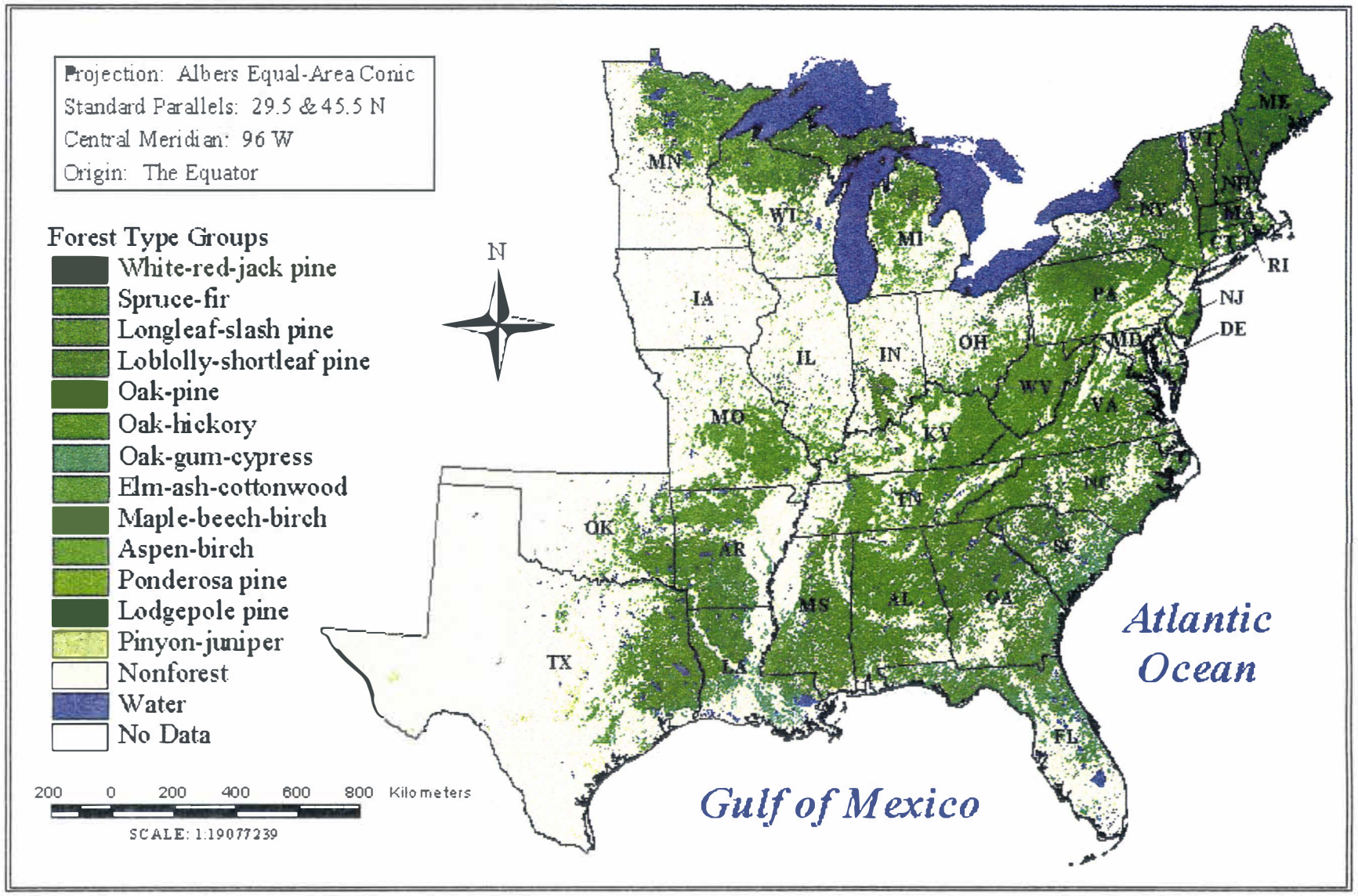


Figure 2.1. Forest type groups of the eastern United States derived from digital satellite imagery. (Source: Forest Service Research, 1999).

Oak - Hickory: Forests in which upland oaks or hickory, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking, except where pines account for 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand would be classified oak-pine. Species include post oak, black oak or bear oak, chestnut oak, white oak-red oak-hickory, white oak, northern red oak, yellow poplar-white oak-northern red oak, southern scrub oak, sweetgum-yellow poplar, and mixed central hardwoods. Common associates include yellow poplar, elm, maple, and black walnut.

Oak - Gum - Cypress: Bottomland forests in which tupelo, blackgum, sweetgum, oaks, or southern cypress, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking, except where pines account for 25 to 50 percent, in which case the stand would be classified as oak - pine. Species include swamp chestnut oak-cherrybark oak, sweetgum-Nuttall oak-willow oak, sugarberry-American elm-green ash, overcup oak-water hickory, atlantic white cedar, baldcypress-water tupelo, sweetbay-swamp tupelo-red maple and palm-mangrove-other tropical. Common associates include cottonwood, willow, ash, elm, hackberry, and maple. The oak-gum cypress forests are important to the southern hardwood industry. Much of this forest type has been lost by the conversion of bottomlands to agriculture.

Elm - Ash - Cottonwood: Forests in which elm, ash, or cottonwood, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include black ash-American elm-red maple, river birch-sycamore, cottonwood, willow, sycamore-pecan-American elm, red maple-lowland, and mixed lowland hardwoods. Common associates include willow, sycamore, beech, and maple. Elm-ash-cottonwood forests are bottomland forests and wetland areas in the Southern, North Central, Northeast and Great Plains regions. White ash, a commercially valuable species in this type, is used for specialty wood products.

Maple -Beech - Birch: Forests in which maple, beech, or yellow birch, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include sugar maple-beech-yellow birch, black cherry, black walnut, red maple-northern hardwood, red maple-upland, northern hardwood-reverting field, and mixed northern hardwoods. Common associates include hemlock, elm, basswood, and white pine. Maple-beech-birch forests are found in the Northeast and North Central regions. These forests have expanded in acreage in recent years and contain valuable hardwood species (e.g., sugar maple and birch) used for wood products.

Aspen - Birch: Forests in which aspen or birch, singly or in combination, constitute a plurality of the stocking. Species include aspen, paper birch, gray birch, and balsam poplar. The majority of aspen-birch forests are in the North Central. This forest type is comprised of pioneer species that occur after disturbances such as fires, abandoned agricultural areas, and removal of other forest types. This type is a major source of fiber for the pulpwood and waferboard industries in the North.

Stand-Size Classes

Stand size class – A classification of forest land based on the predominant stocking by the size of all live trees present on each forested condition. More detailed information on how stand size class was determined from plot data in a particular state can be obtained directly from the FIA project responsible for the inventory. Stand size class is often used describe forest structure and age. Four classes are generally recognized:

Seedling-Sapling - Stands with a live stocking value of at least 16.7 on which more than 50 percent of the stocking is in trees less than 5" DBH. Seedlings are described as live trees of commercial species less the 1.0" DBH that are expected to survive and develop. Saplings are described as live trees 1.0" to less than 5.0" DBH.

Poletimber - Stands with a live stocking value of at least 16.7 on which more than 50 percent of the stocking is in trees 5" DBH or larger, and the stocking of sawtimber size trees is less than the stocking of poletimber size trees. The DBH range for poletimber trees is from 5.0" to 8.9" for softwoods and from 5.0' to 10.9" for hardwoods.

Sawtimber - Stands with a live stocking value of at least 16.7 on which more than 50 percent of the stocking is in trees 5" DBH or larger, and the stocking of sawtimber size trees is equal to or greater than the stocking of poletimber size trees. Sawtimber trees are 9" DBH or larger for softwoods, and 11" DBH or larger for hardwoods.

Non-stocked – Stands with an all live stocking value of less than 16.7. (See "Stocking") Areas that are classed non-stocked are often abandoned farm lands that are reverting to a forested condition.

Miscellaneous

Growing-stock trees - Live sawtimber-size trees of commercial species containing at least a 12-foot log, or two noncontiguous saw logs each 8 ft or longer, meeting minimum grade requirements (hardwoods must qualify as a log grade of either 3 or 4; softwoods must qualify as a log grade 3) with at least one-third of the gross board-foot volume (International 1/4" rule) between a one foot stump and the minimum saw-log top being sound, or a live tree below sawtimber size that will prospectively qualify under the above standards.

Stand age - The age (in years) of the stand the plot is in. Stand age is determined for each forested condition.

Stocking – A measurement of the extent to which the growth potential of the site is utilized by trees or preempted by vegetation cover. Stocking is determined by comparing the stand density in terms of number of trees or basal area with a specified standard. Full stocking is 100 percent of the stocking standard.

The States of Region 8

There are 13 states that comprise Region 8 of the USDA Forest Service. These states extend from Virginia in the north, southward to Florida, and westward to Texas and Oklahoma.

The entire state list includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The tables derived from Forest Inventory and Analysis are presented in Appendix A. The figures for each state are presented alphabetically in the following pages.

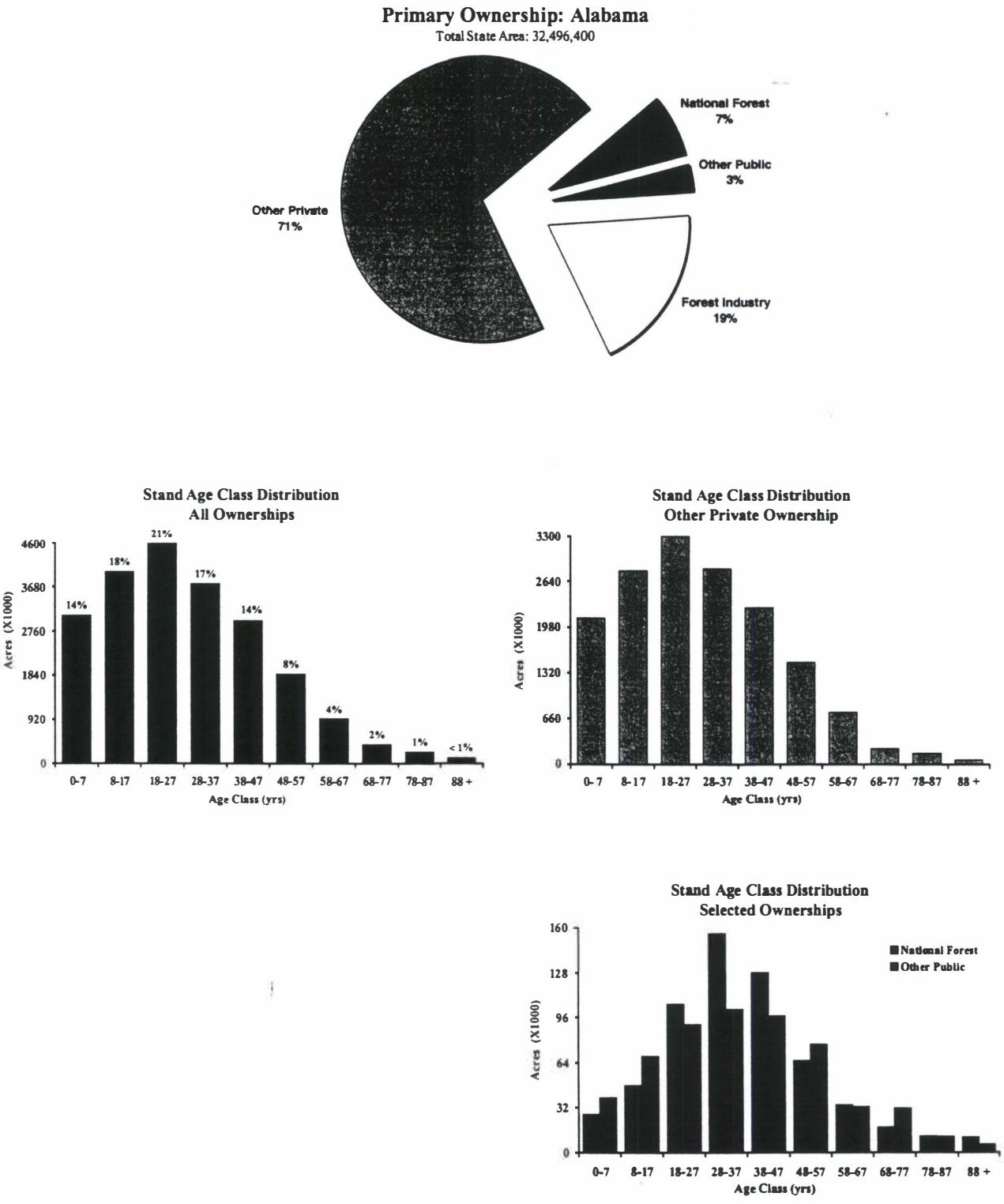


Figure 2.2. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Alabama, 1990. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

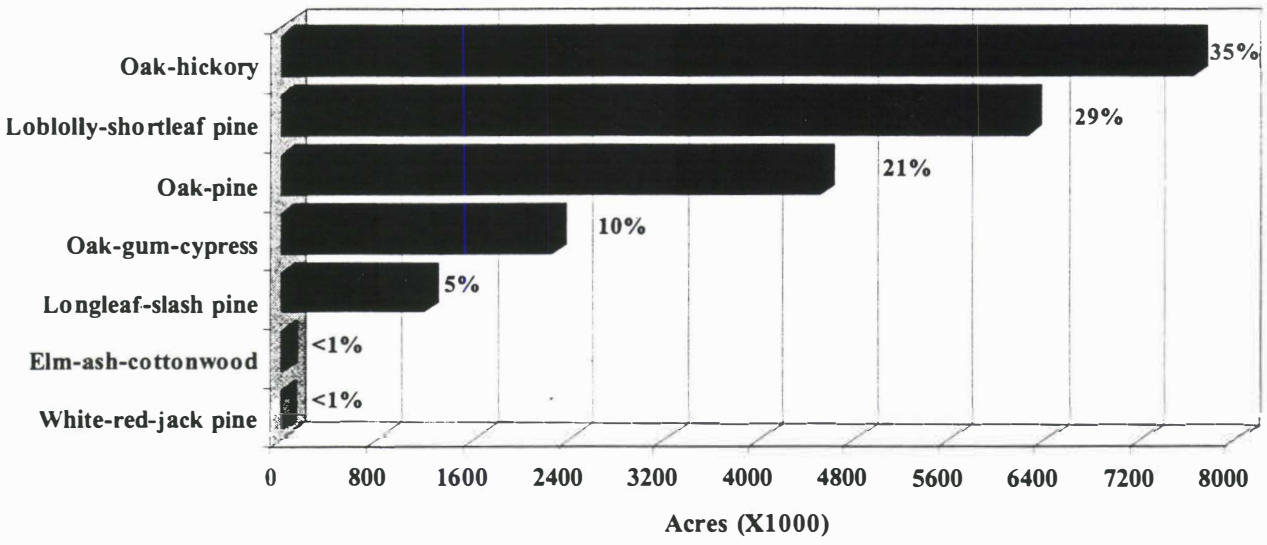


Figure 2.3. Forest composition for timberland in Alabama, 1990. Non-typed groups (not shown) represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

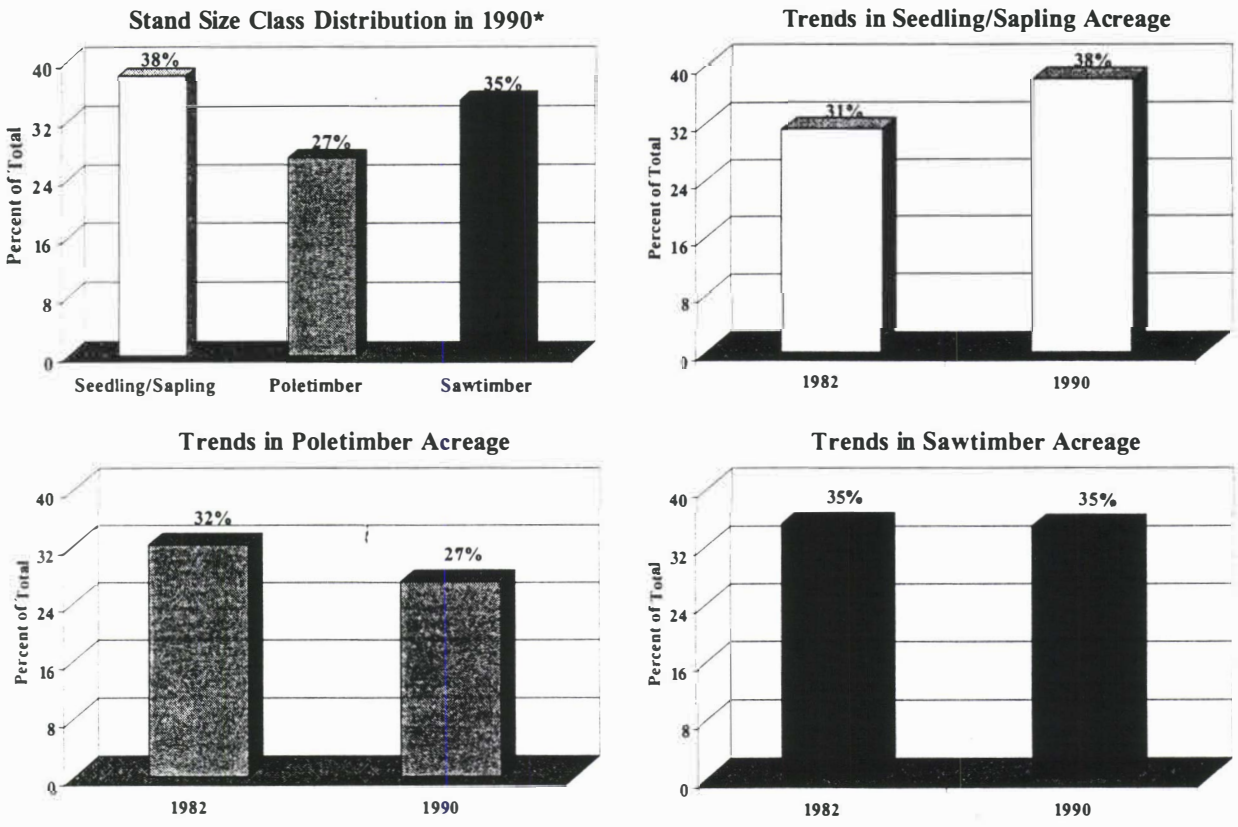


Figure 2.4. Distribution of stand size classes for timberland in Alabama, 1990. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1990 inventory.

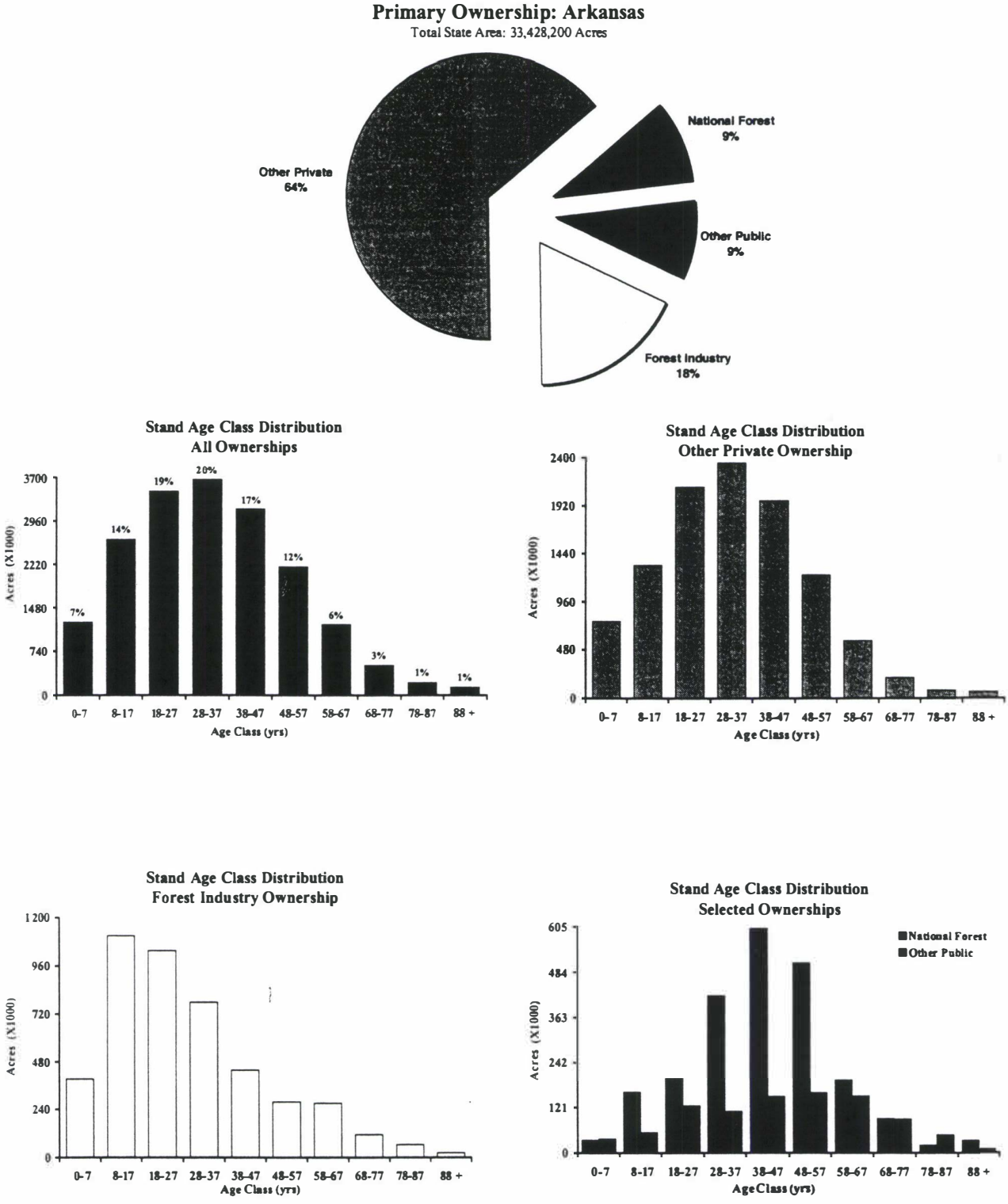


Figure 2.5. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Arkansas, 1995. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

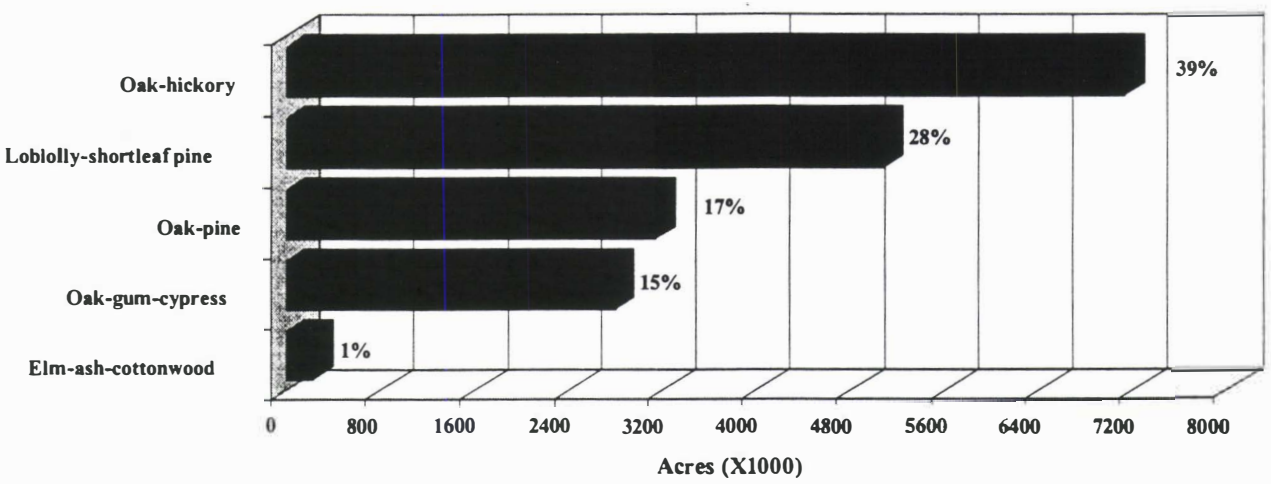


Figure 2.6. Forest composition for timberland in Arkansas, 1995. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

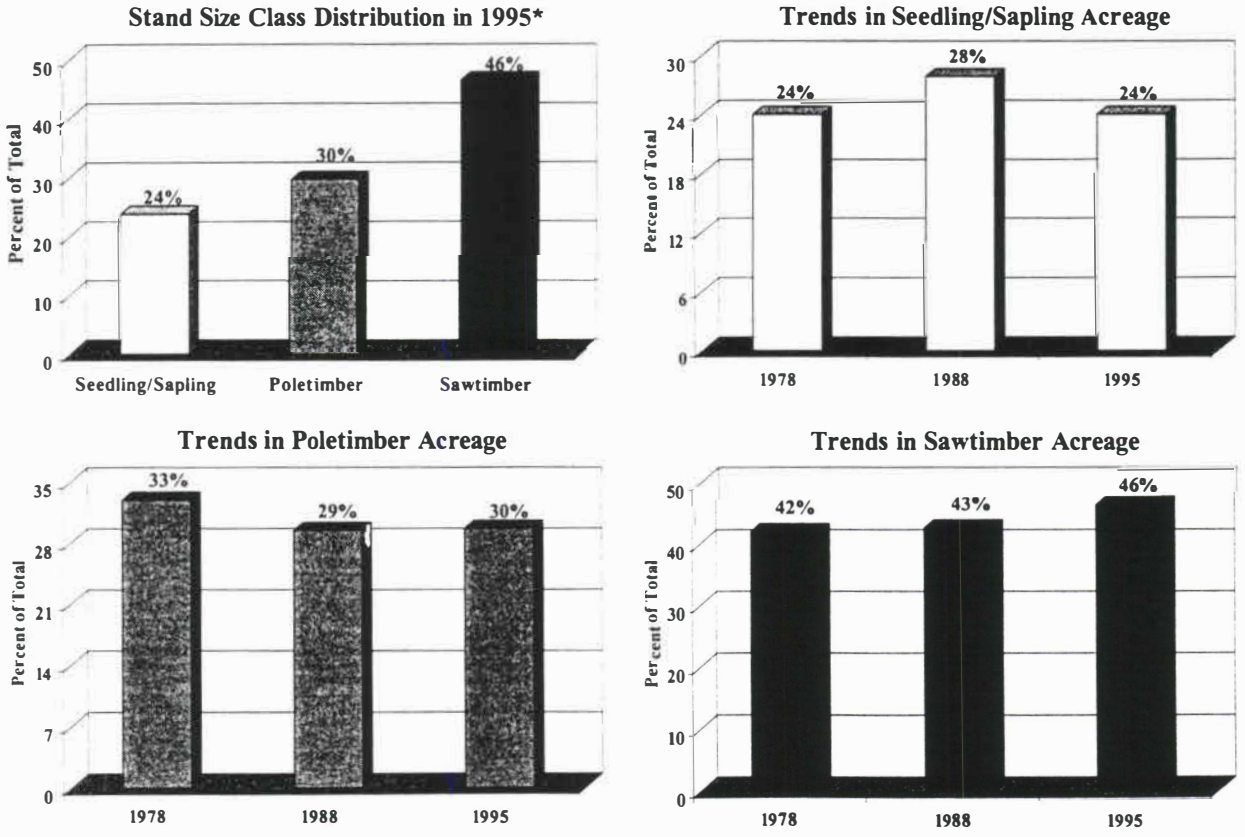


Figure 2.7. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Arkansas. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1995 inventory.

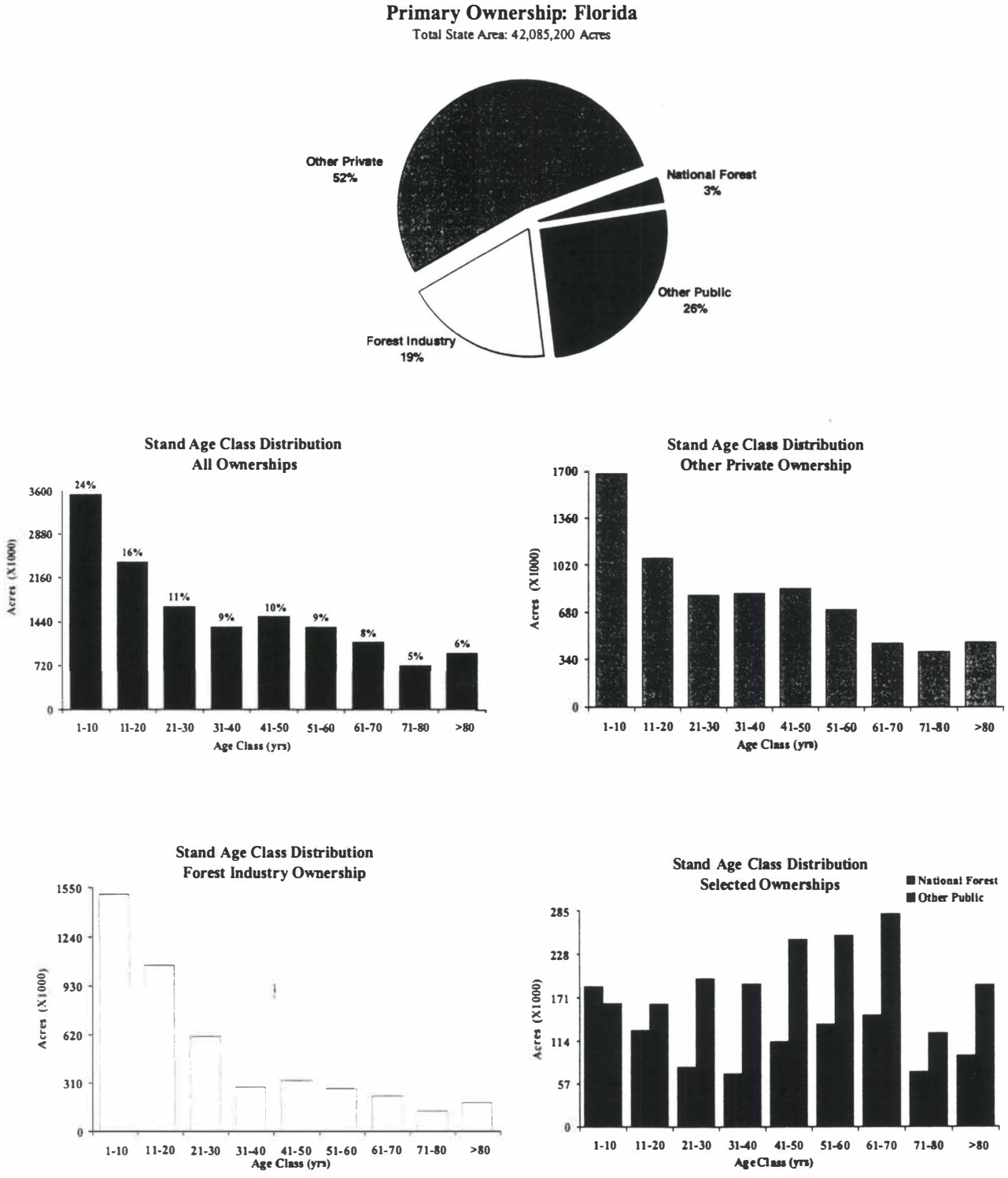

Primary Ownership: Florida
Total State Area: 42,085,200 Acres
Other Private 52%
National Forest 3%
Other Public 26%
Forest Industry 19%
Stand Age Class Distribution All Ownerships
Acres (X1000)
Age Class (yrs)
1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61-70 71-80 >80
24% 16% 11% 9% 10% 9% 8% 5% 6%
Stand Age Class Distribution Other Private Ownership
Stand Age Class Distribution Forest Industry Ownership
Stand Age Class Distribution Selected Ownerships
National Forest
Other Public

Figure 2.8. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1995. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

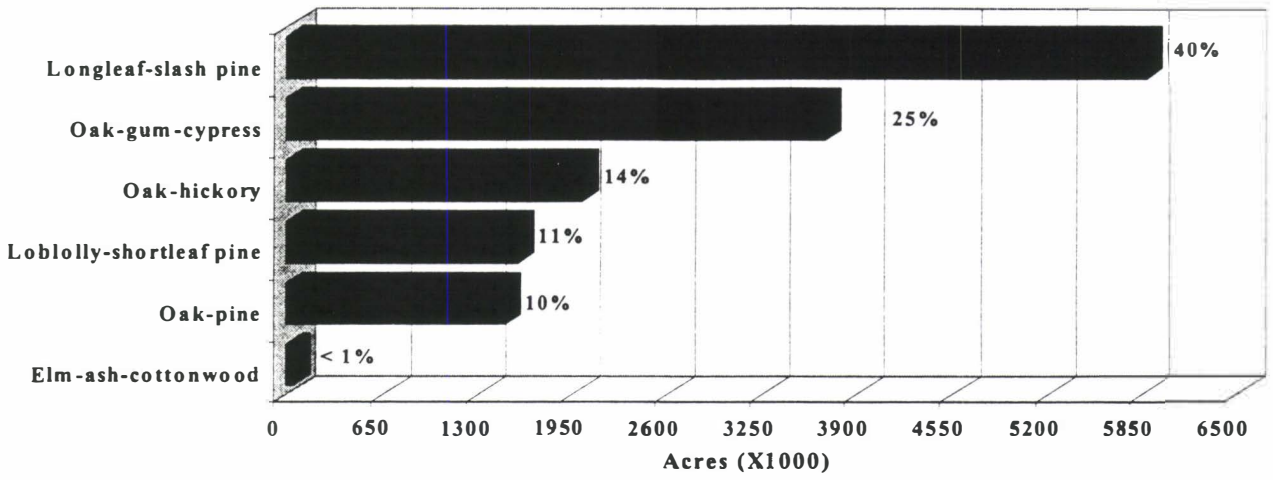


Figure 2.9. Forest composition for timberland in Florida, 1995. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

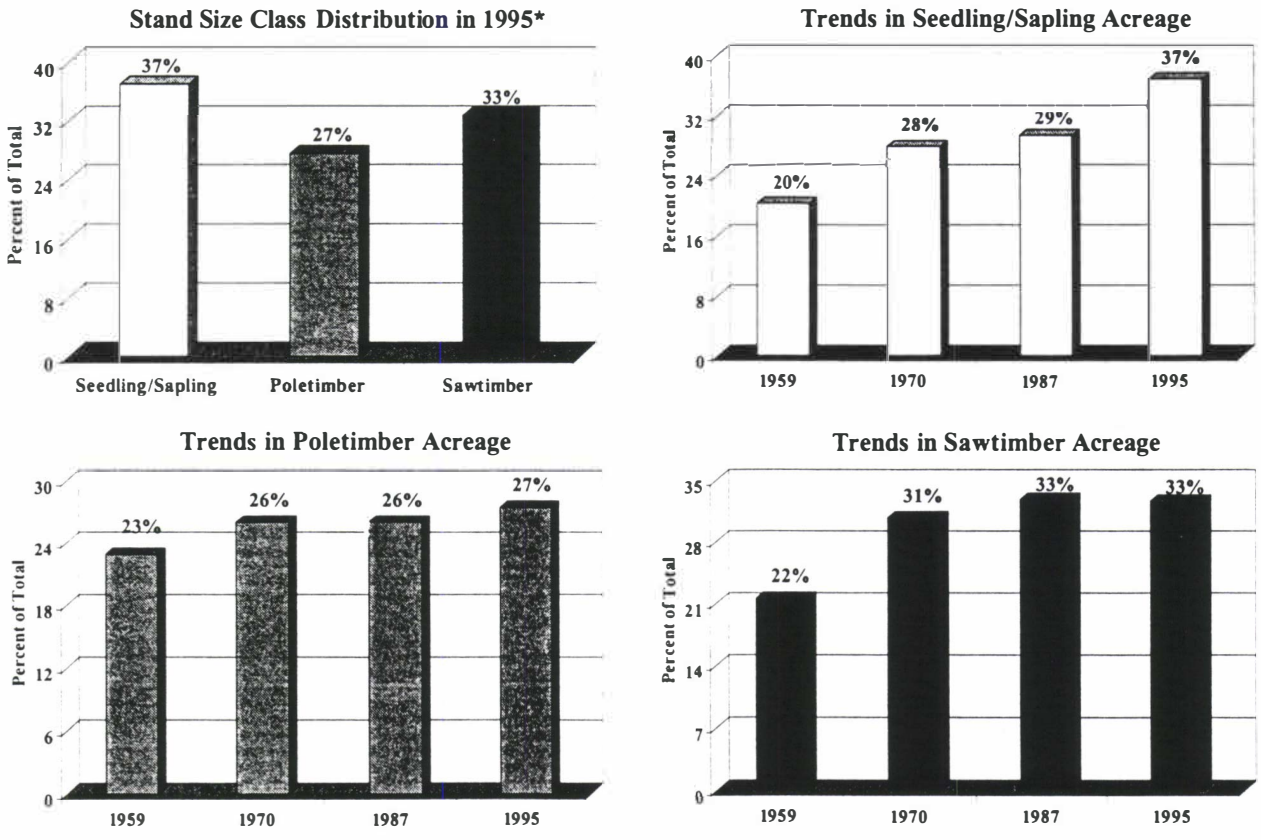


Figure 2.10. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Florida. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 3% of the 1995 inventory.

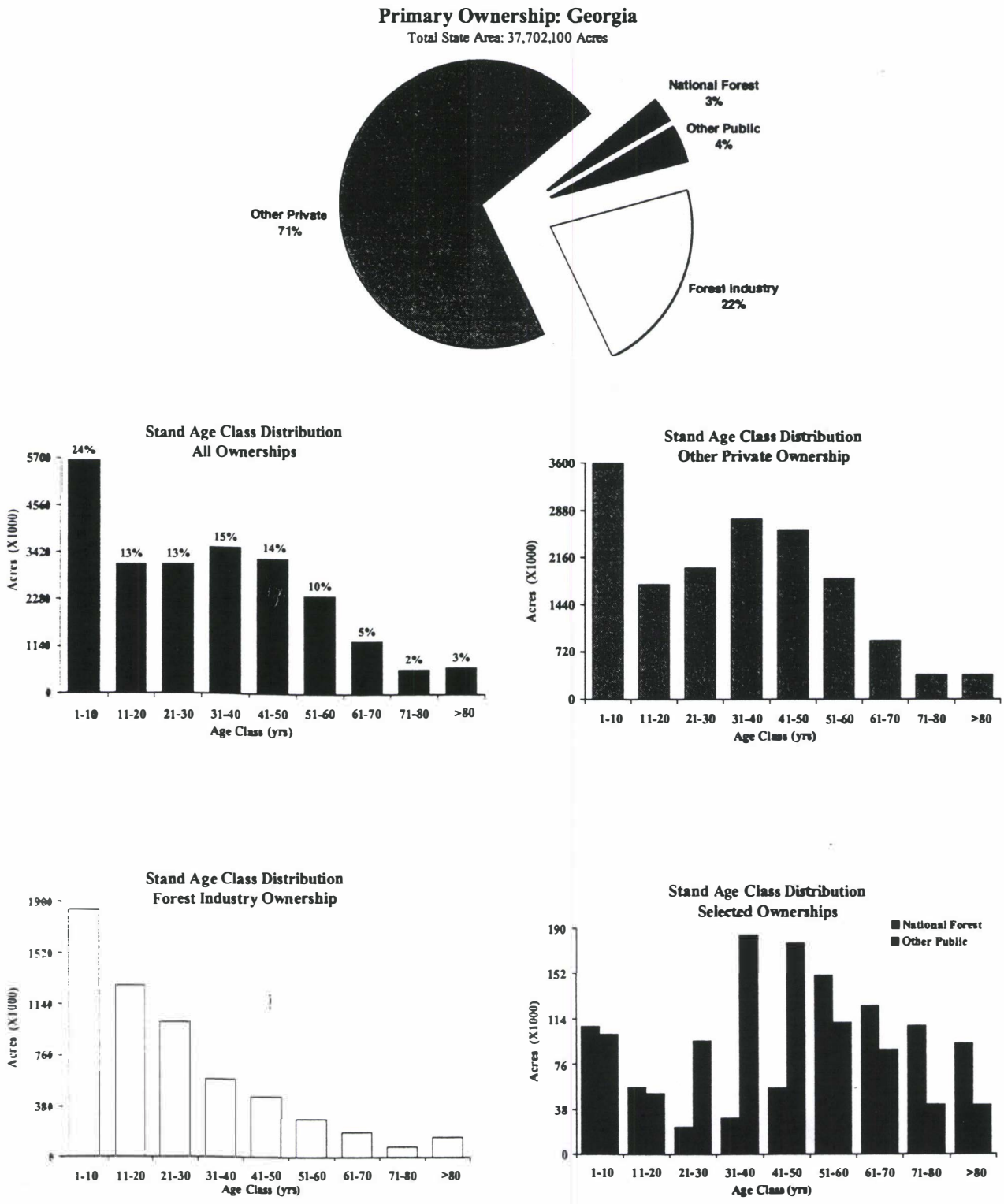


Figure 2.11. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1989. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

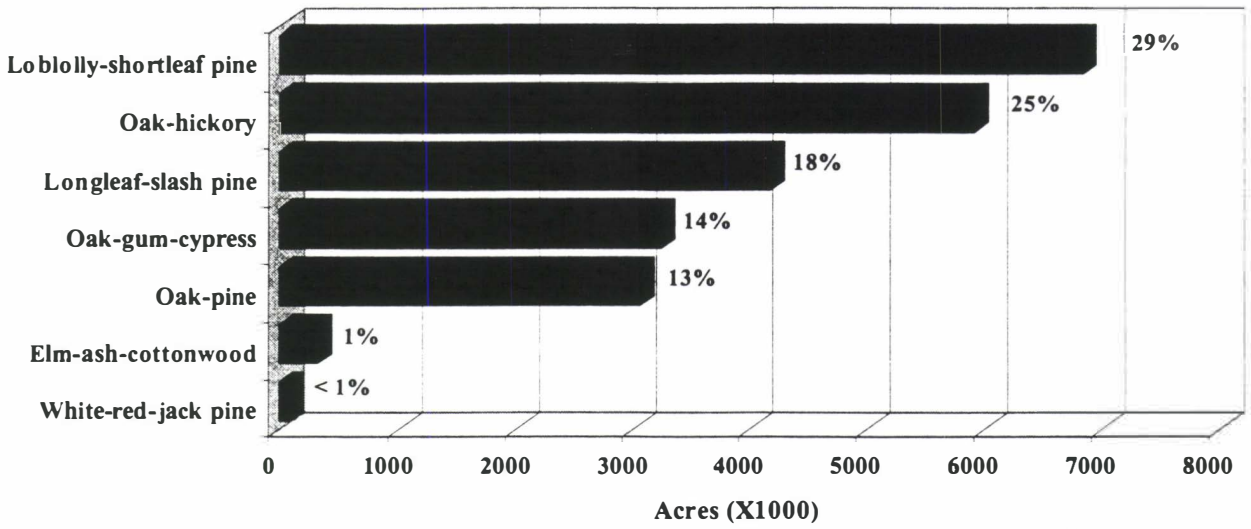


Figure 2.12. Forest composition for timberland in Georgia, 1989. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

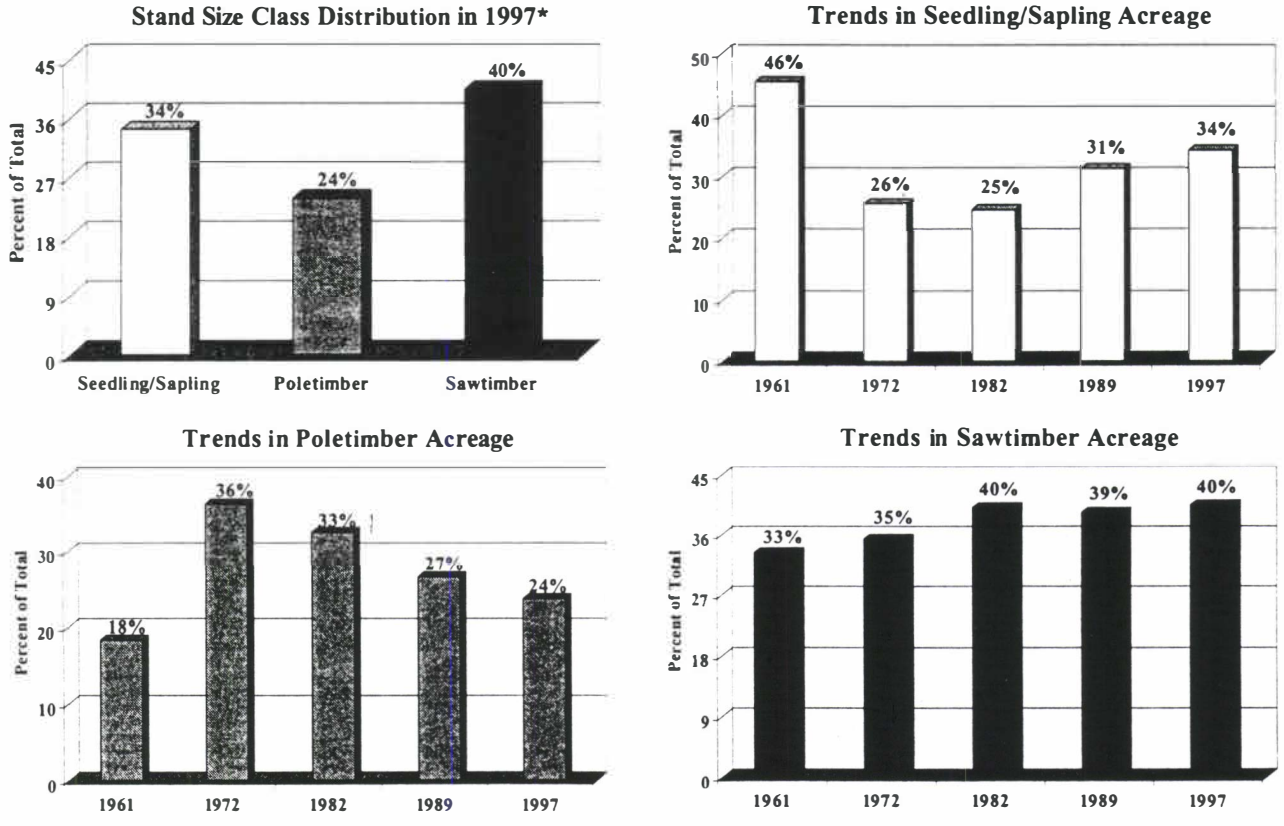


Figure 2.13. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Georgia. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 2% of the 1997 inventory.

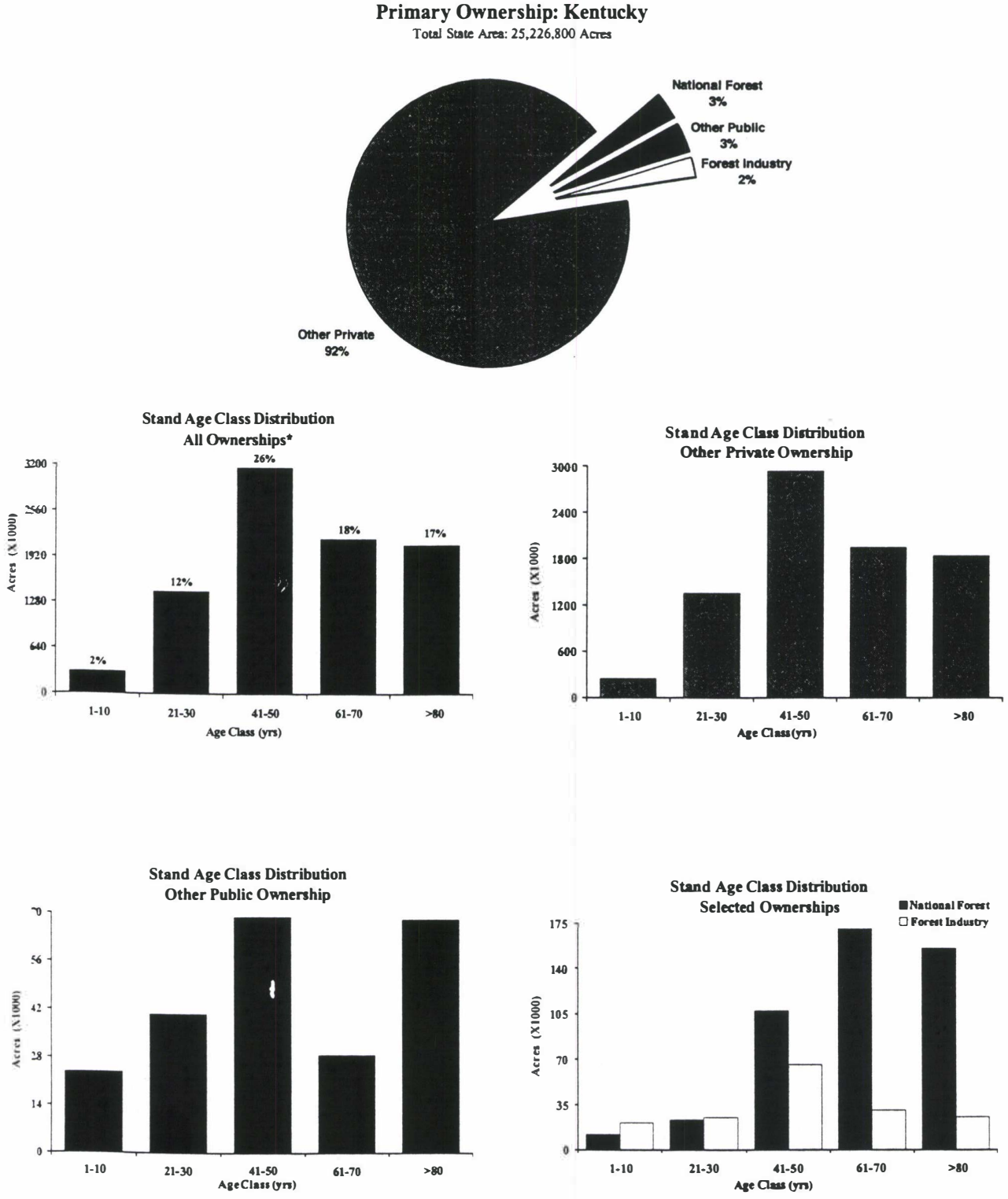


Figure 2.14. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Kentucky, 1988. *Mixed age class represents 3,186,500 acres (26%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

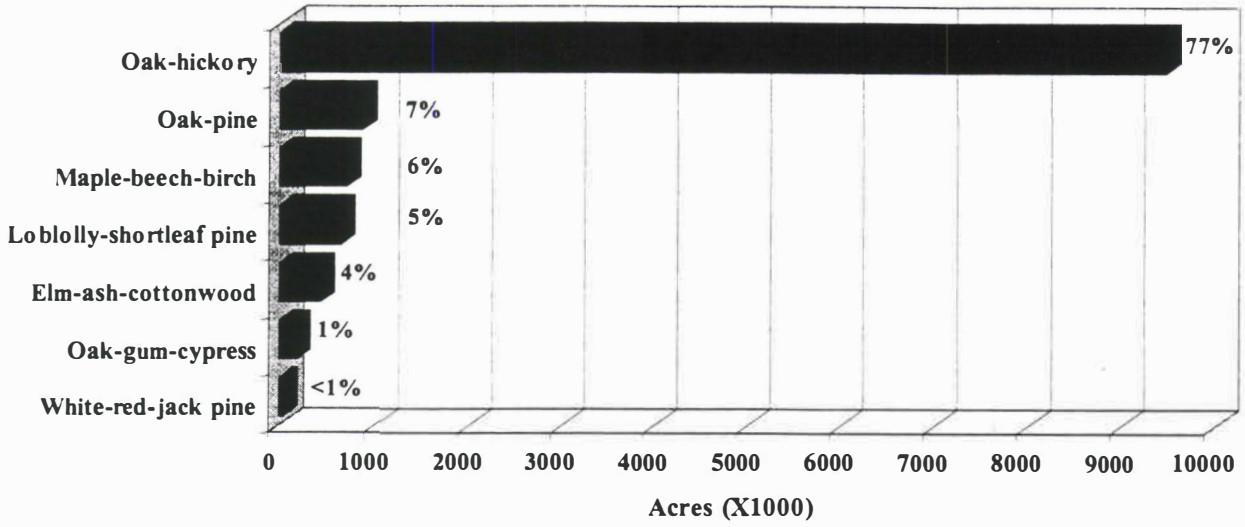


Figure 2.15. Forest composition for timberland in Kentucky, 1988. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

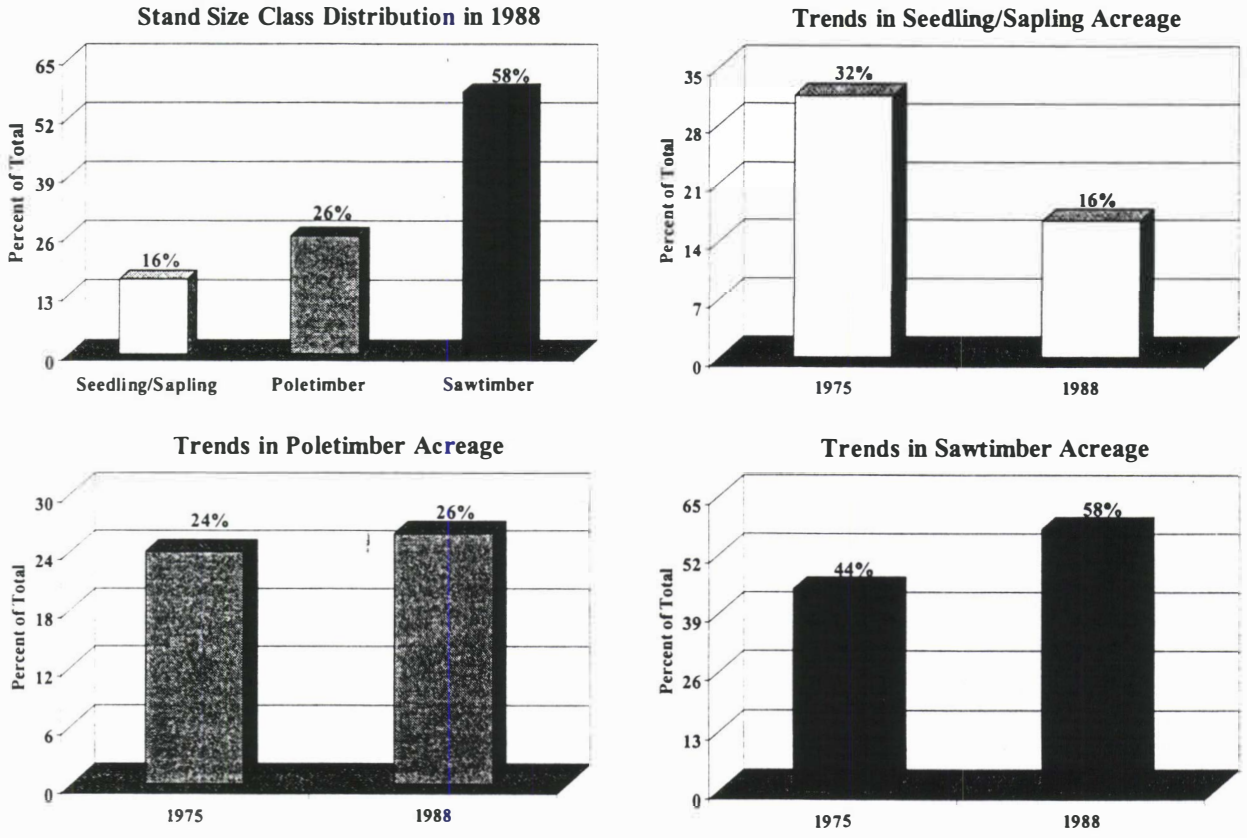


Figure 2.16. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Kentucky. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

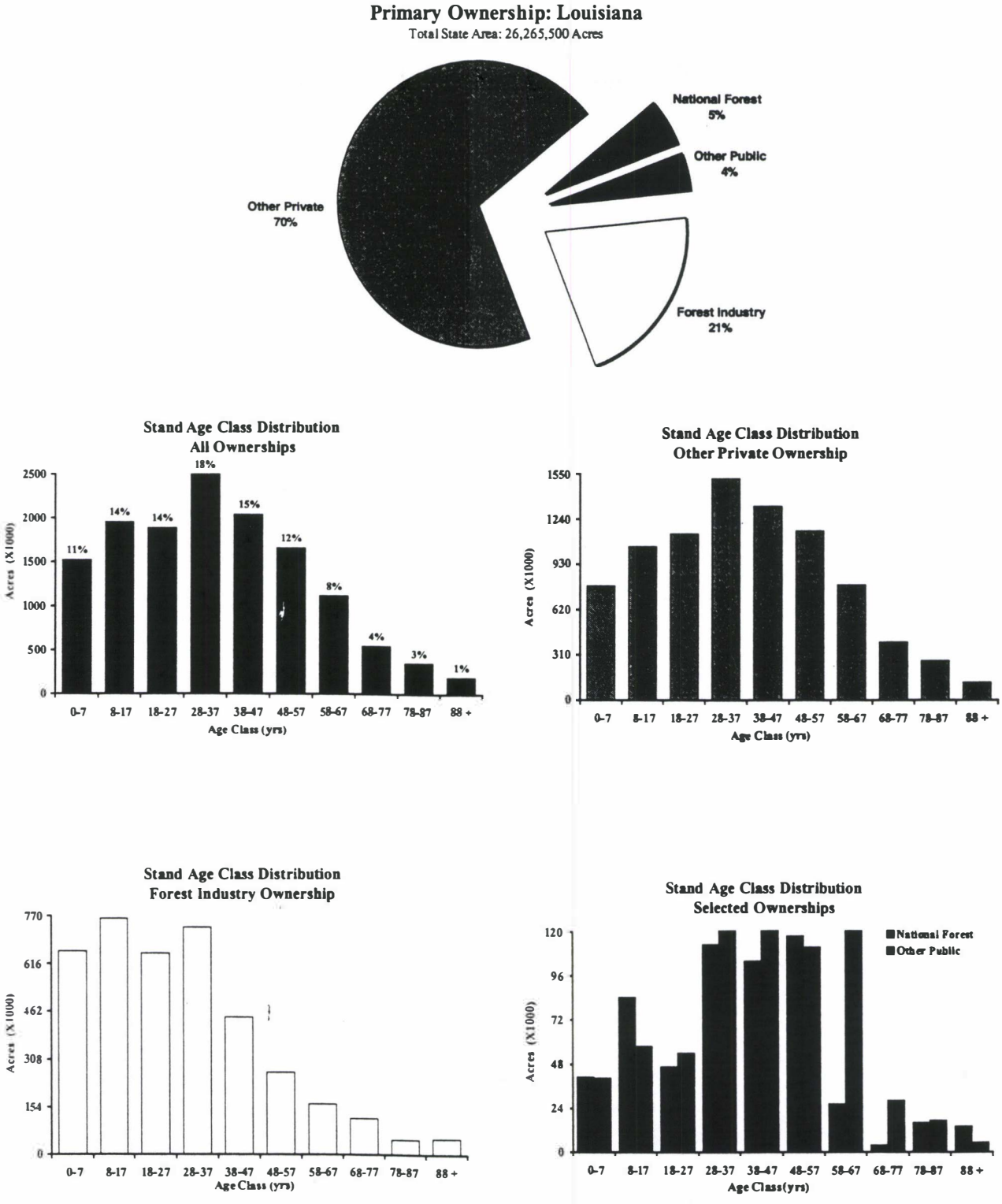


Figure 2.17. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Louisiana, 1991. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

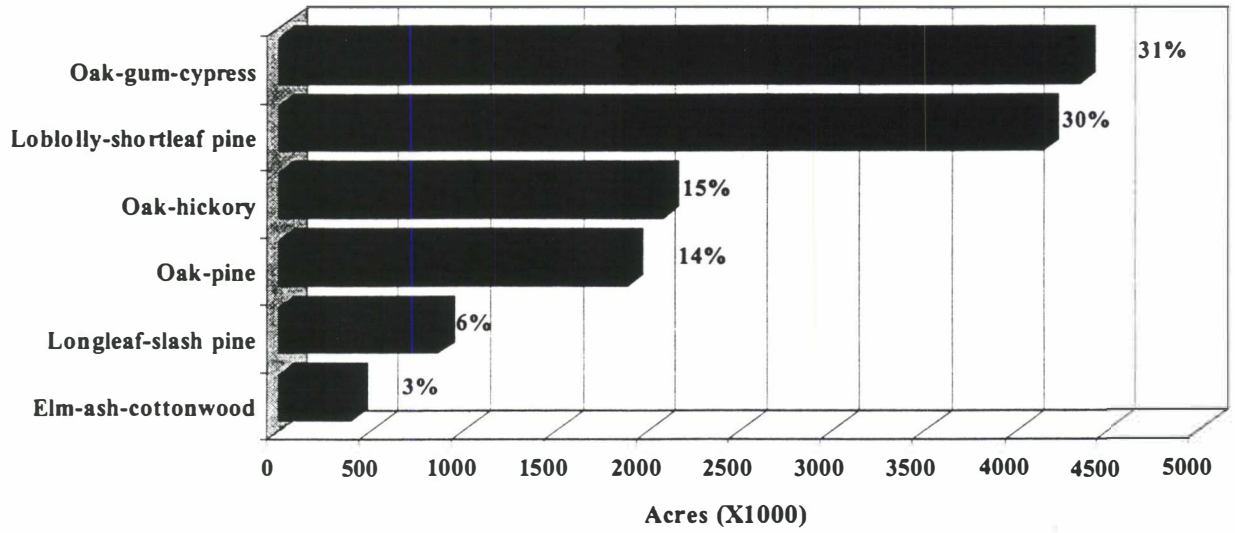


Figure 2.18. Forest composition for timberland in Louisiana, 1991. Non-typed groups represent 1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

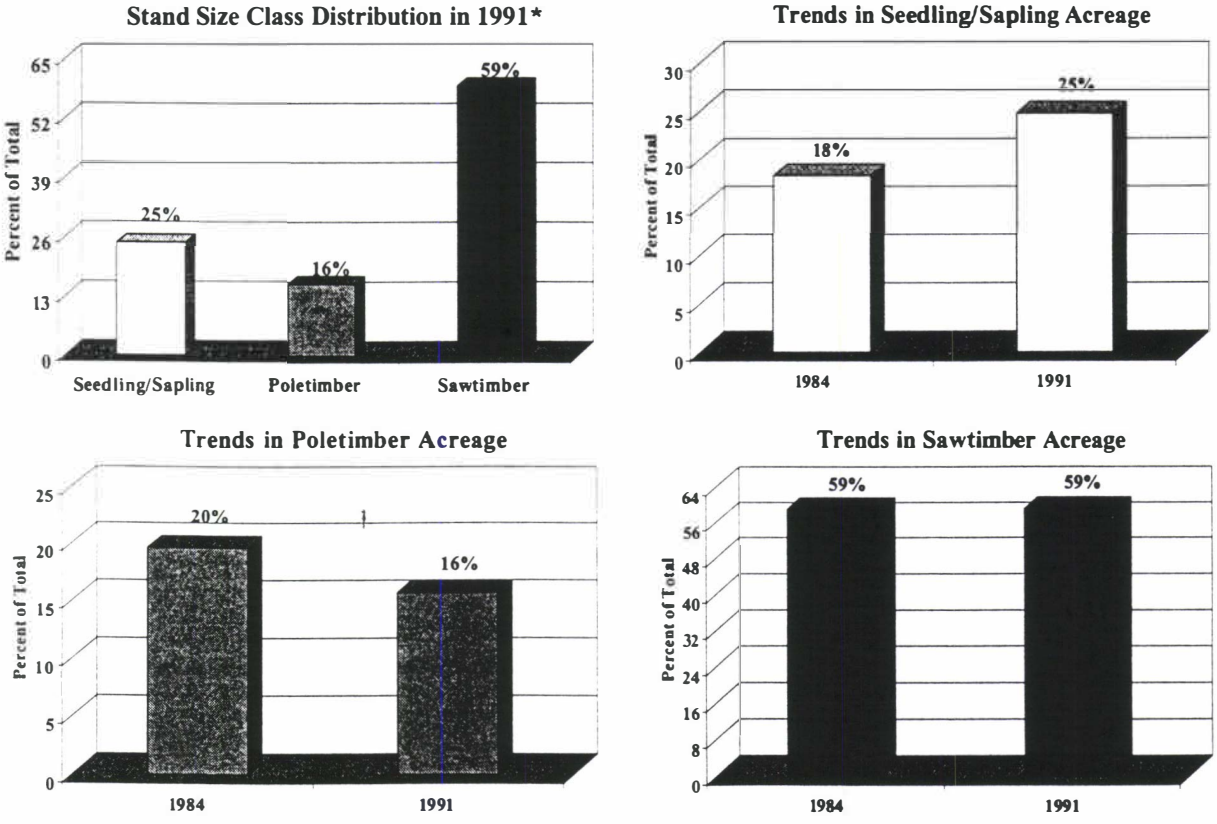


Figure 2.19. Distribution of stand size classes for timberland in Louisiana, 1991. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1991 inventory.

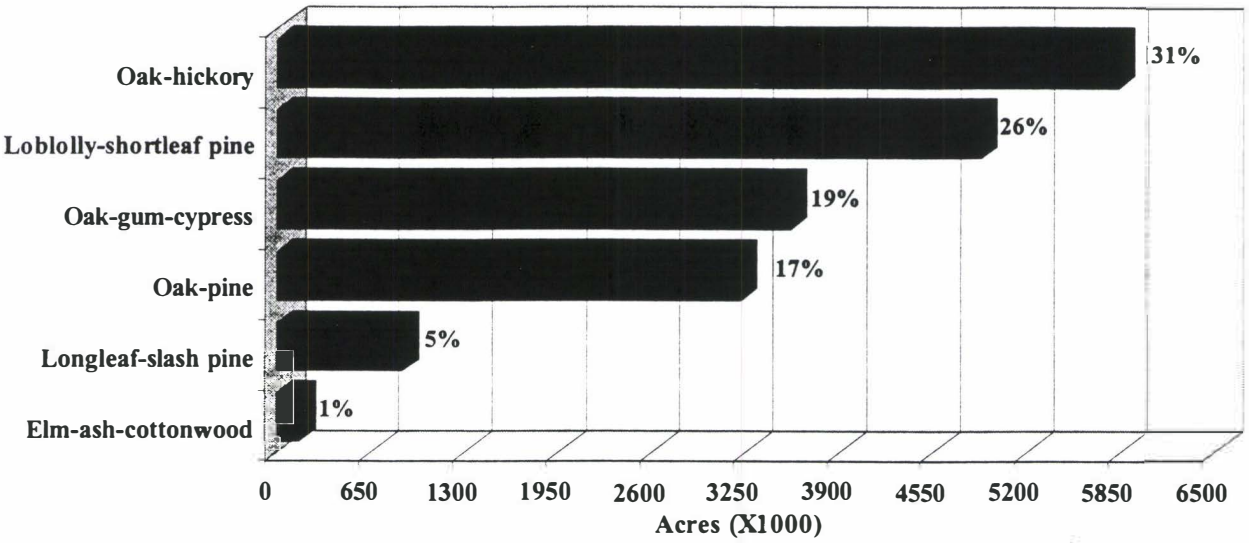


Figure 2.21. Forest composition for timberland in Mississippi, 1994. Non-typed groups (not shown) represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

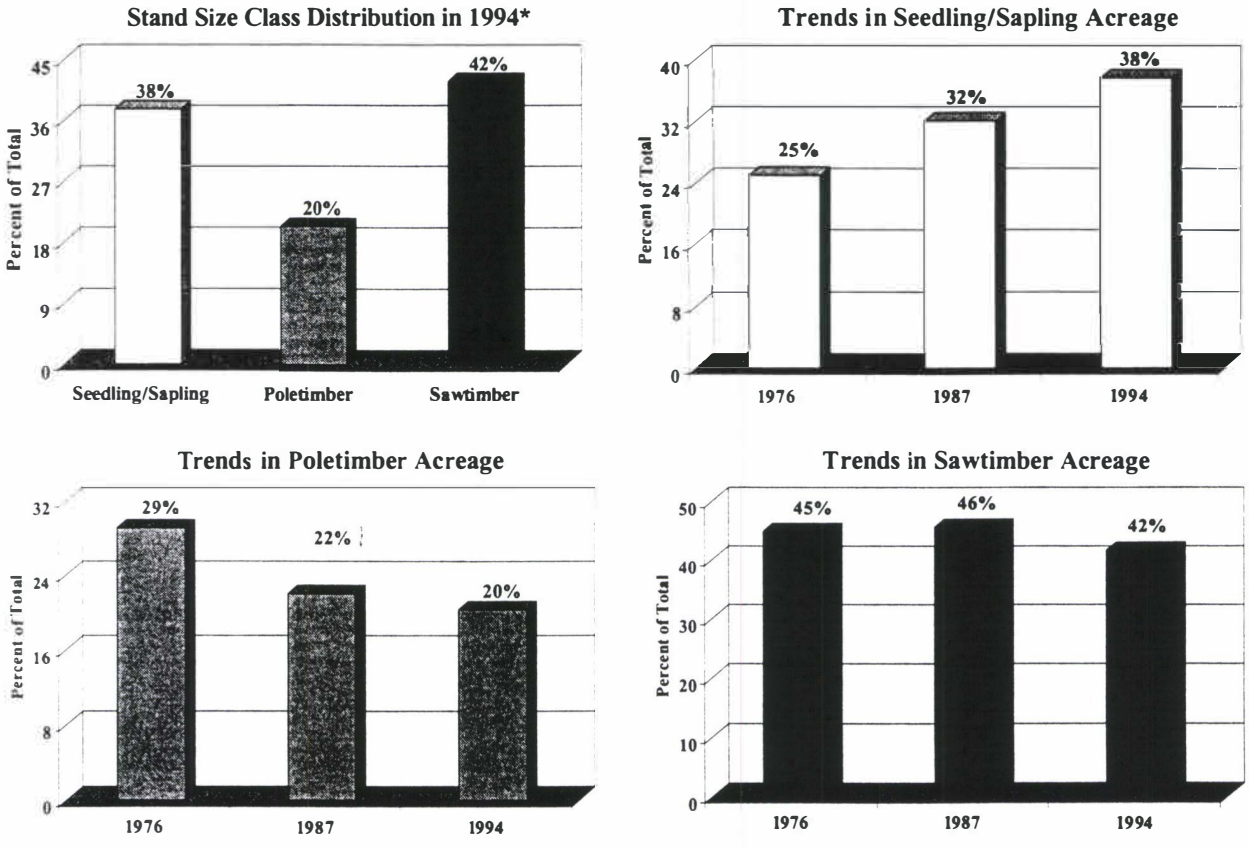


Figure 2.22. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Mississippi. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1994 inventory.

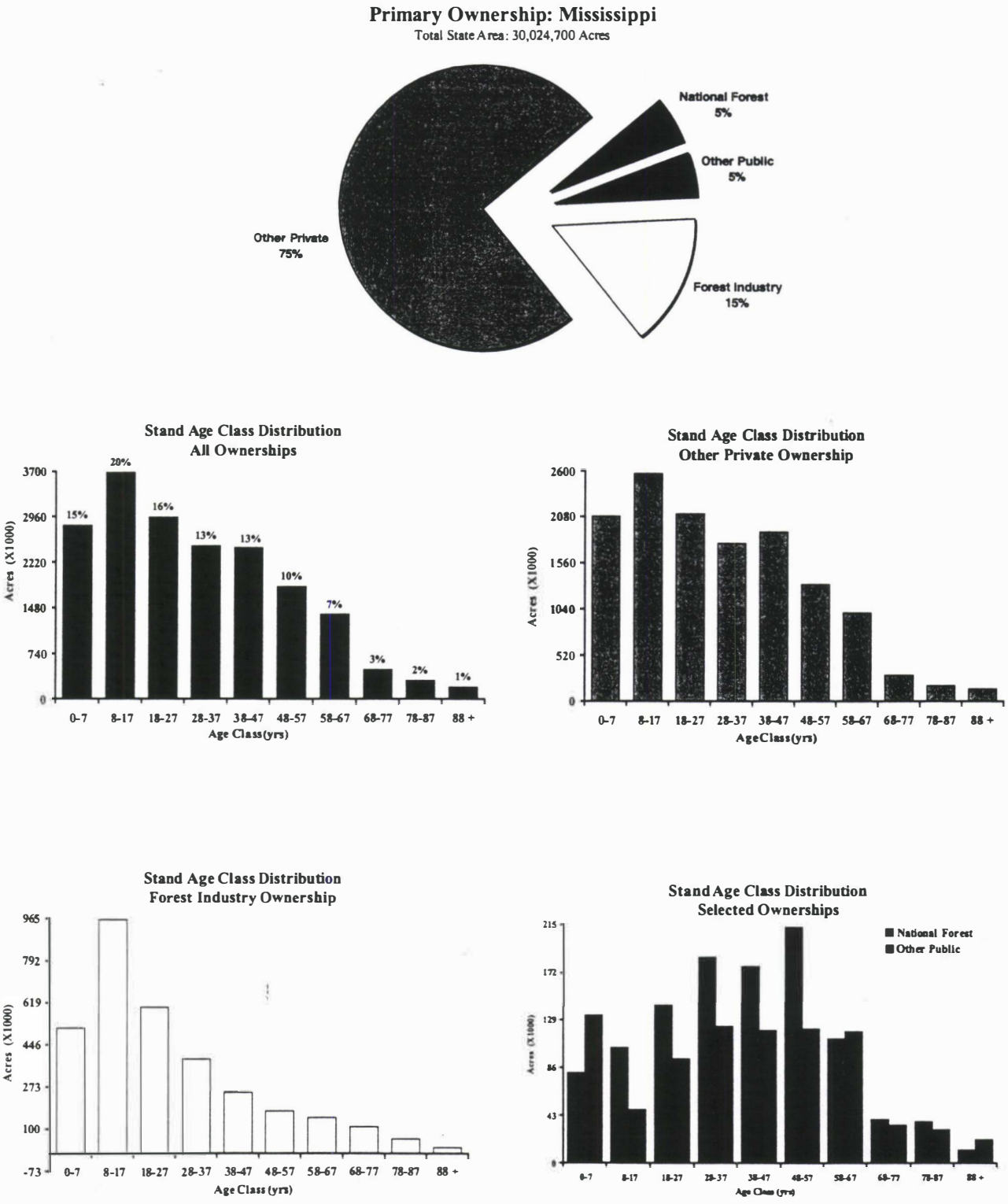


Figure 2.20. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Mississippi, 1994. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

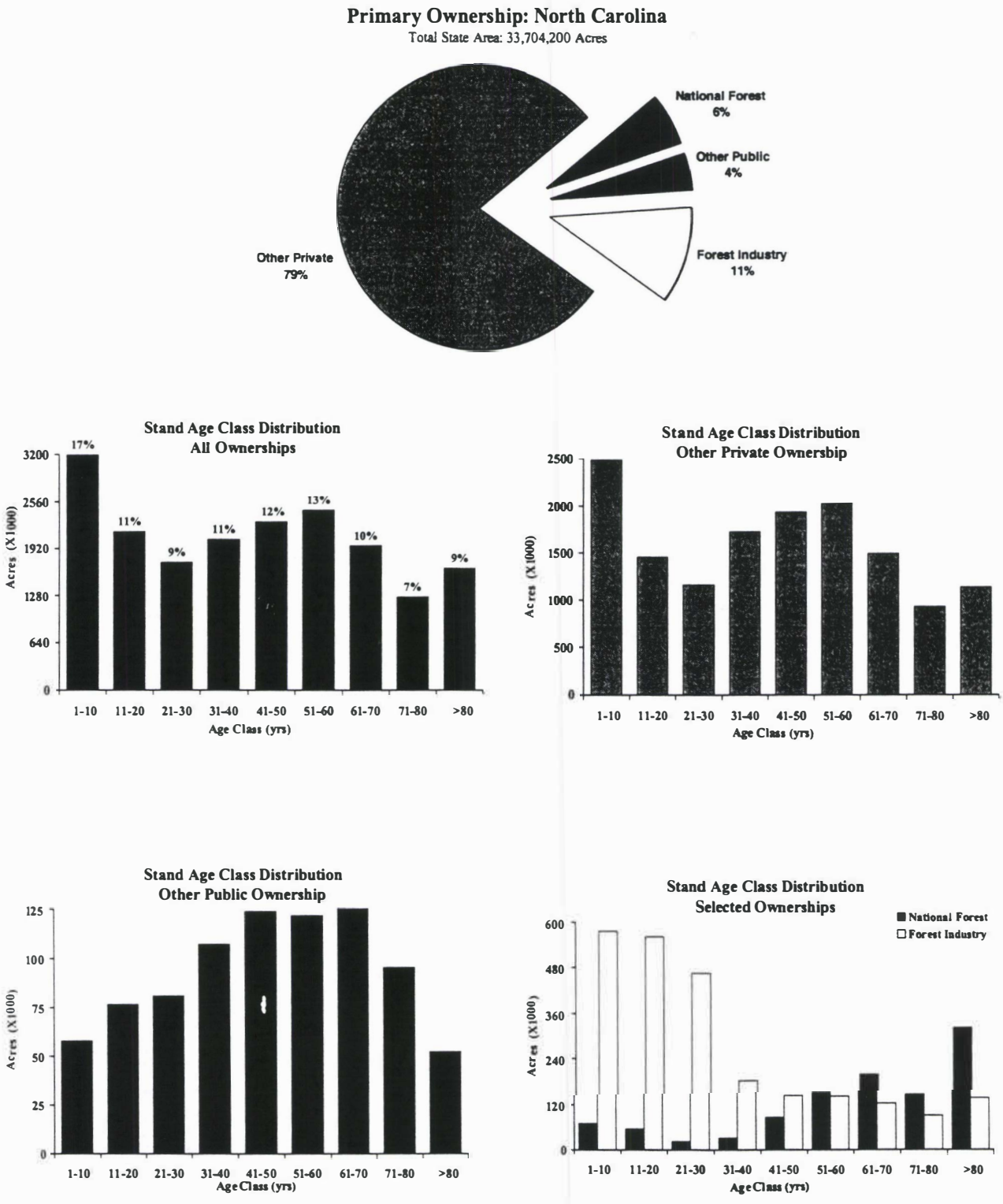

Primary Ownership: North Carolina
Total State Area: 33,704,200 Acres
National Forest 6%
Other Public 4%
Forest Industry 11%
Other Private 79%
Stand Age Class Distribution All Ownerships
Acres (X1000)
Age Class (yrs)
1-10 11-20 21-30 31-40 41-50 51-60 61-70 71-80 >80
17% 11% 9% 11% 12% 13% 10% 7% 9%
Stand Age Class Distribution Other Private Ownersbip
Stand Age Class Distribution Other Public Ownership
Stand Age Class Distribution Selected Ownerships
National Forest
Forest Industry

Figure 2.23. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1990. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

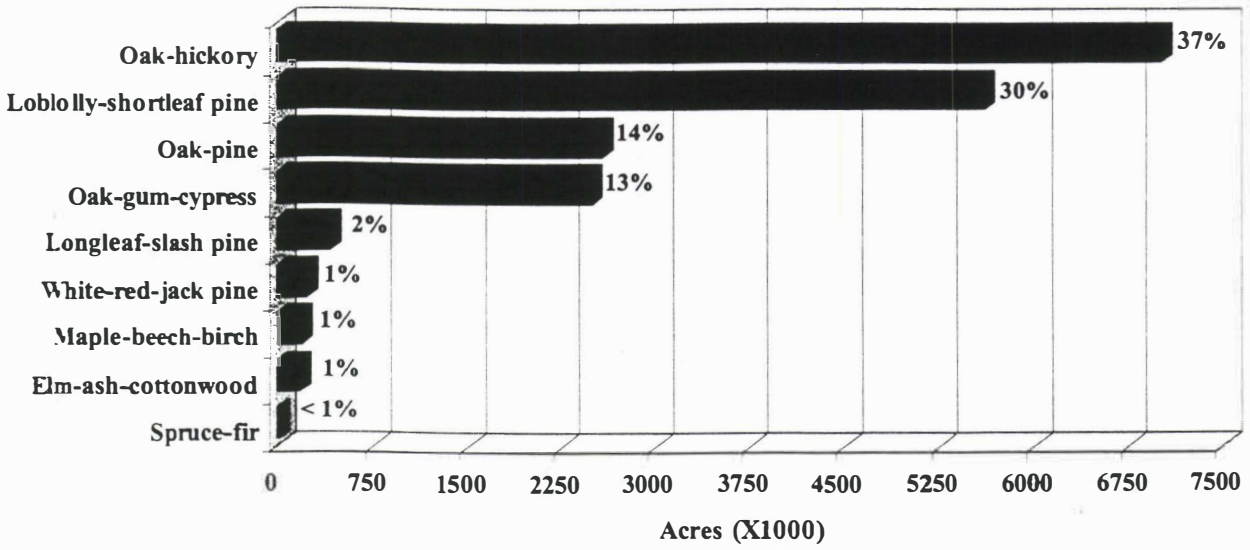


Figure 2.24. Forest composition for timberland in North Carolina, 1990. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

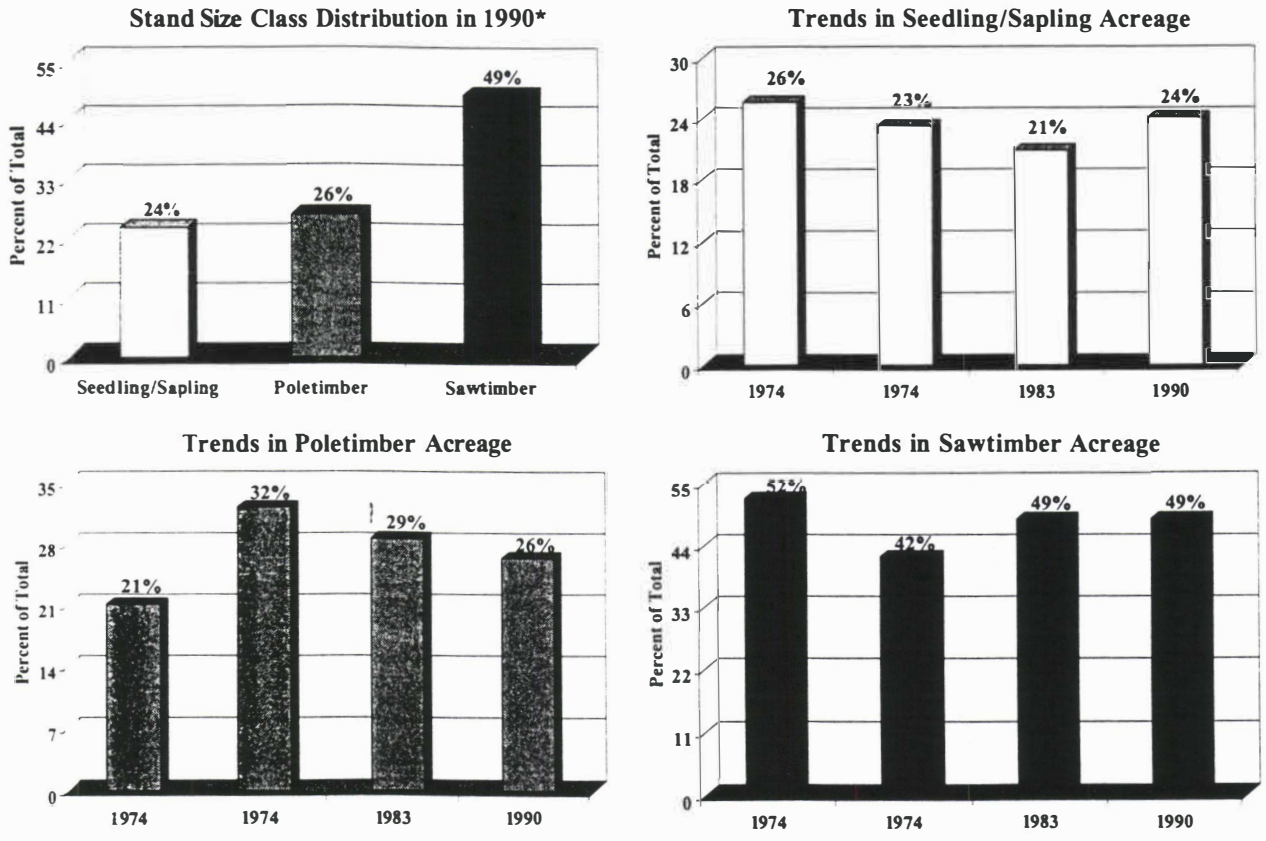


Figure 2.25. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in North Carolina. (Source: USDA Forest Service. Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 1% of the 1990 inventory.

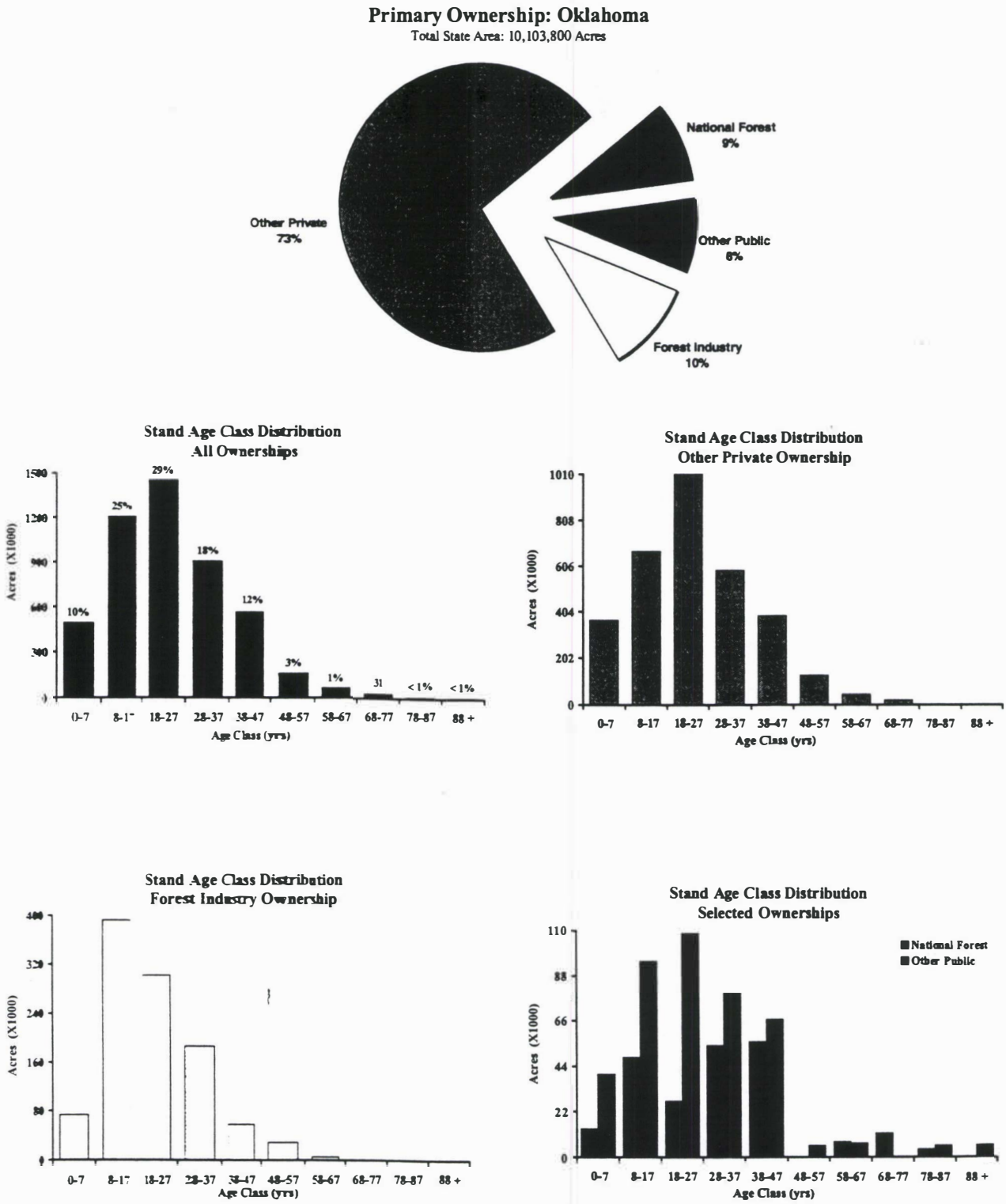


Figure 2.26. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Oklahmoa. 1993. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

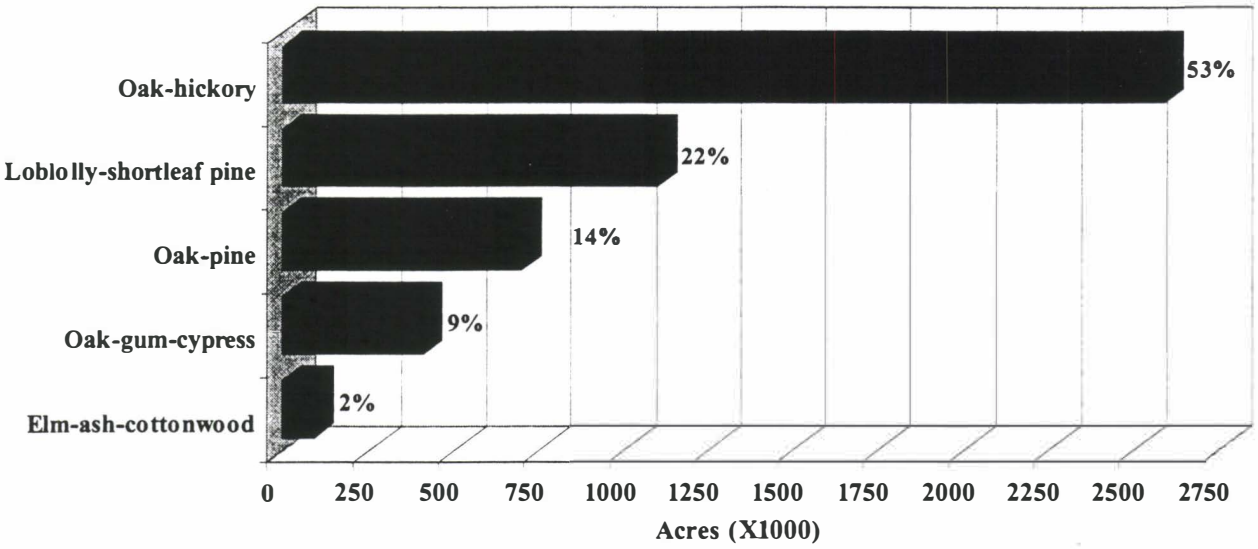


Figure 2.27. Forest composition for timberland in Oklahoma, 1993. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

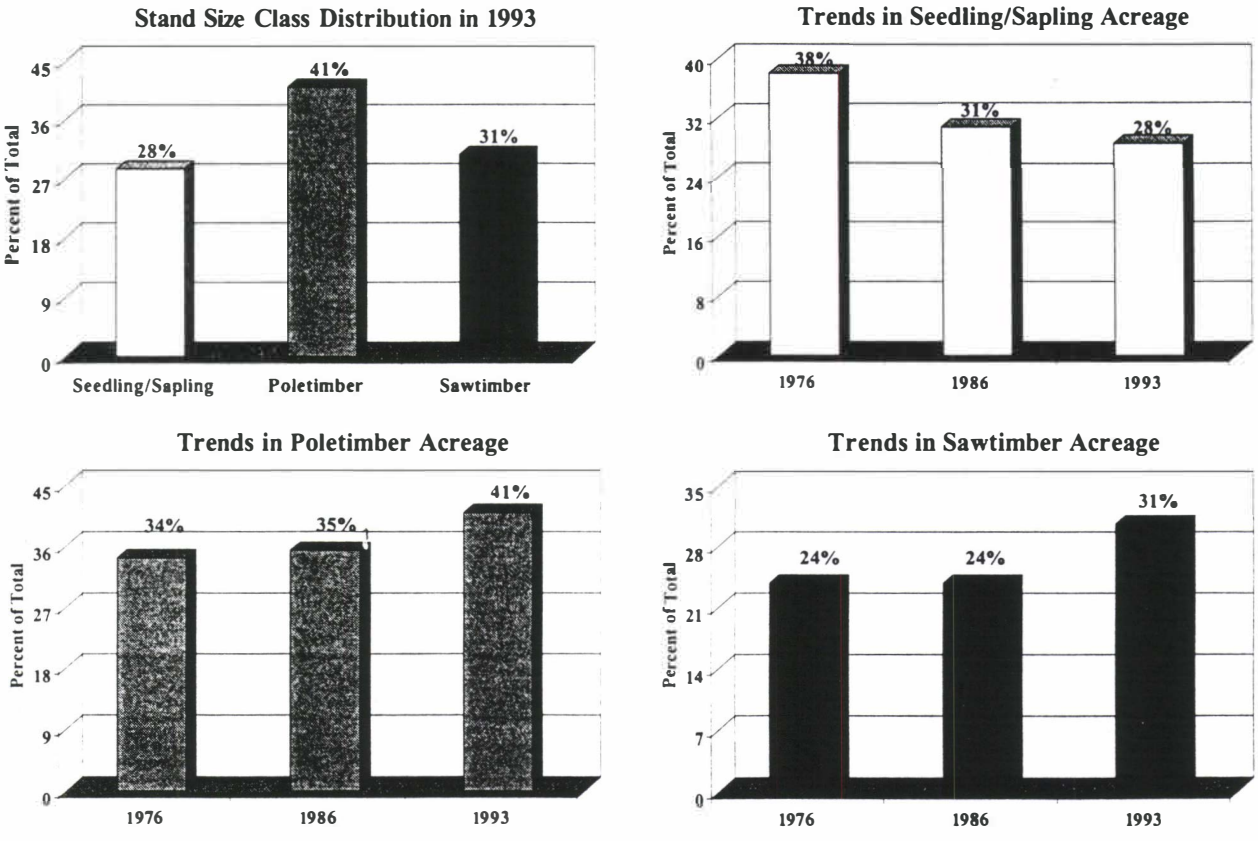


Figure 2.28. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Oklahoma. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

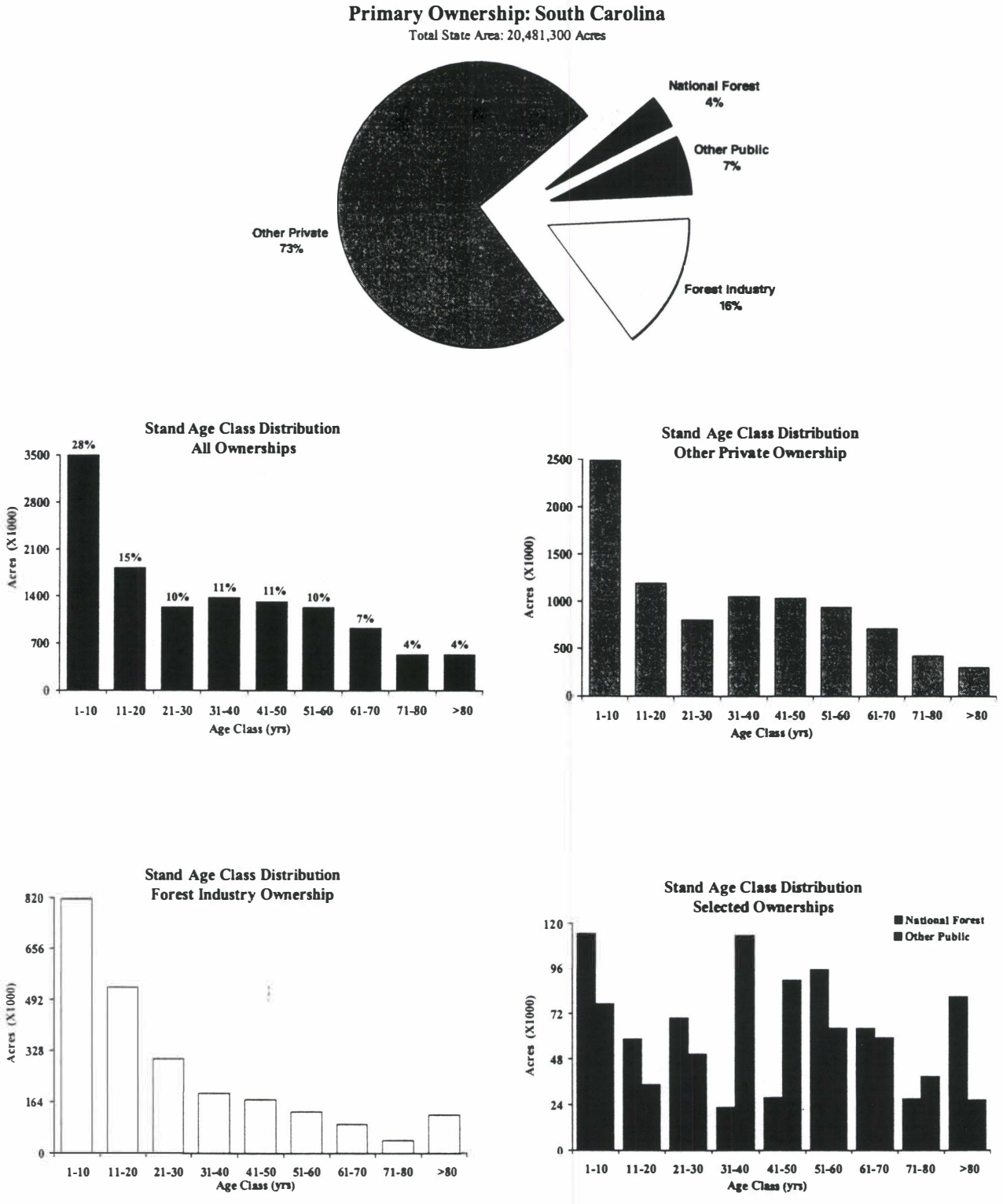


Figure 2.29. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1993. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

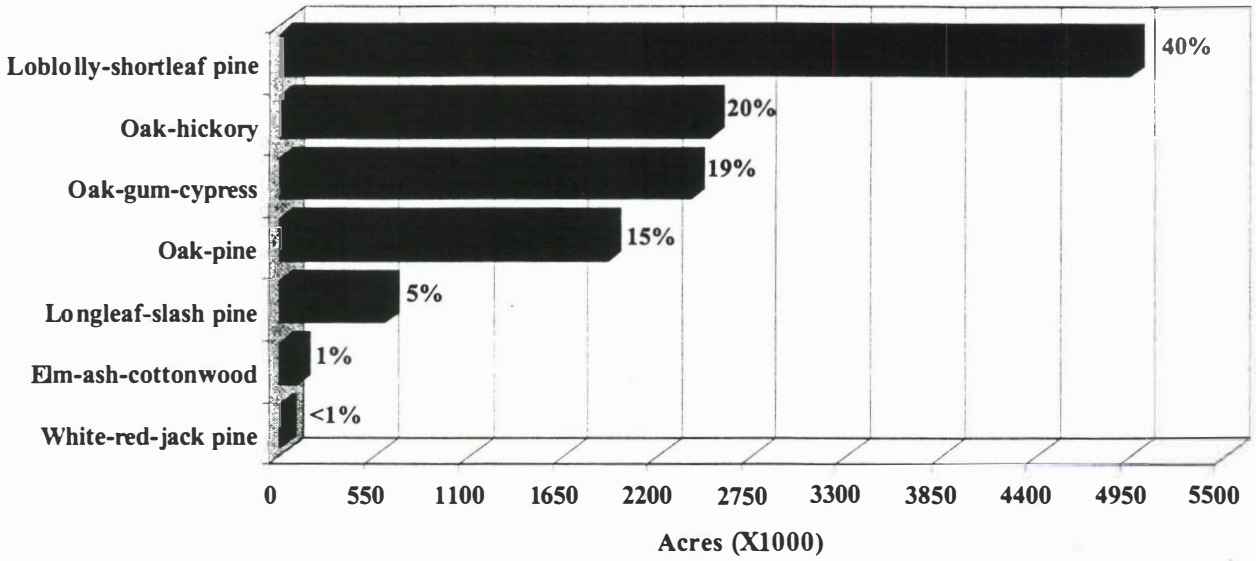


Figure 2.30. Forest composition for timberland in South Carolina, 1993. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

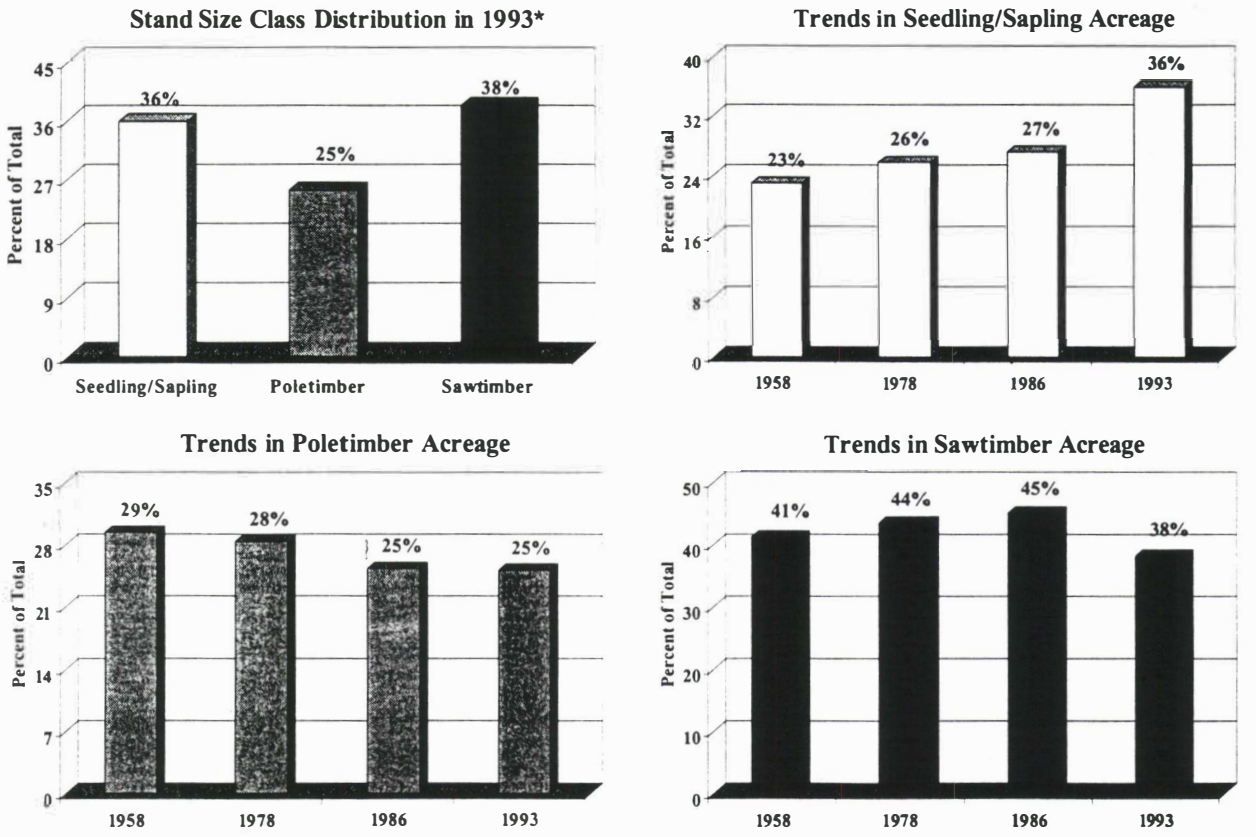


Figure 2.31. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in South Carolina. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 1% of the 1993 inventory.

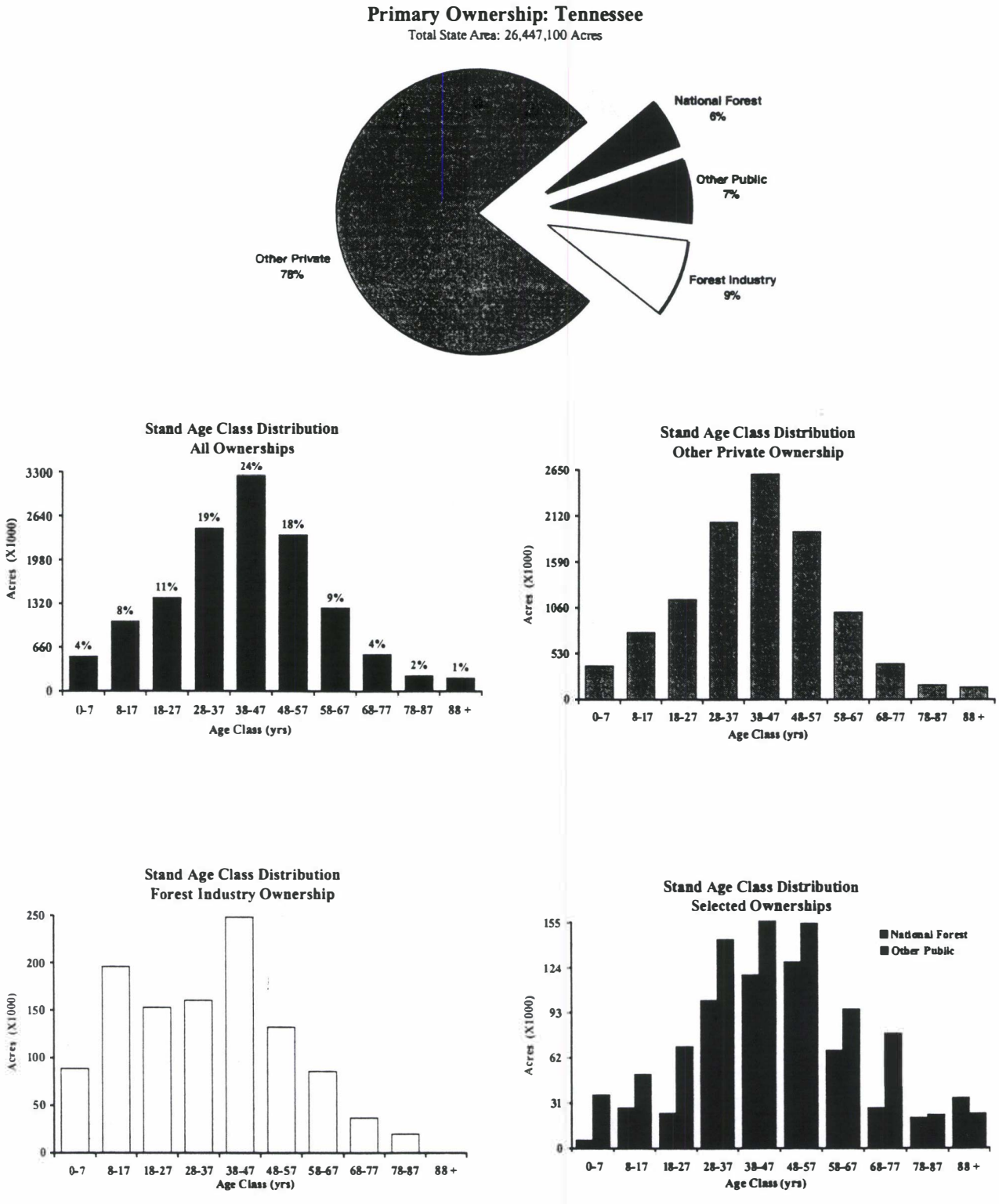


Figure 2.32. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Tennessee, 1989. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

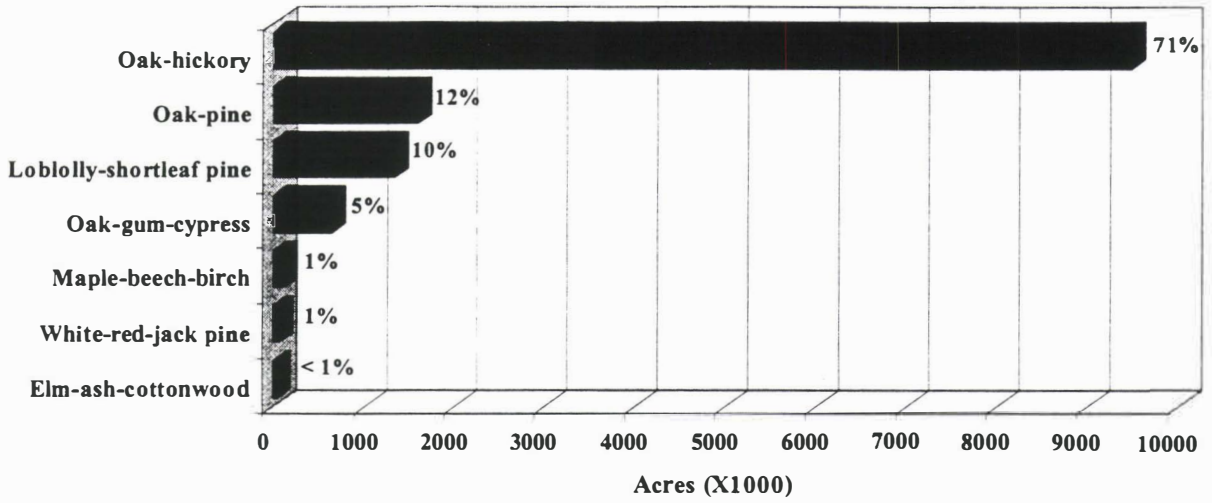


Figure 2.33. Forest composition for timberland in Tennessee, 1989. Non-typed groups (not shown) represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

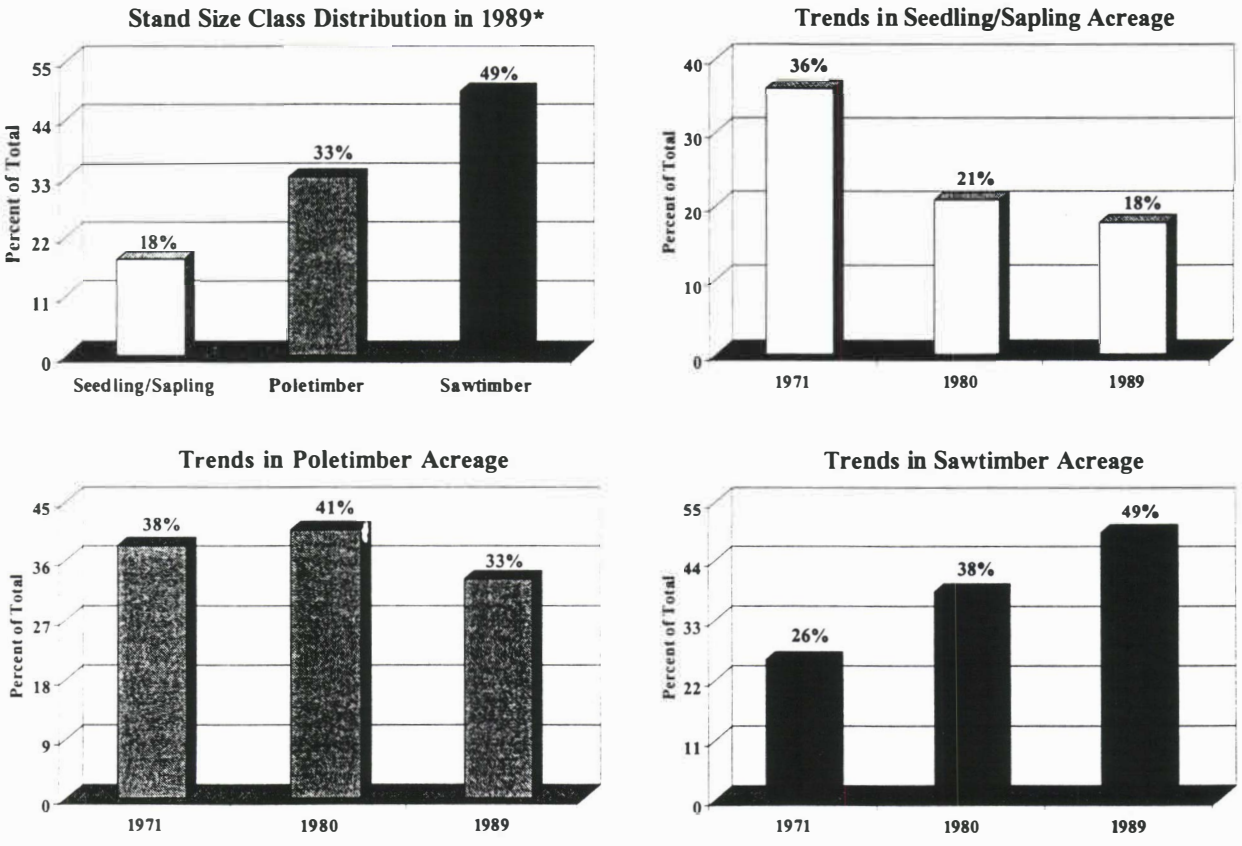


Figure 2.34. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Tennessee. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1989 inventory.

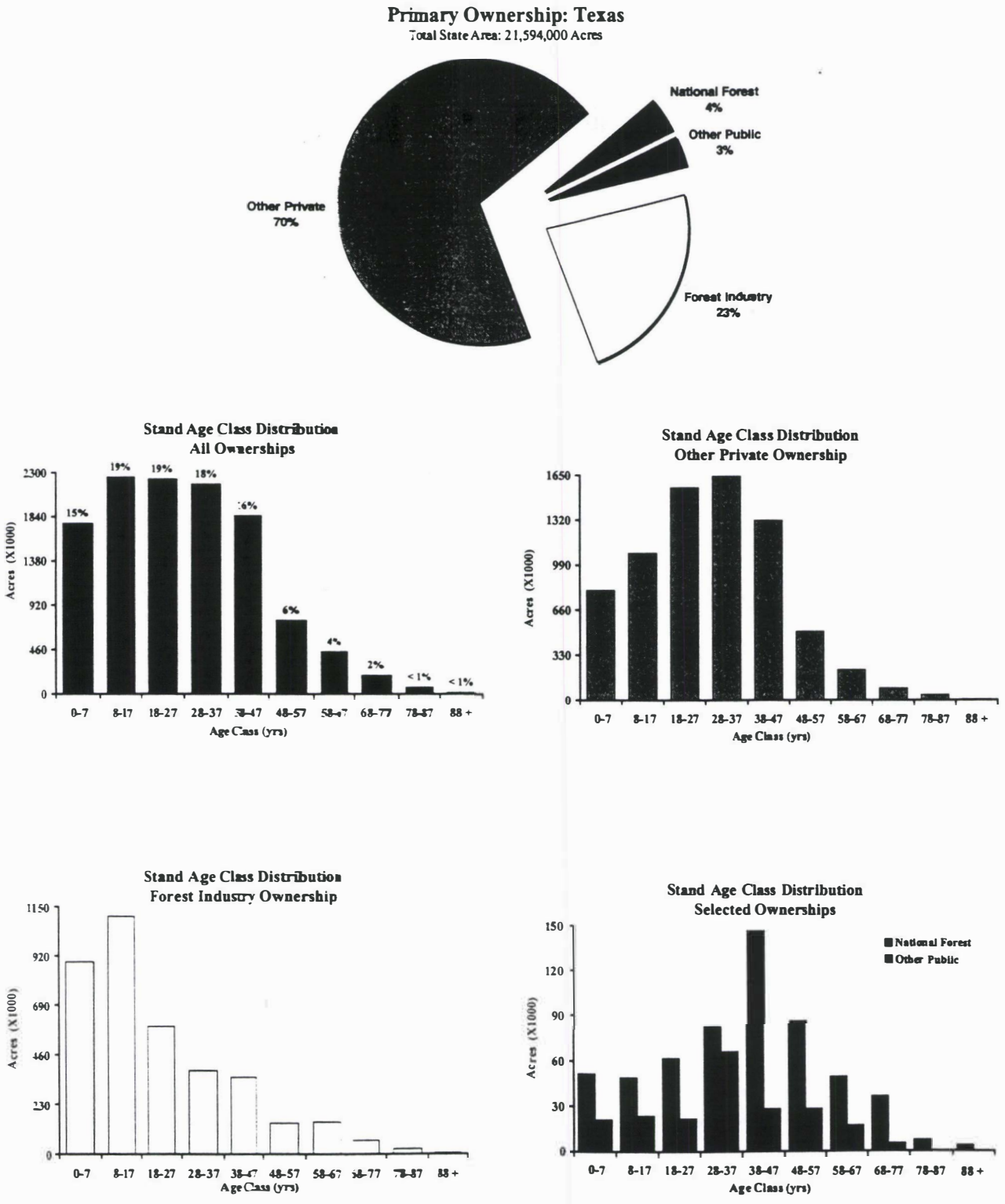


Figure 2.35. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for nonreserved timberland in Texas, 1992. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

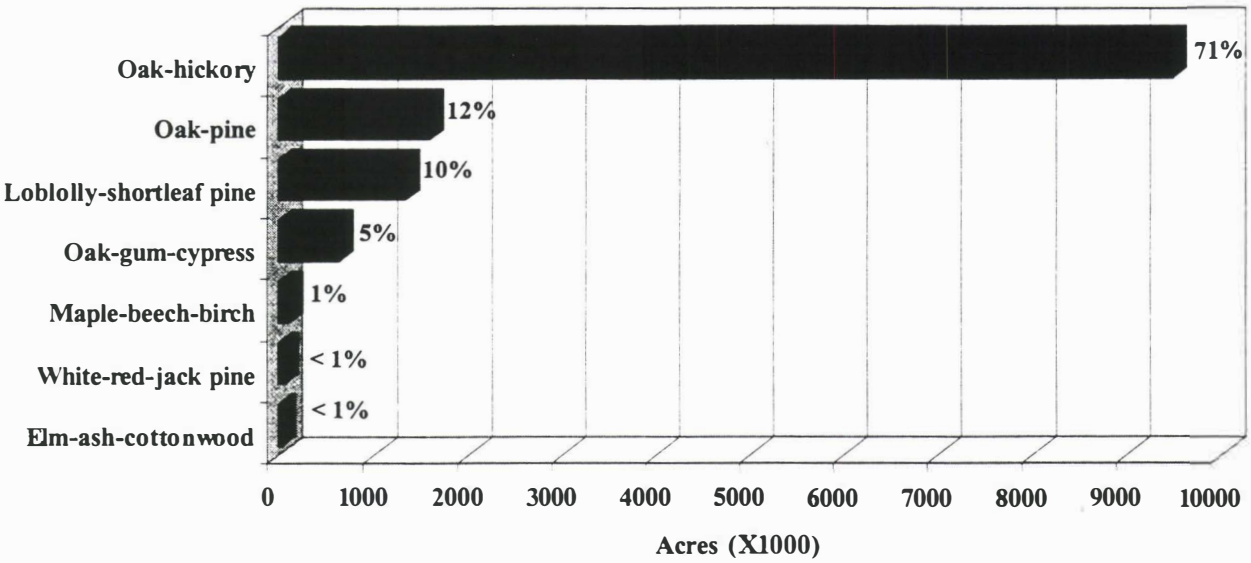


Figure 2.36. Forest composition for timberland in Texas, 1992. Non-typed groups (not shown) represent 1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

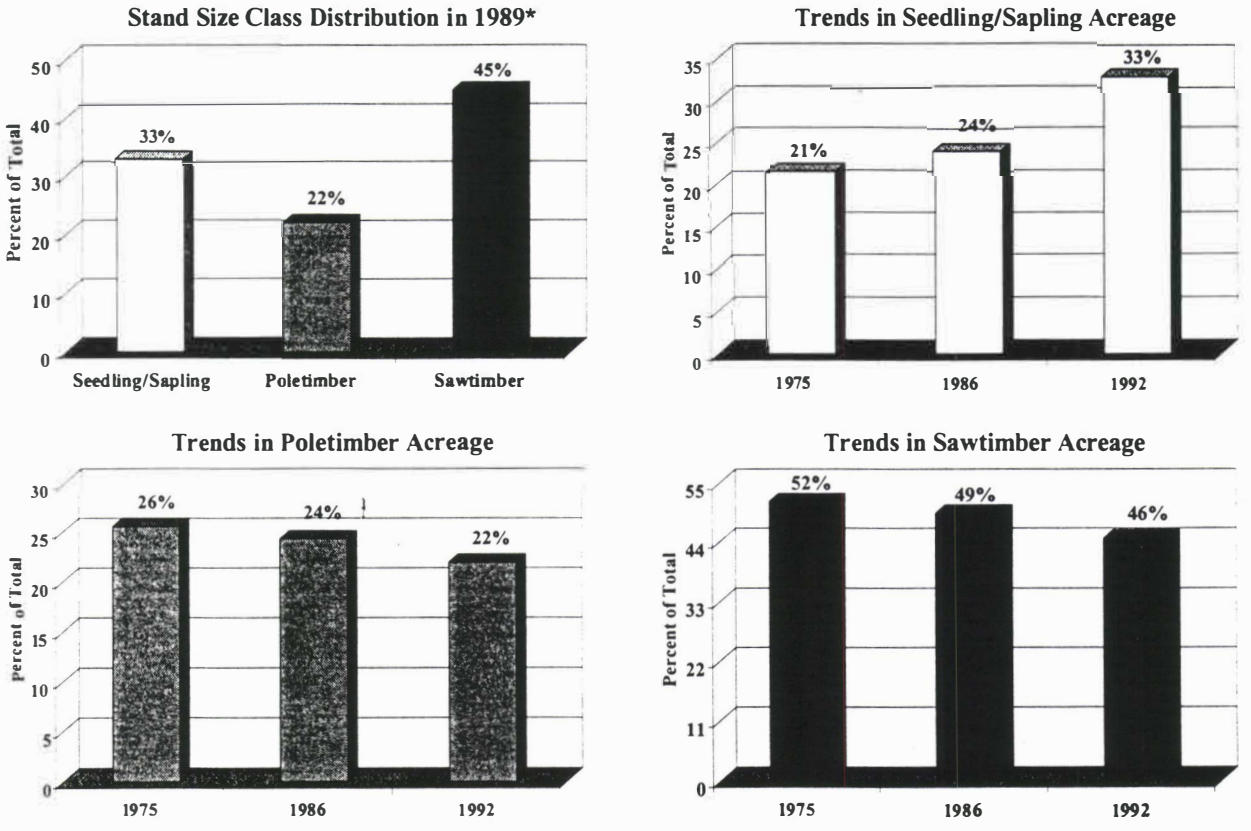


Figure 2.37. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Texas. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1992 inventory.

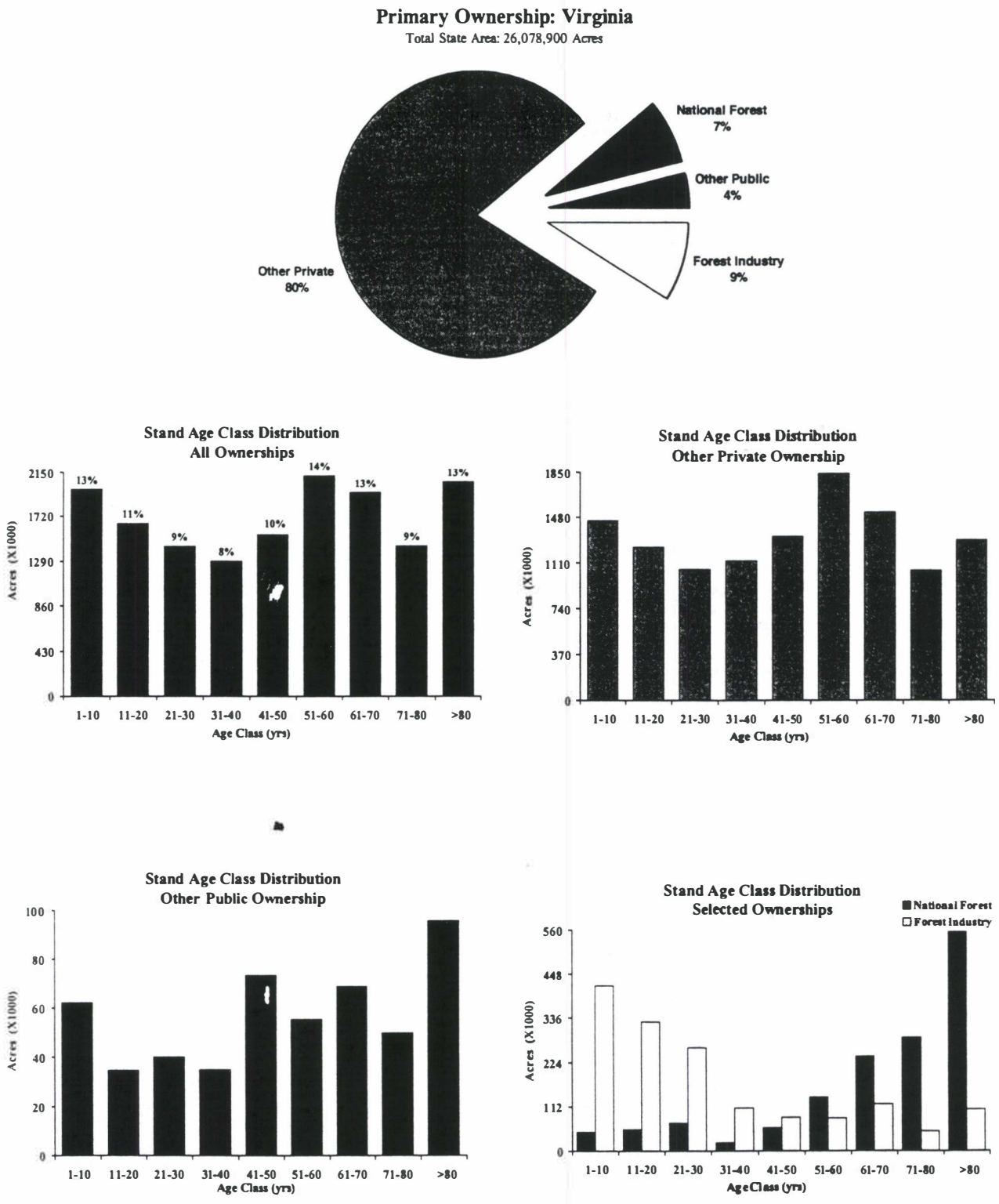


Figure 2.38. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1992. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

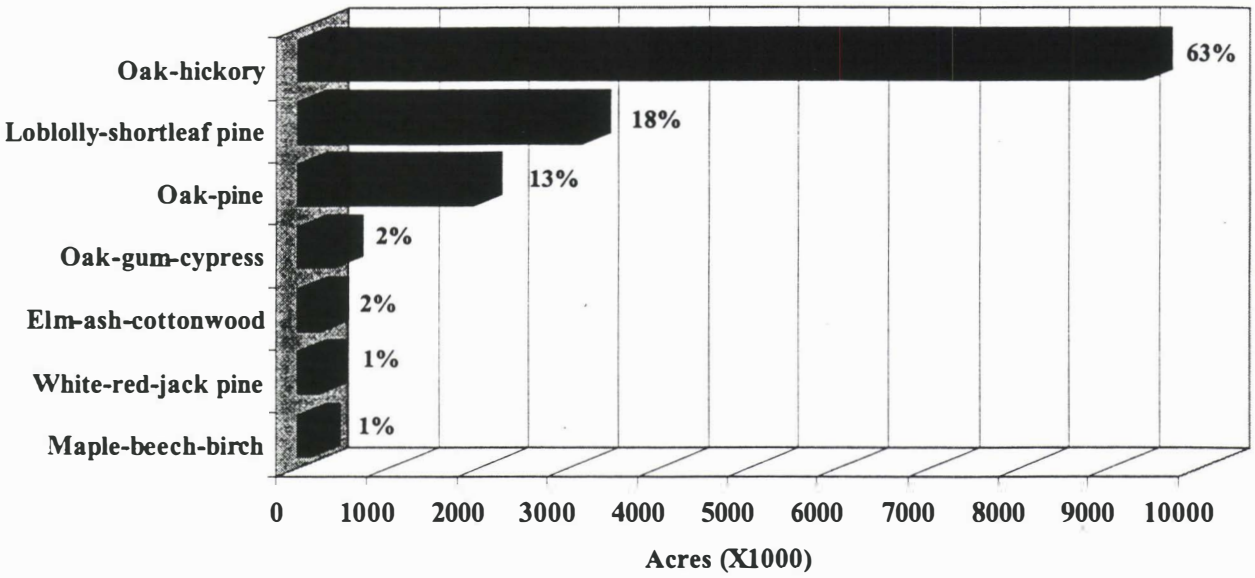


Figure 2.39. Forest composition for timberland in Virginia, 1992. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

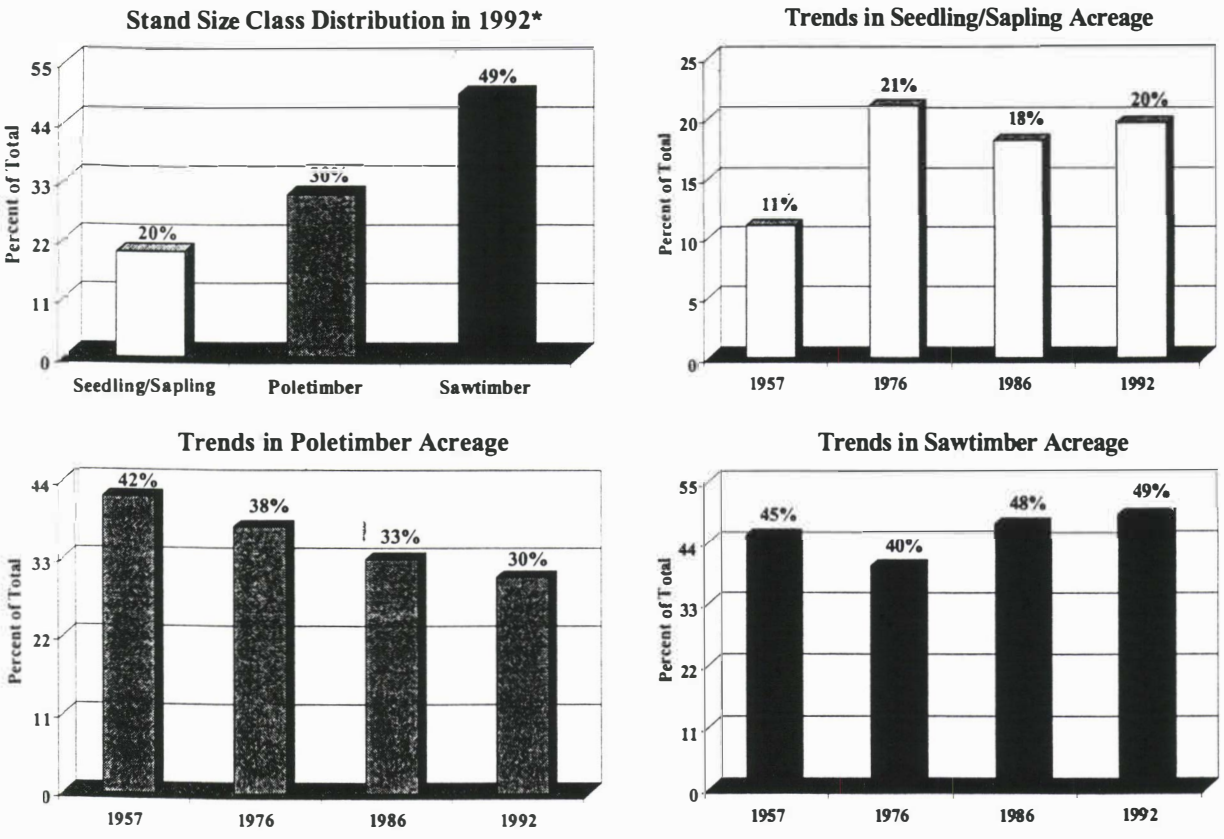
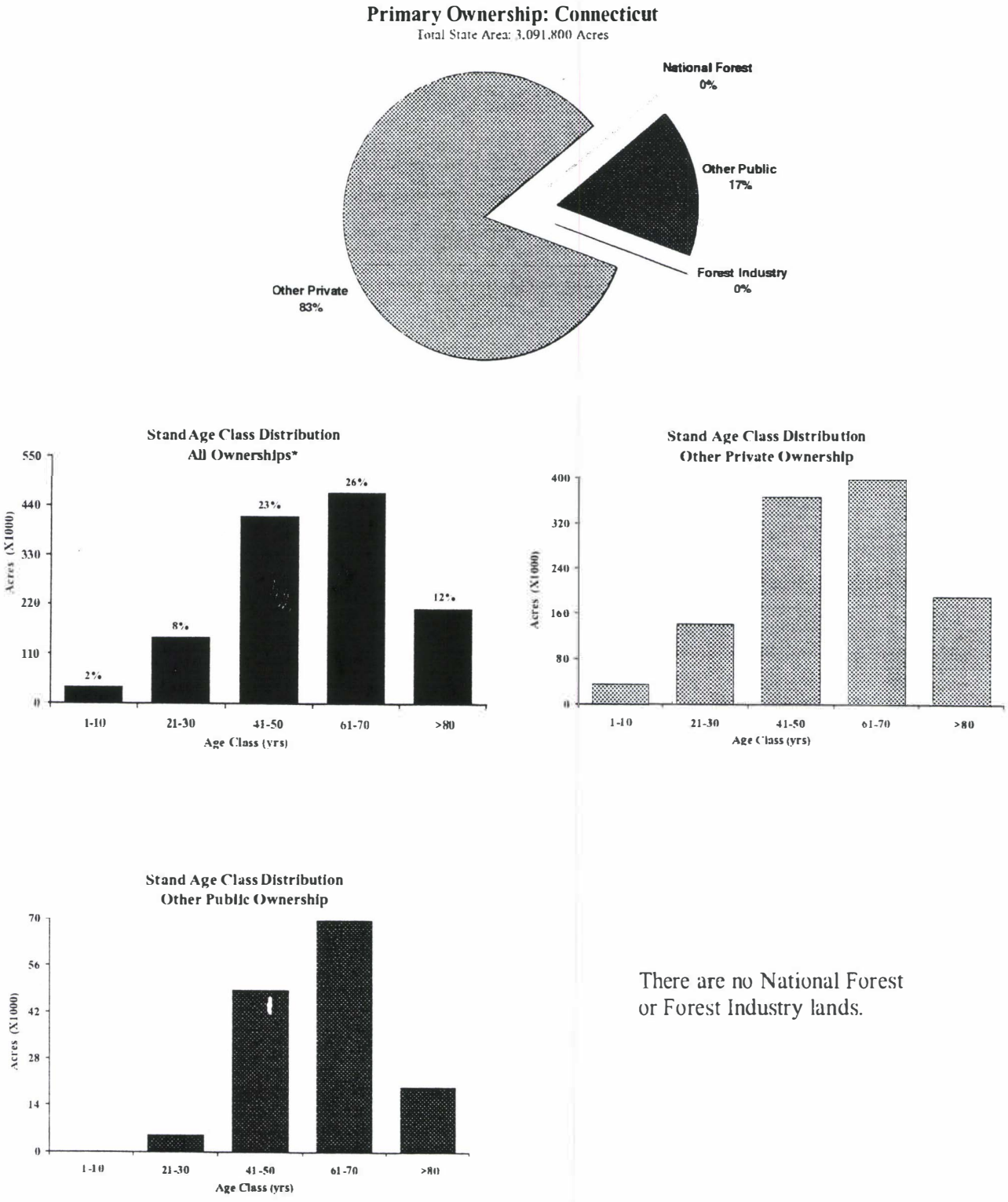


Figure 2.40. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Virginia. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 1% of the 1992 inventory.

The States of Region 9

There are 20 states that comprise Region 9 of the USDA Forest Service. These states extend from Maine in the north, southward to Maryland and Delaware, and westward to Missouri and Minnesota.

The entire state list includes Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, and West Virginia. The tables derived from Forest Inventory and Analysis are presented in Appendix. The figures for each state are presented alphabetically in the following pages.



There are no National Forest or Forest Industry lands.

Figure 2.41. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Connecticut, 1985. *Mixed age class represents 537,000 acres (30%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

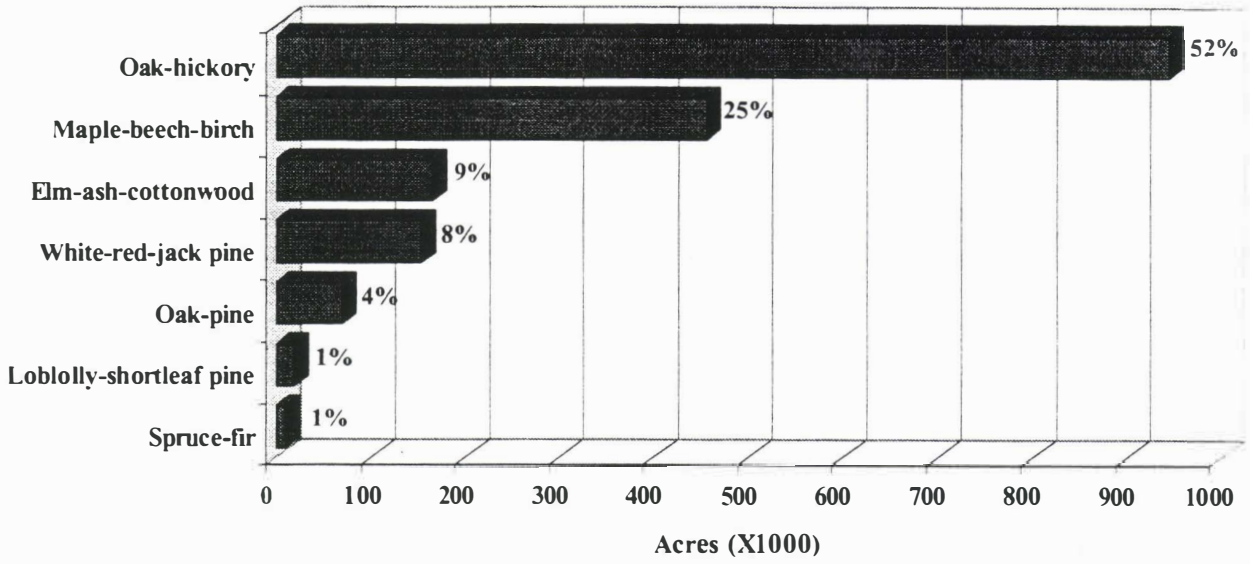


Figure 2.42. Forest composition for timberland in Connecticut, 1985. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

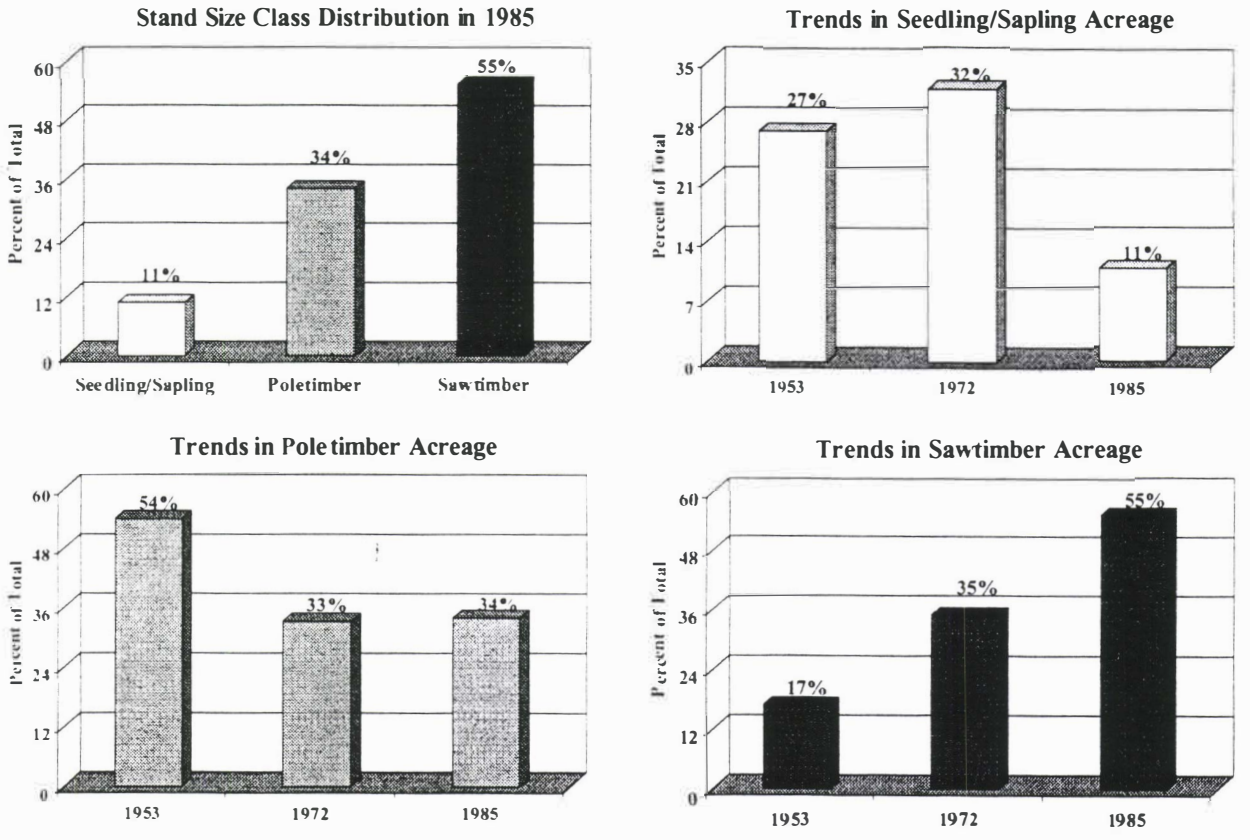


Figure 2.43. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Connecticut. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

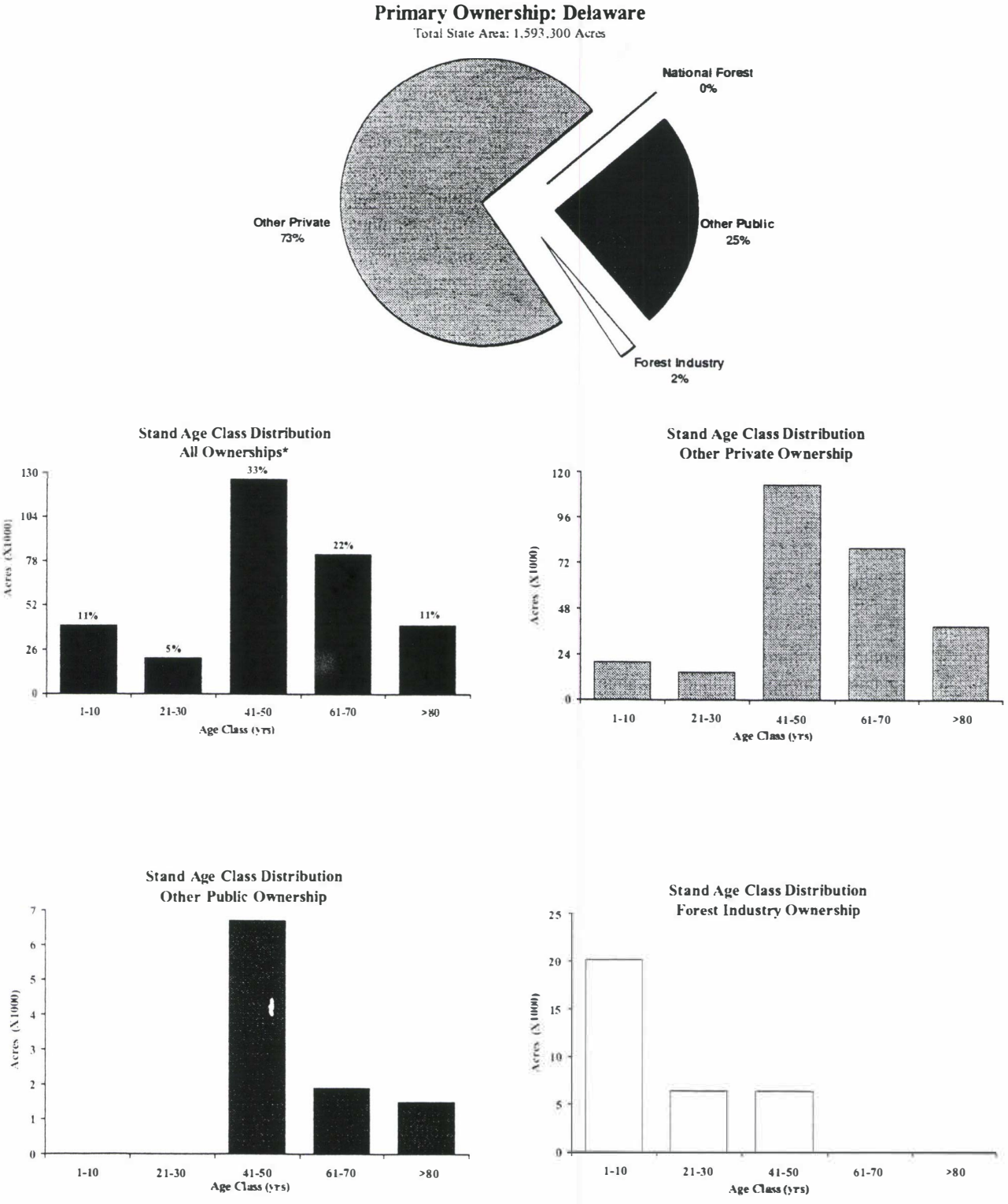


Figure 2.44. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Delaware, 1986. *Mixed age class represents 67,400 acres (18%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

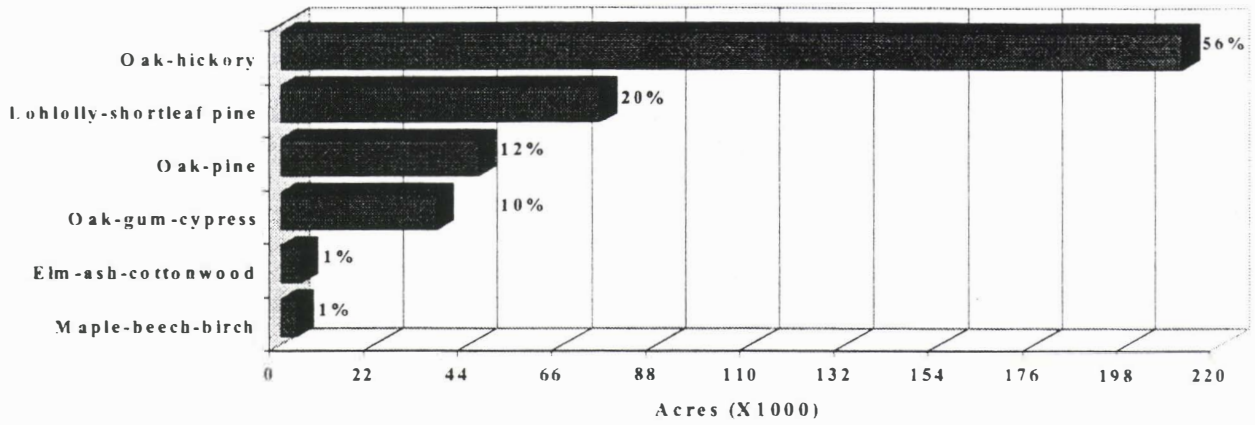


Figure 2.45. Forest composition for timberland in Delaware, 1986. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

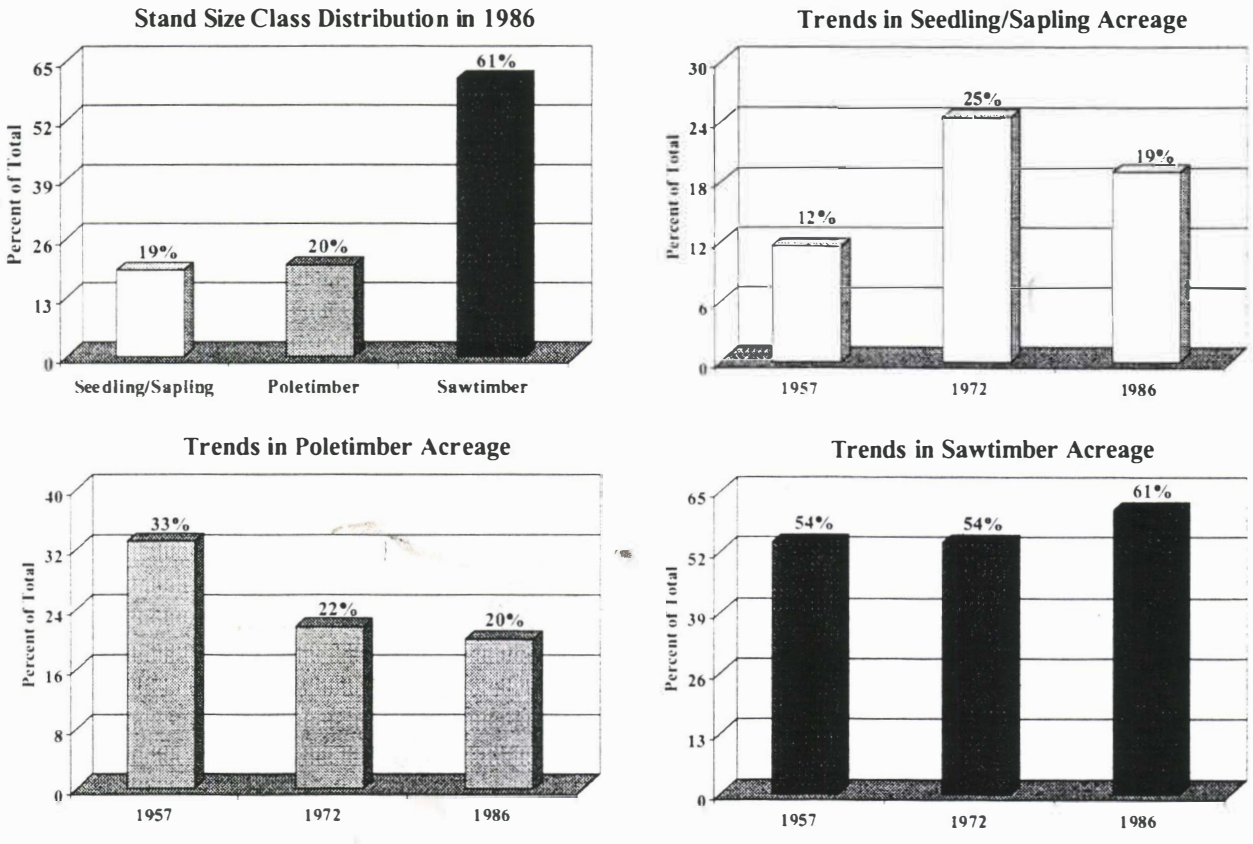


Figure 2.46. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Delaware. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

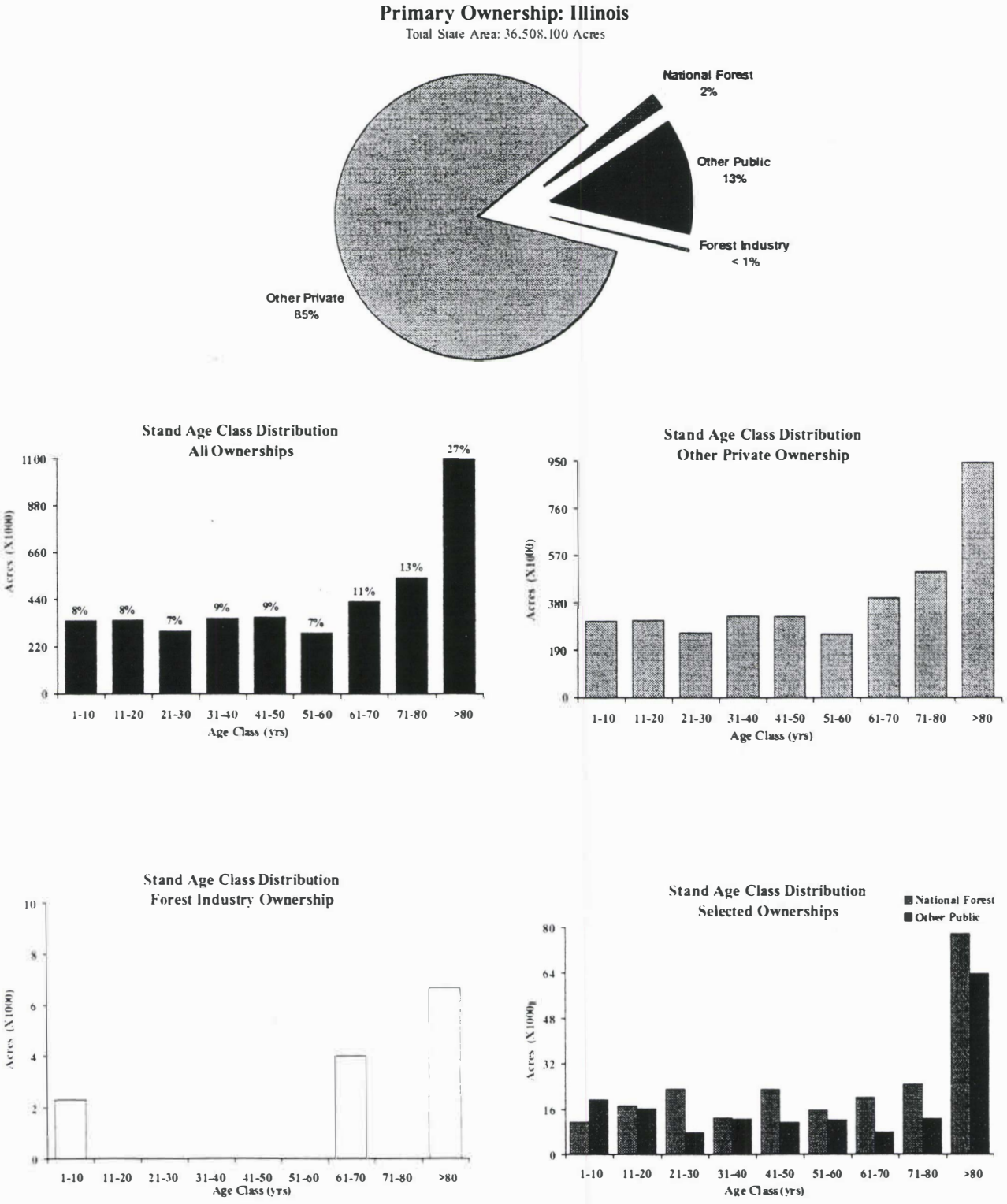


Figure 2.47. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Illinois, 1985. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

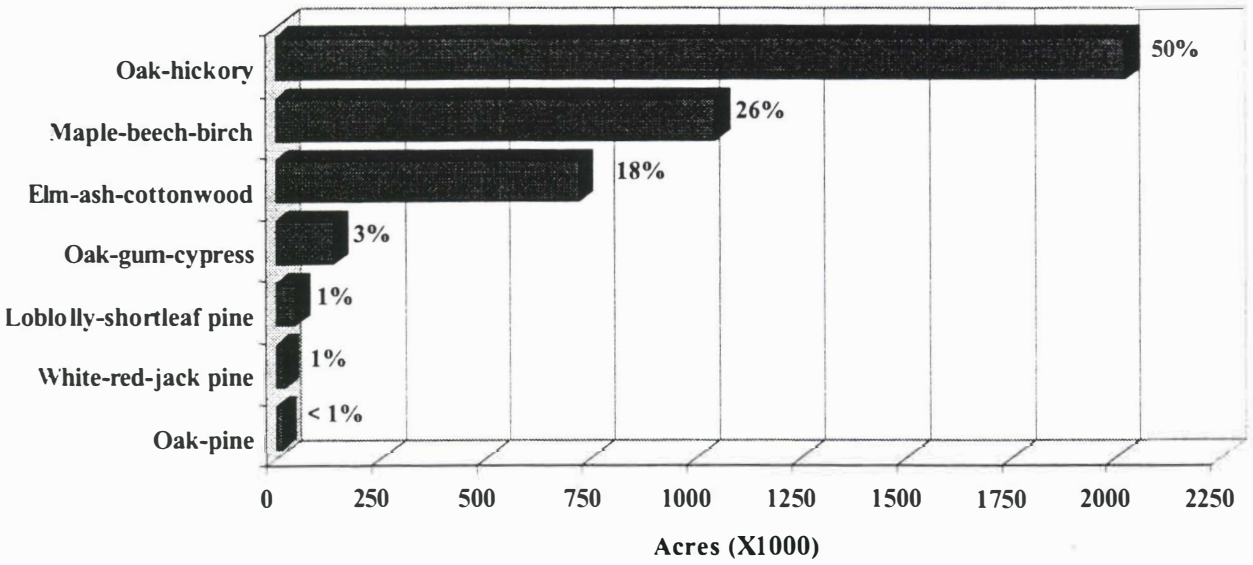


Figure 2.48. Forest composition for timberland in Illinois, 1985. Non-typed groups represent 1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

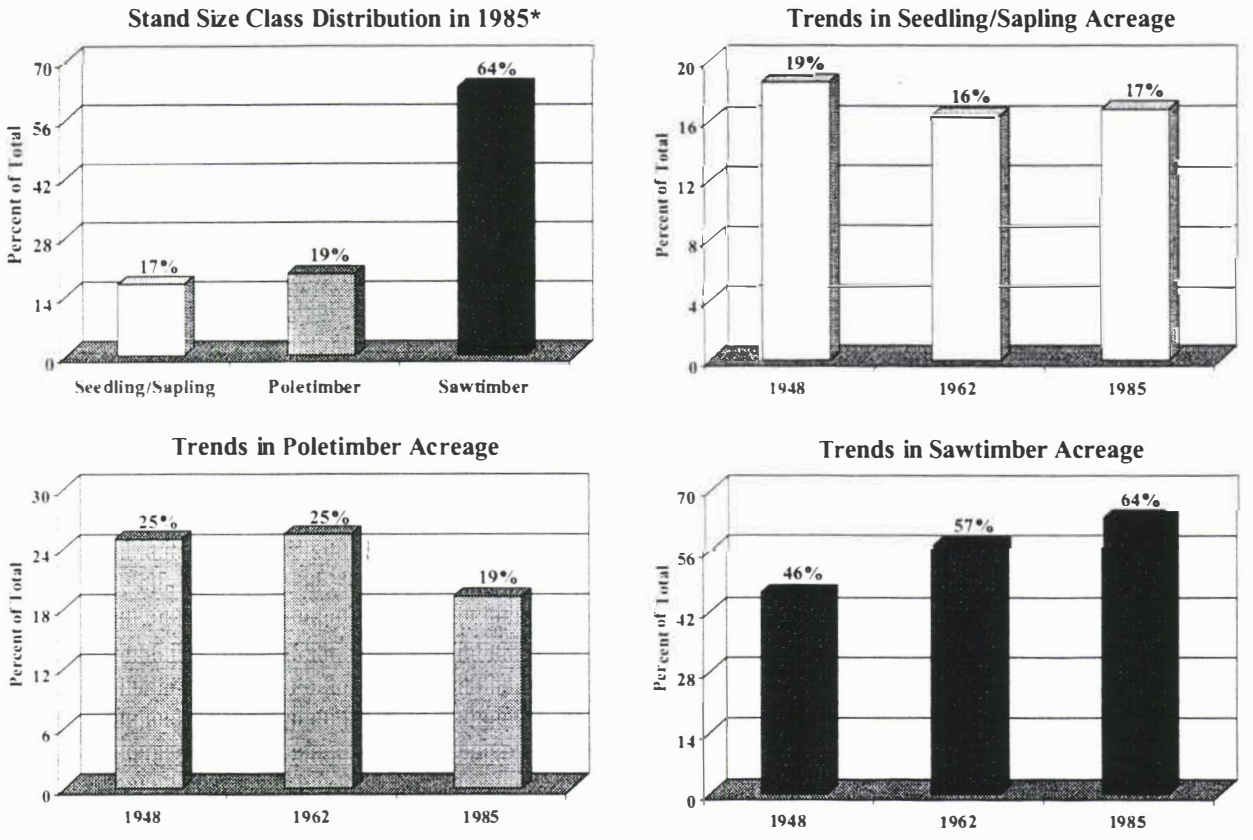


Figure 2.49. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Illinois. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1985 inventory.

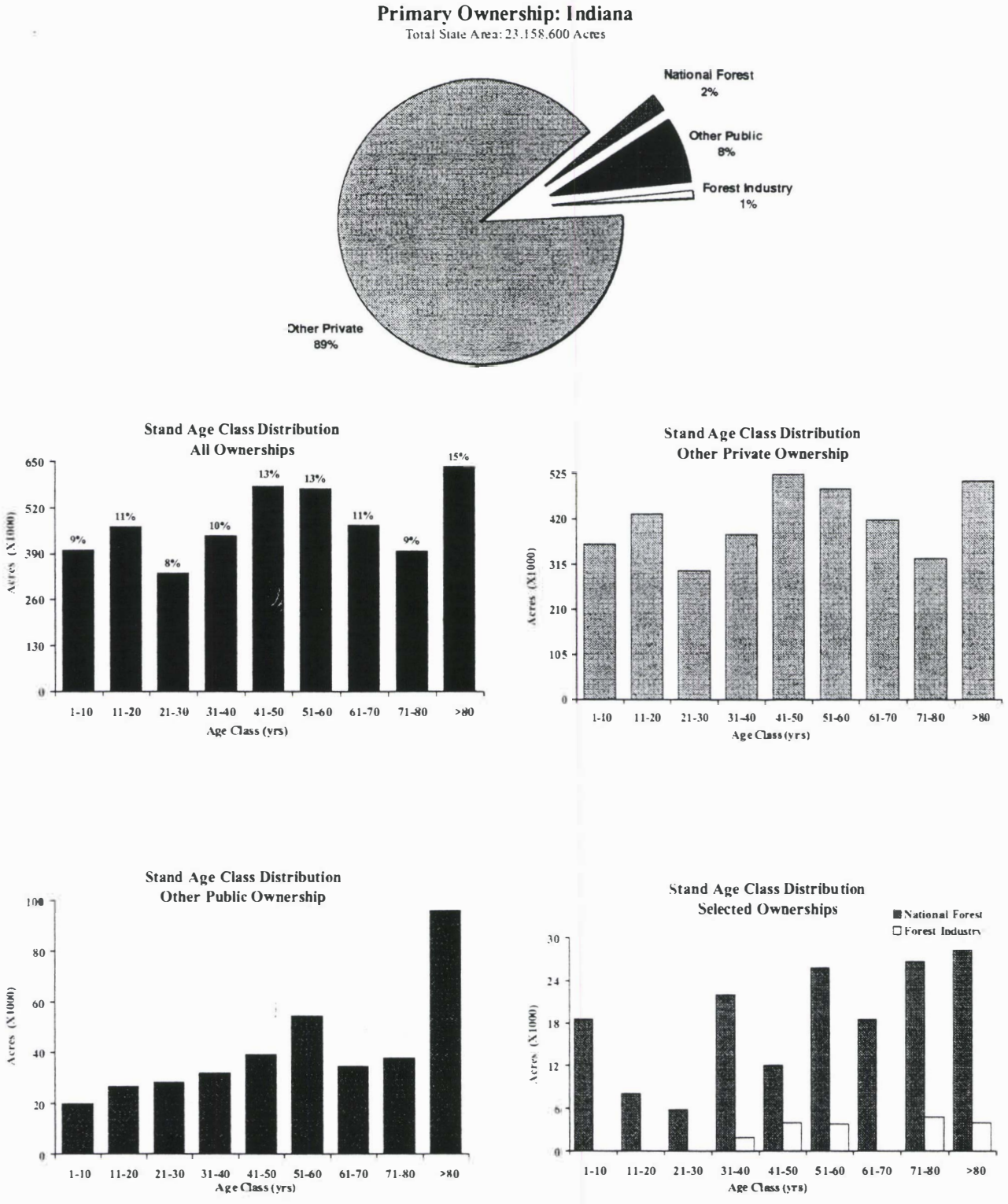


Figure 2.50. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Indiana, 1986. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

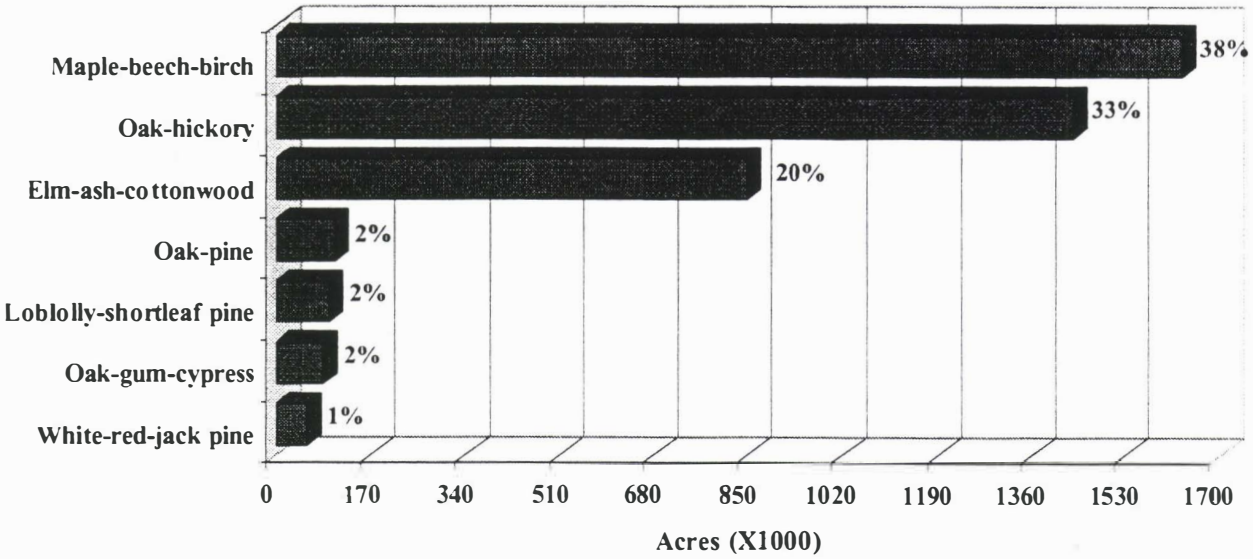


Figure 2.51. Forest composition for timberland in Indiana, 1986. Non-typed groups represent 1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

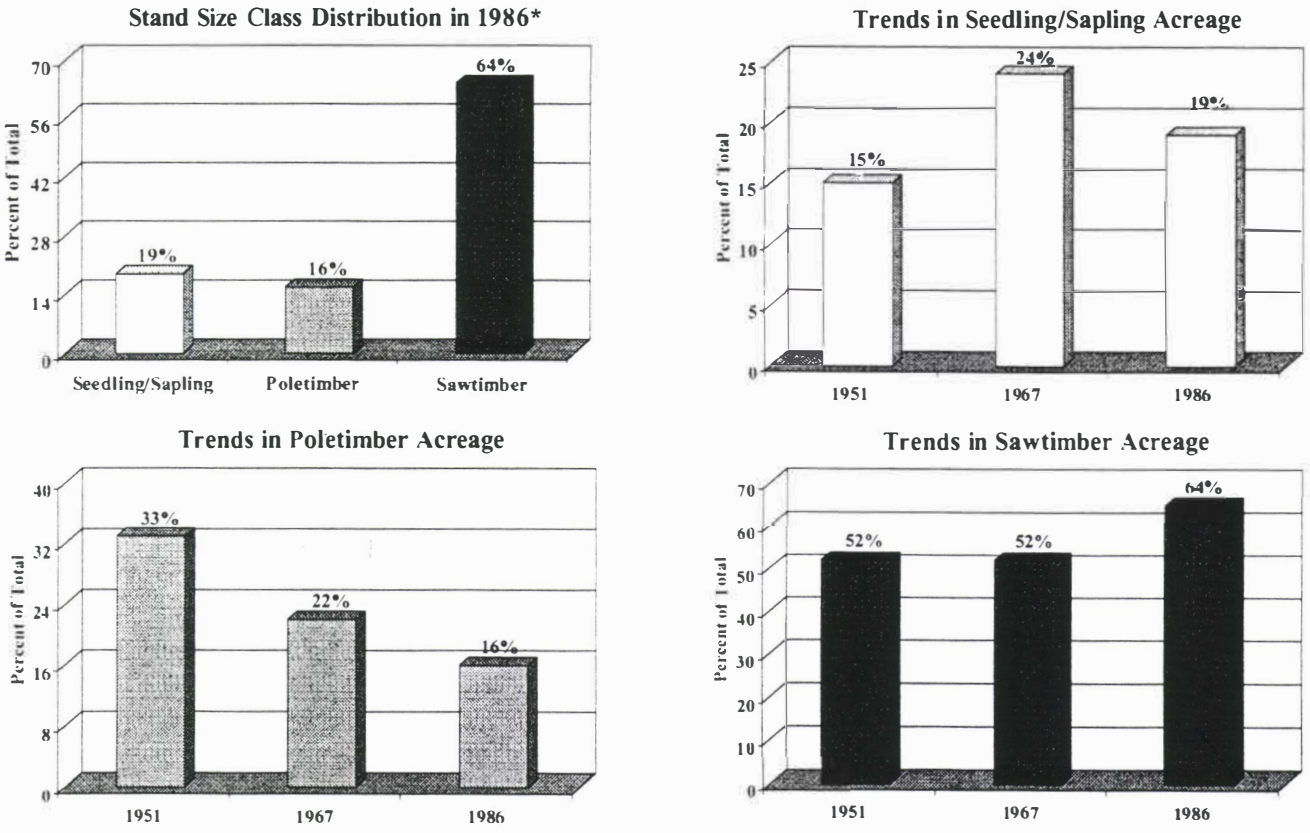
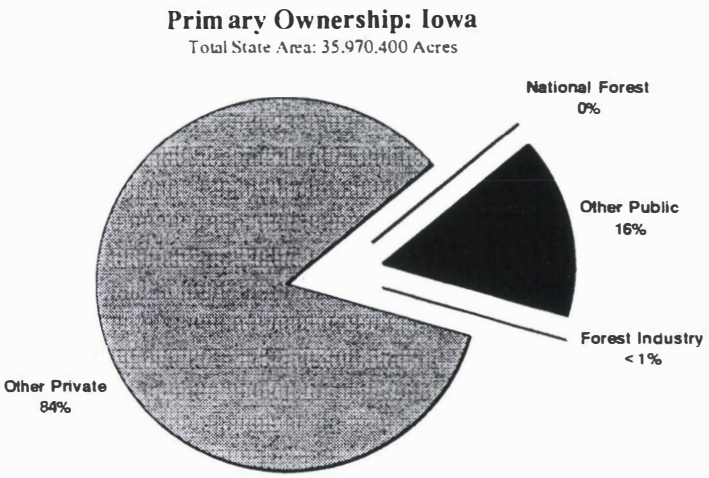
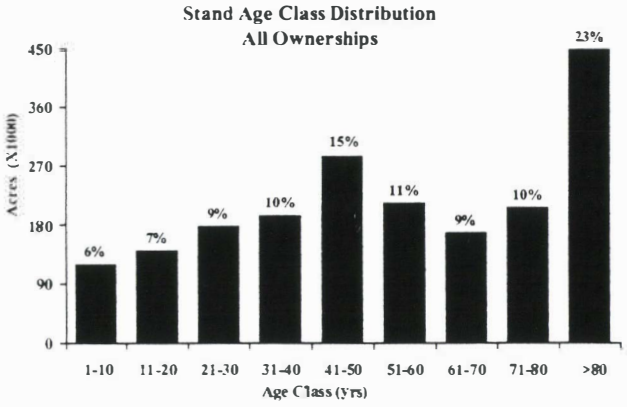
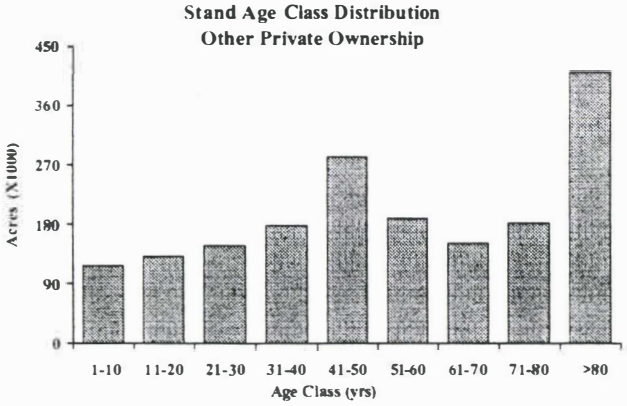
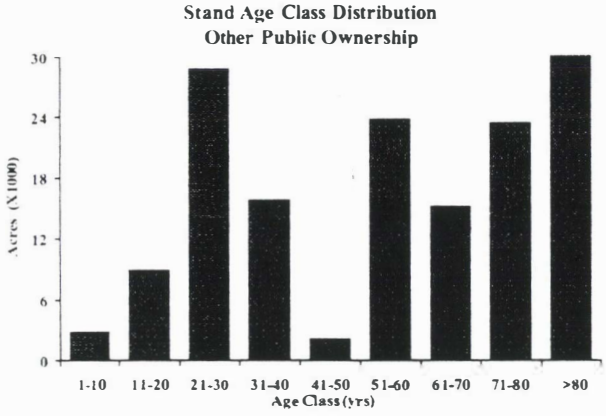


Figure 2.52. Distribution of stand size classes for timberland in Indiana, 1986. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 1% of the 1986 inventory.









There are no National Forest or Forest Industry lands.

Figure 2.53. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Iowa, 1990. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

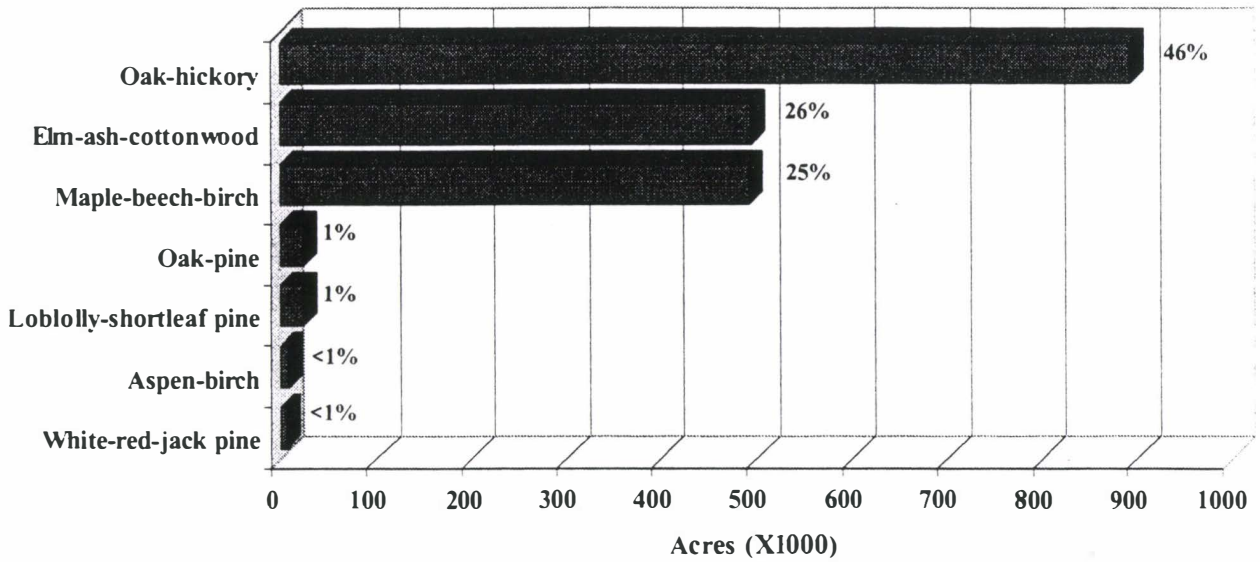


Figure 2.54. Forest composition for timberland in Iowa, 1990. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

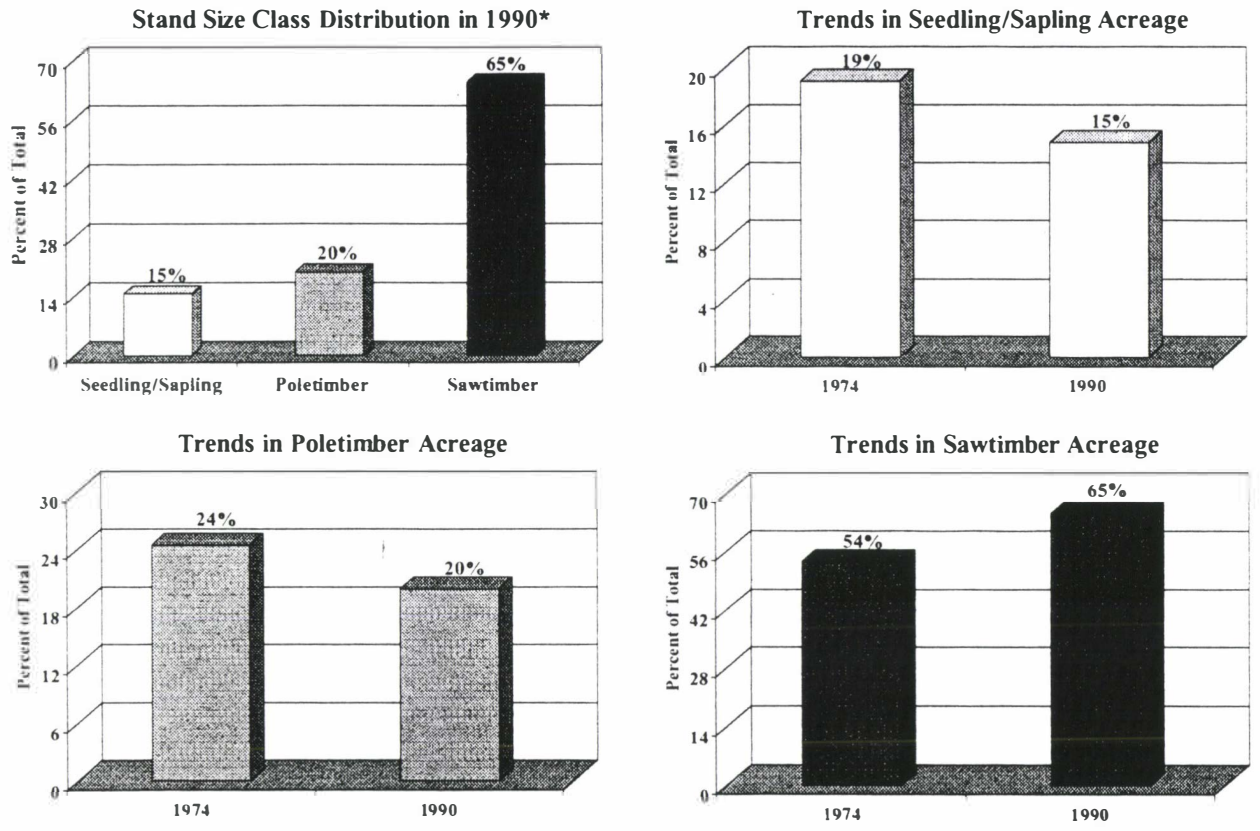


Figure 2.55. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Iowa. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1990 inventory.

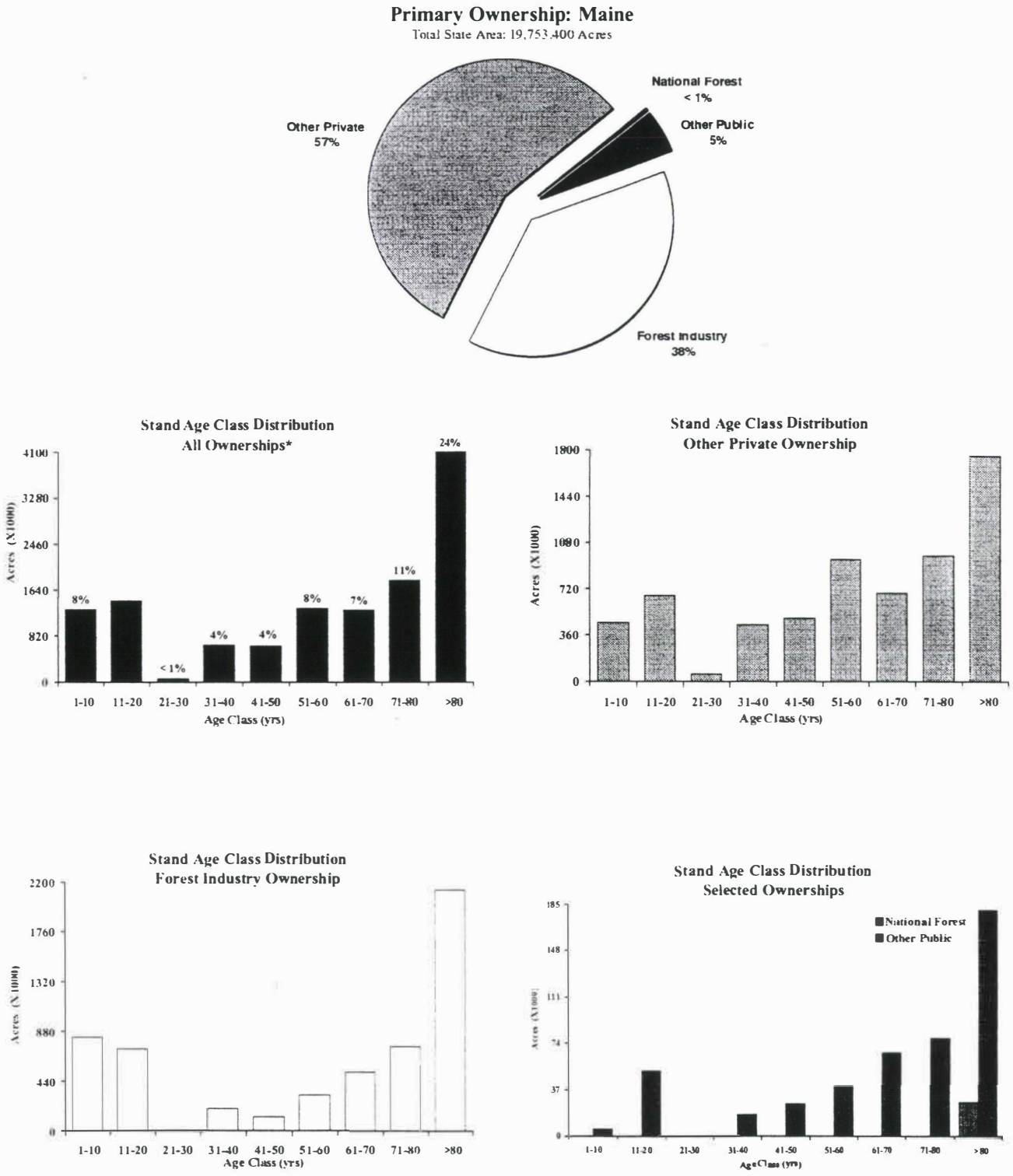


Figure 2.56. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maine, 1995. *Mixed age class represents 4,392,100 acres (25%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

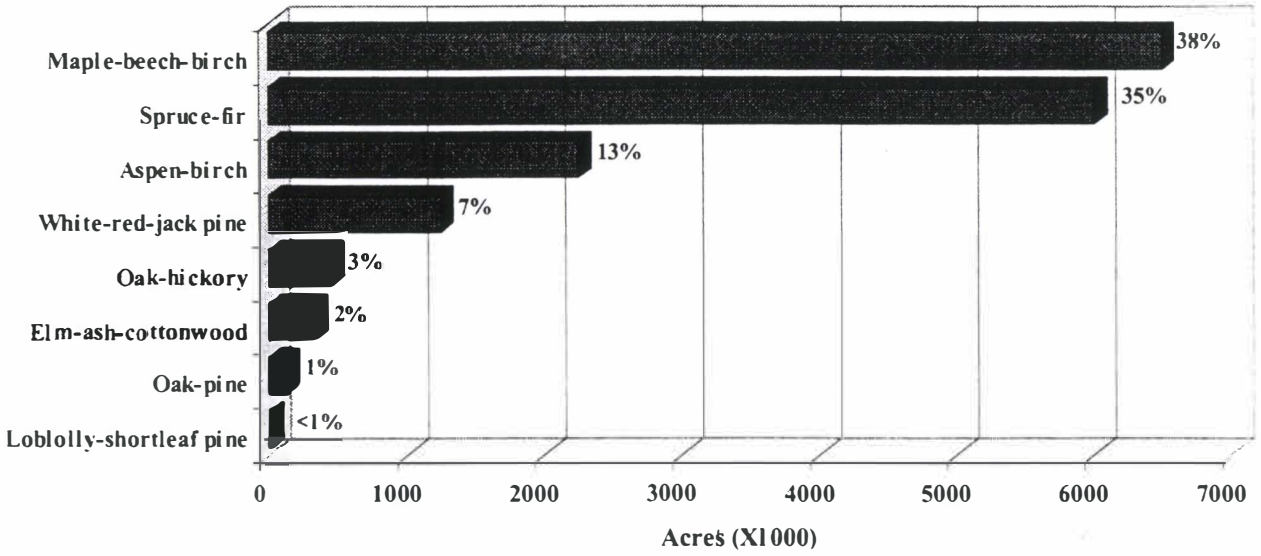


Figure 2.57. Forest composition for timberland in Maine, 1995. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

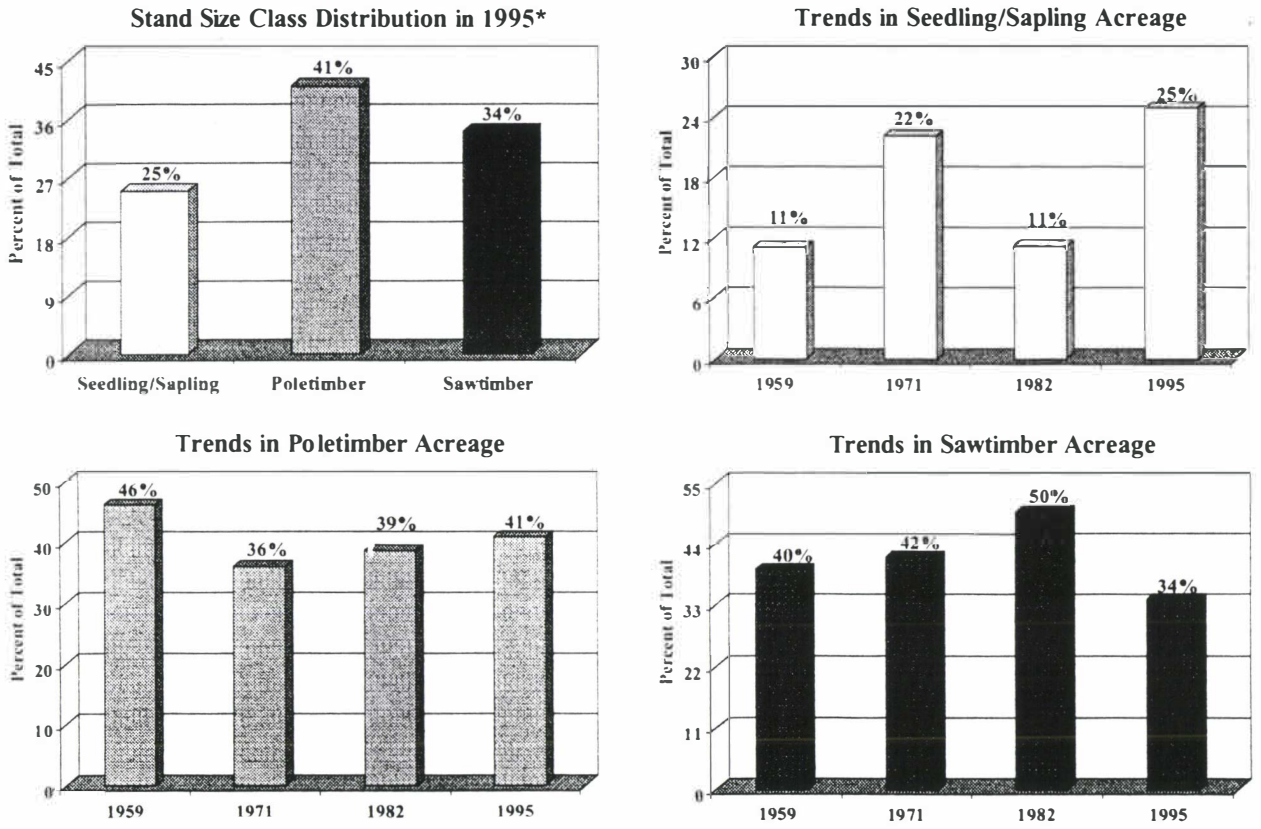


Figure 2.58. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Maine. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1995 inventory.

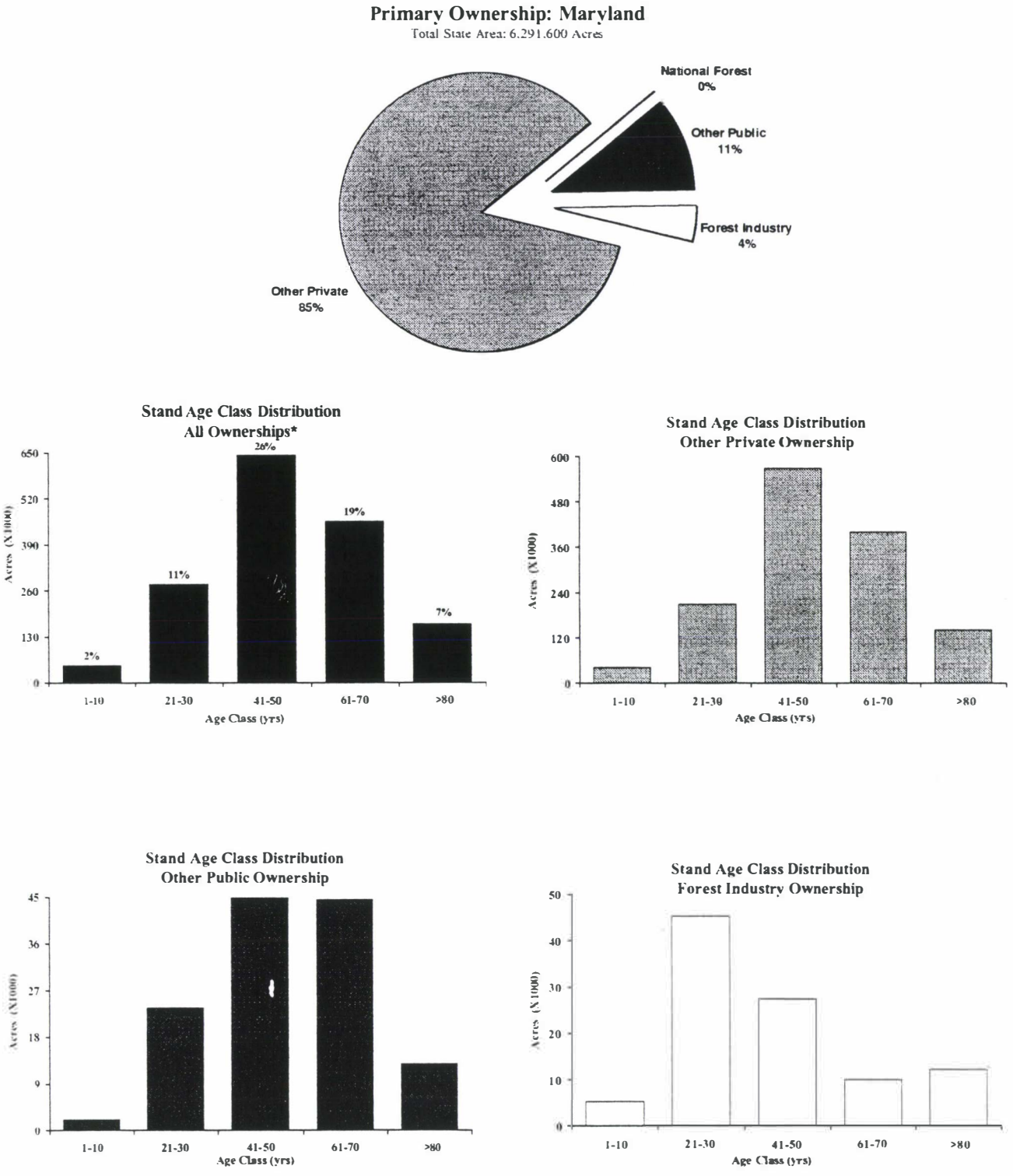


Figure 2.59. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maryland, 1986. *Mixed age class represents 834,800 acres (34%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

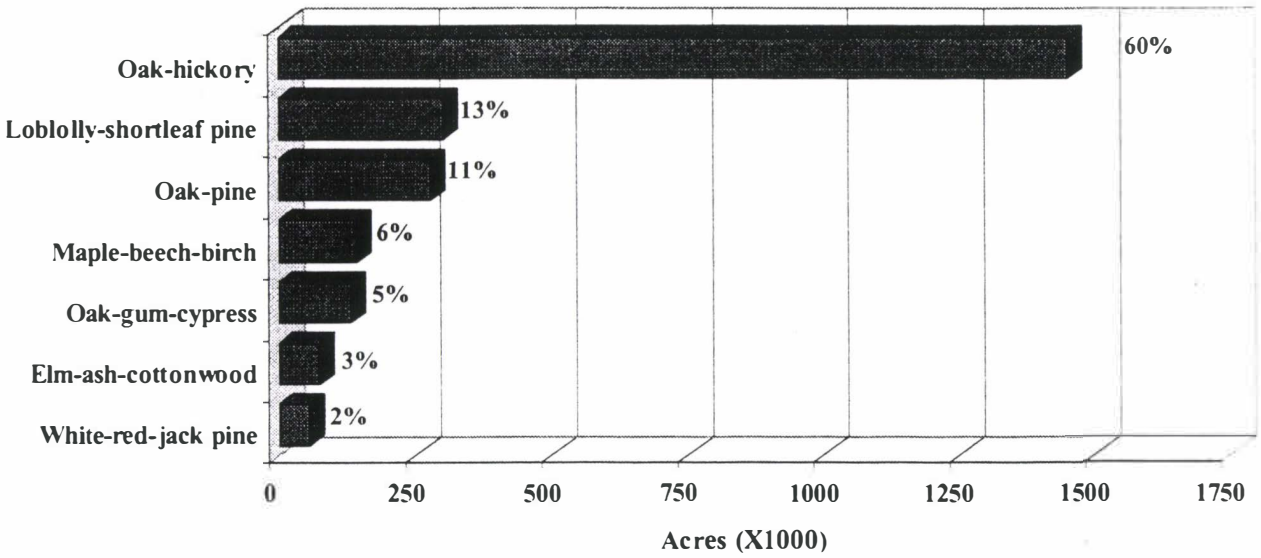


Figure 2.60. Forest composition for timberland in Maryland, 1986. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

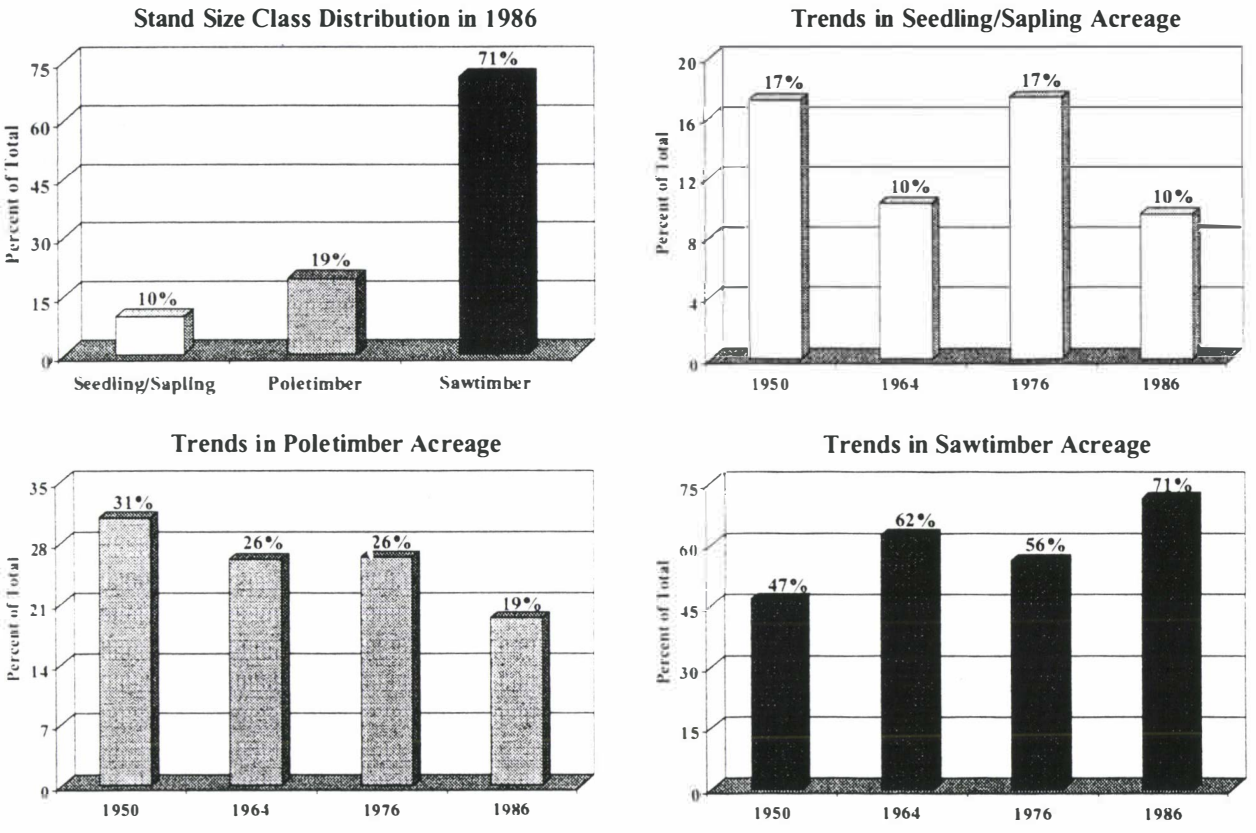


Figure 2.61. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Maryland. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

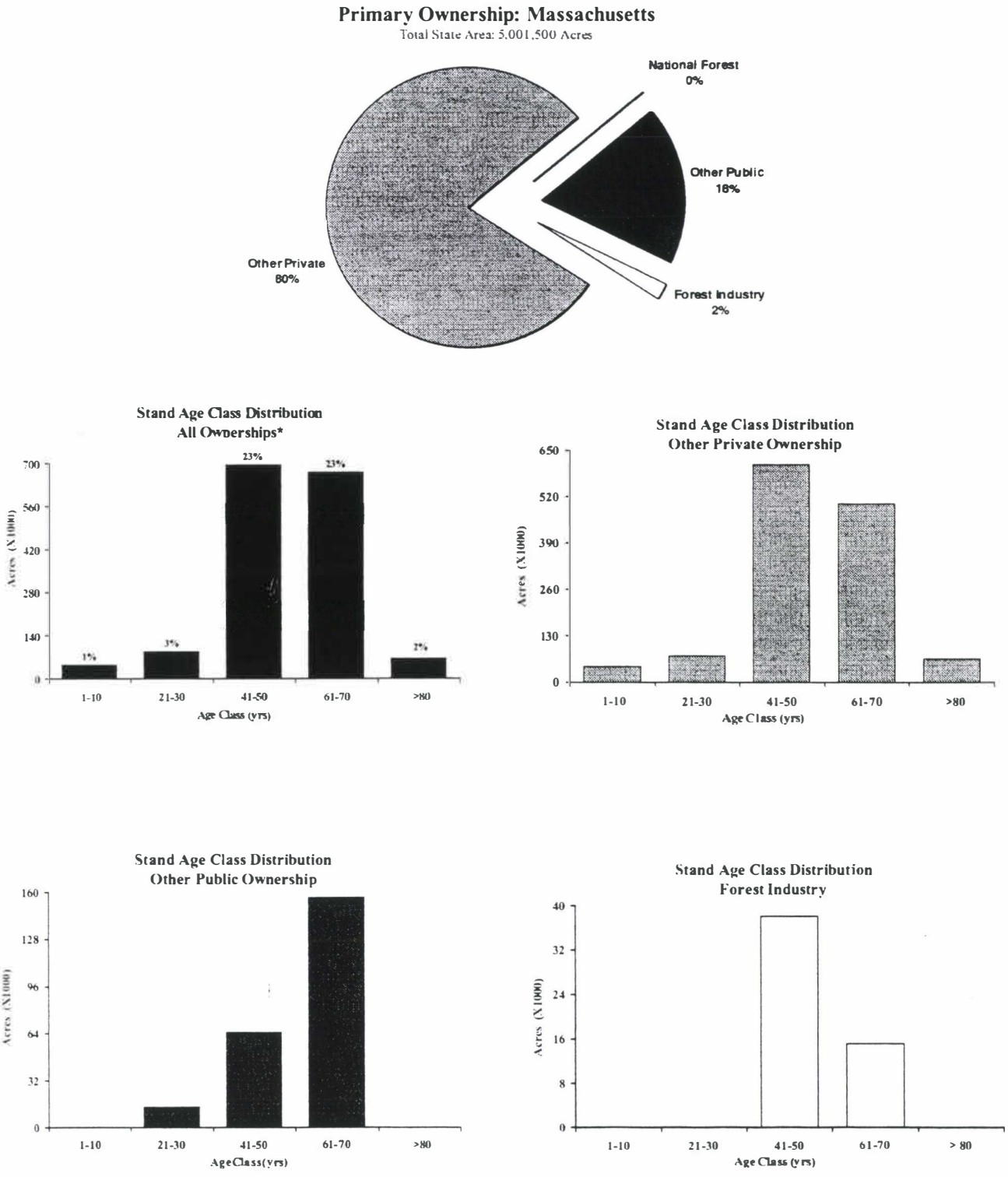


Figure 2.62. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Massachusetts, 1985. *Mixed age class represents 2,415,800 acres (47%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

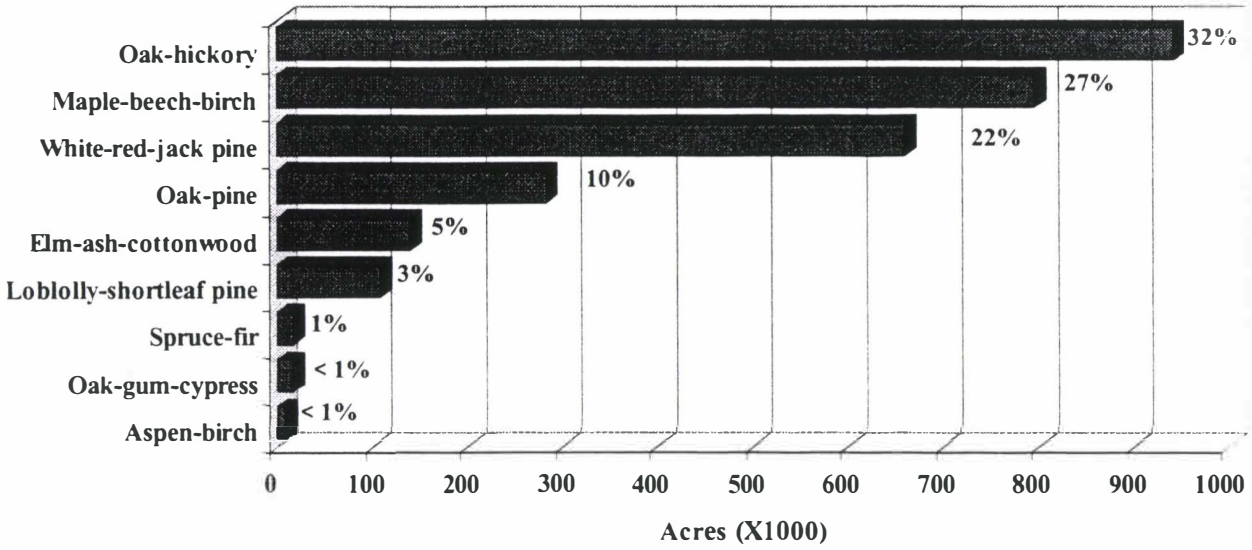


Figure 2.63. Forest composition for timberland in Massachusetts, 1985. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

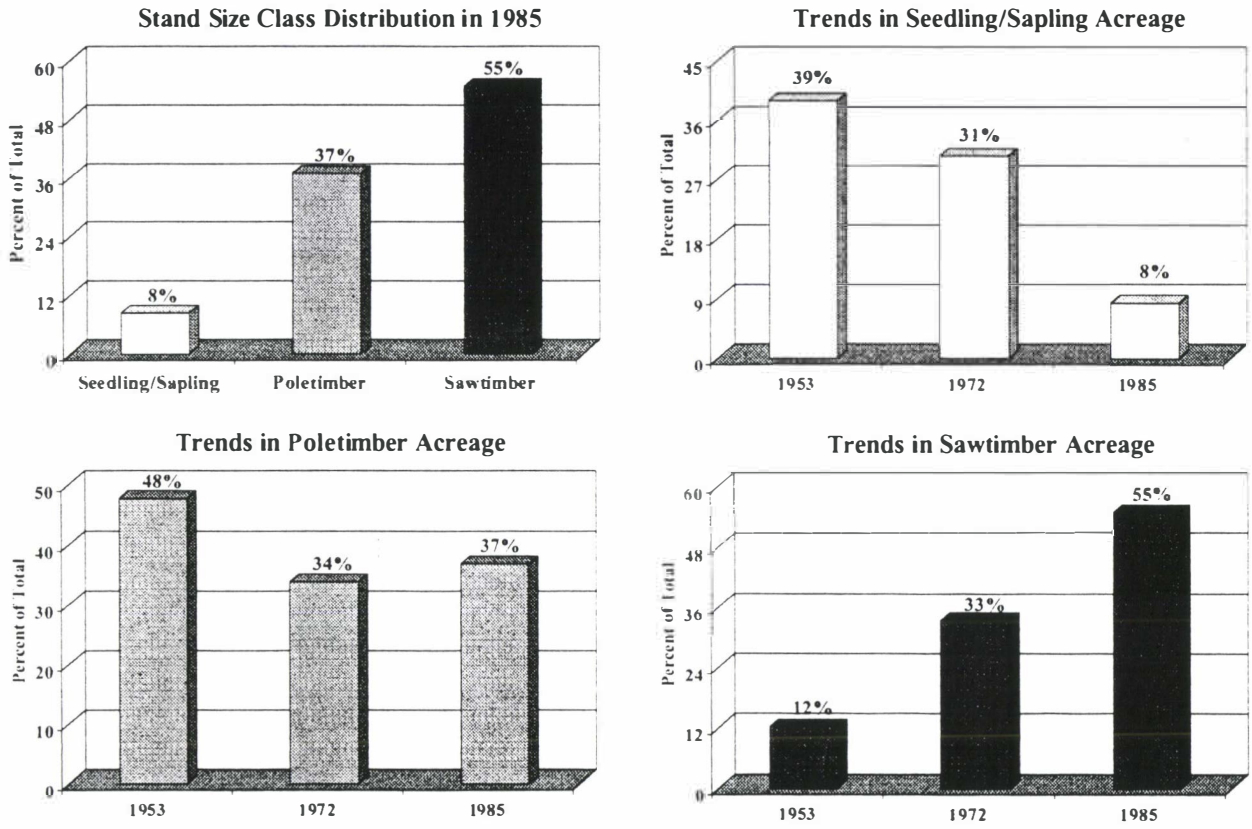


Figure 2.64. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Massachusetts. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

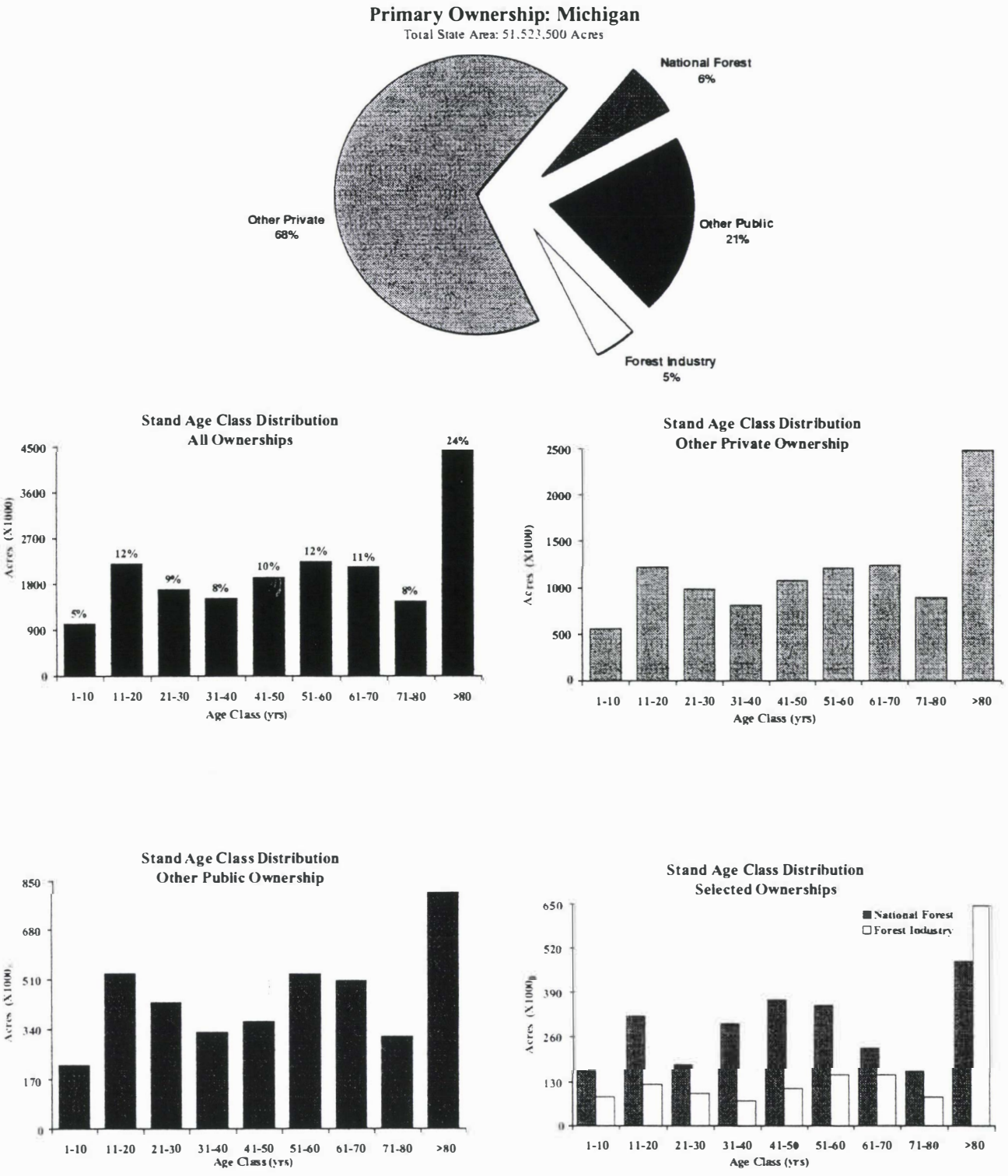


Figure 2.65. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1993. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

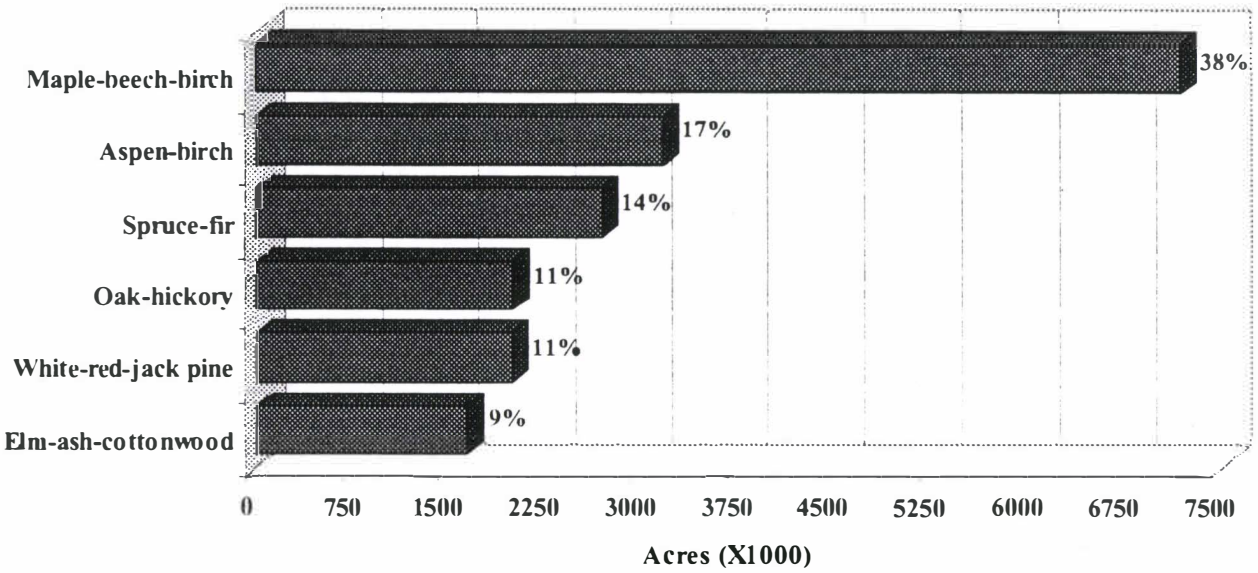


Figure 2.66. Forest composition for timberland in Michigan, 1993. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

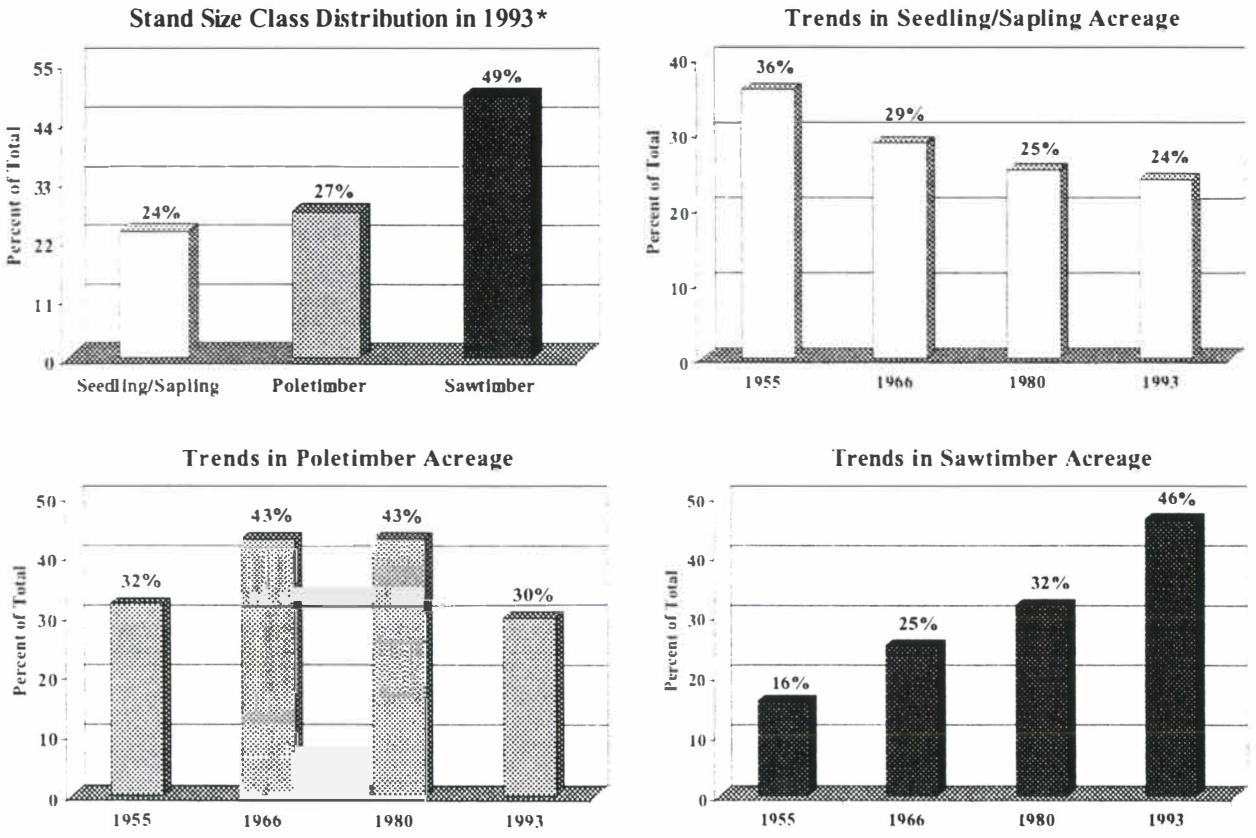


Figure 2.67. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Michigan. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1993 inventory.

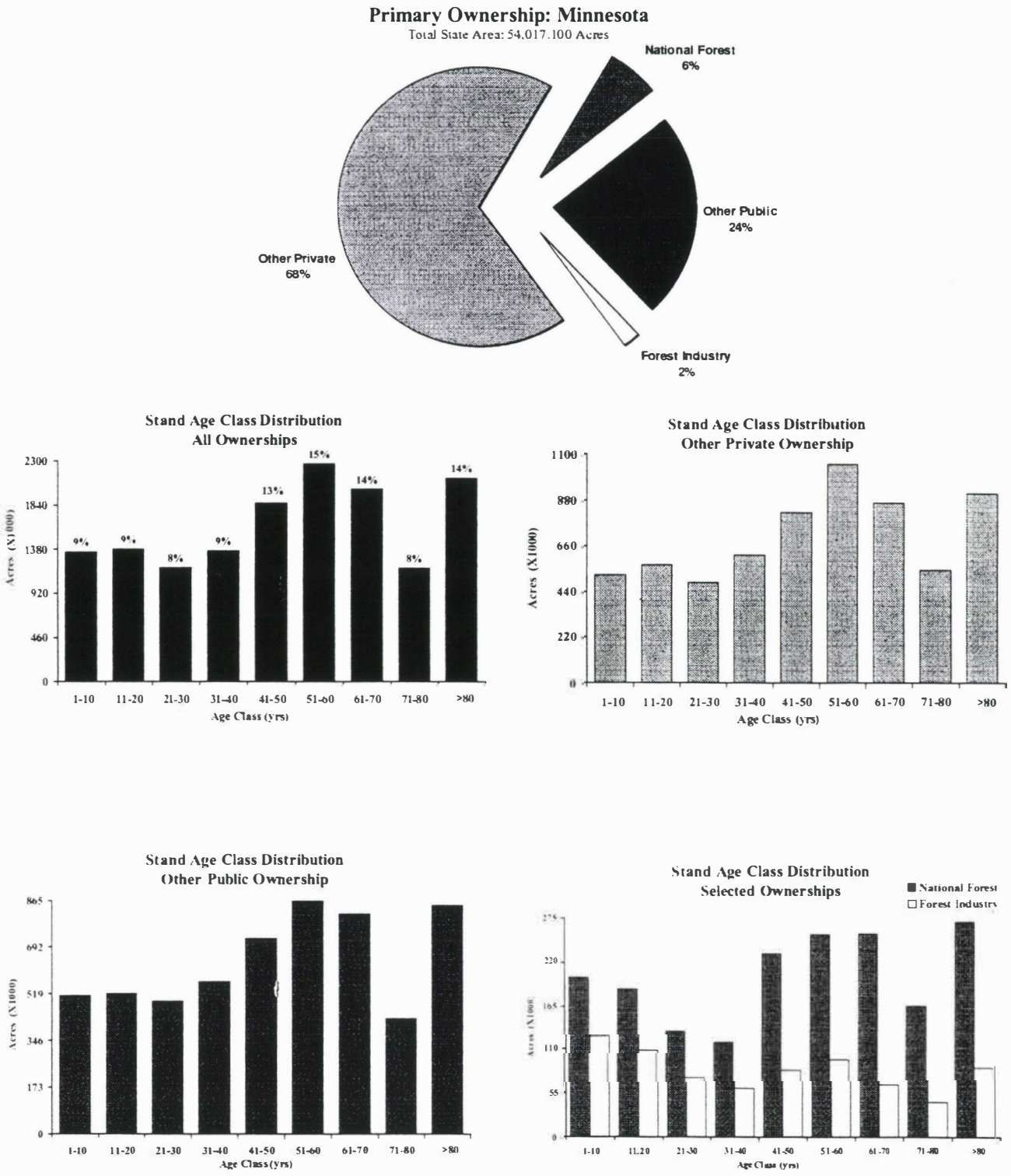


Figure 2.68. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1990. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

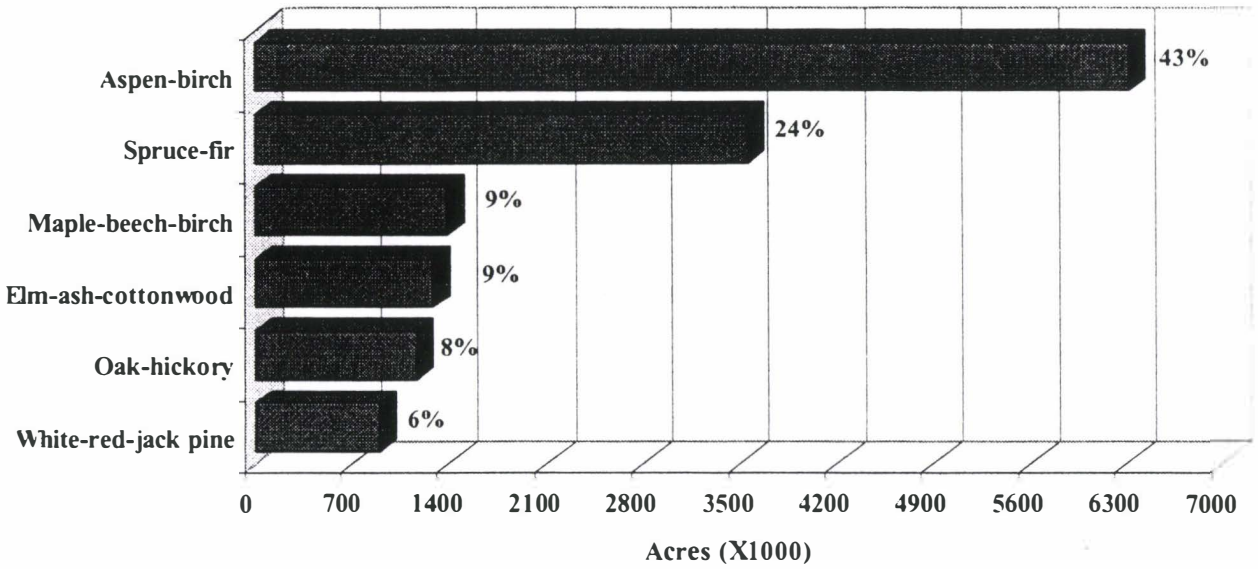


Figure 2.69. Forest composition for timberland in Minnesota, 1990. Non-typed groups represent 1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

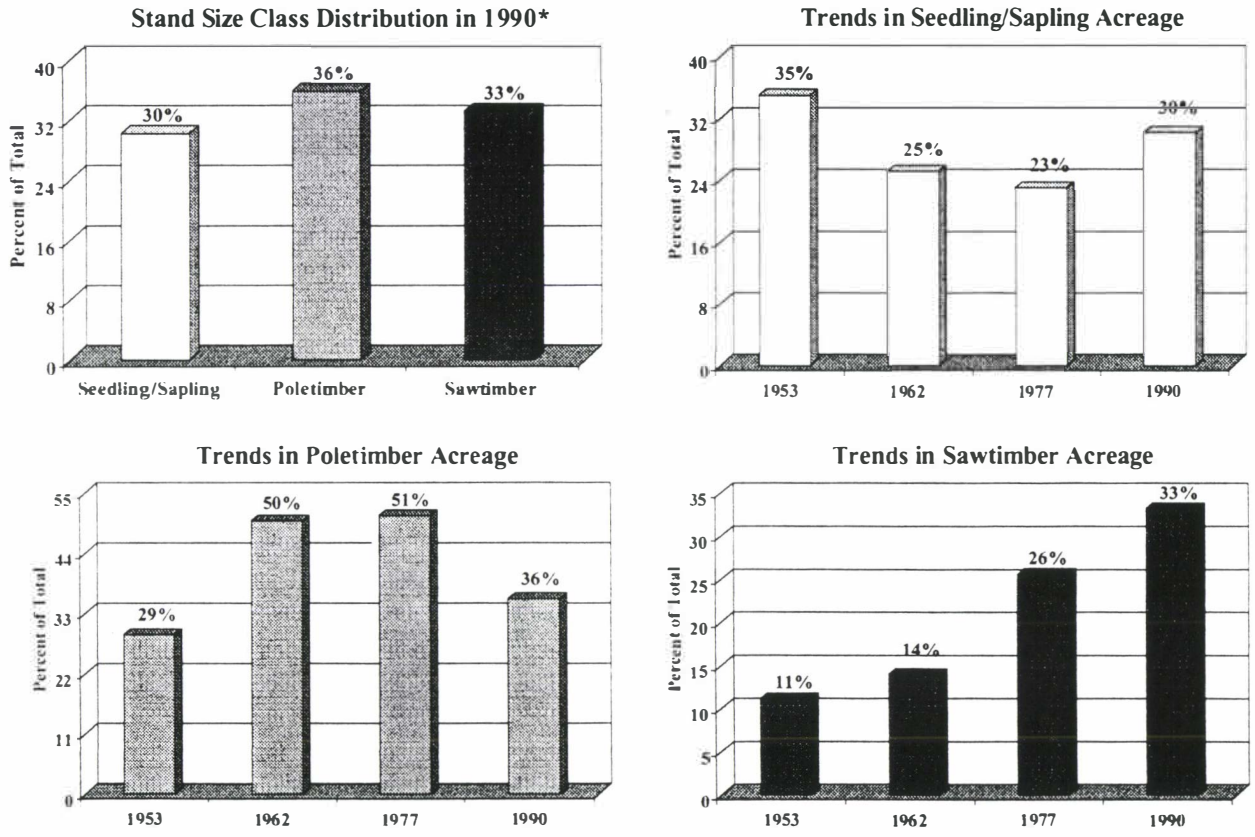


Figure 2.70. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Minnesota. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent 1% of the 1990 inventory.

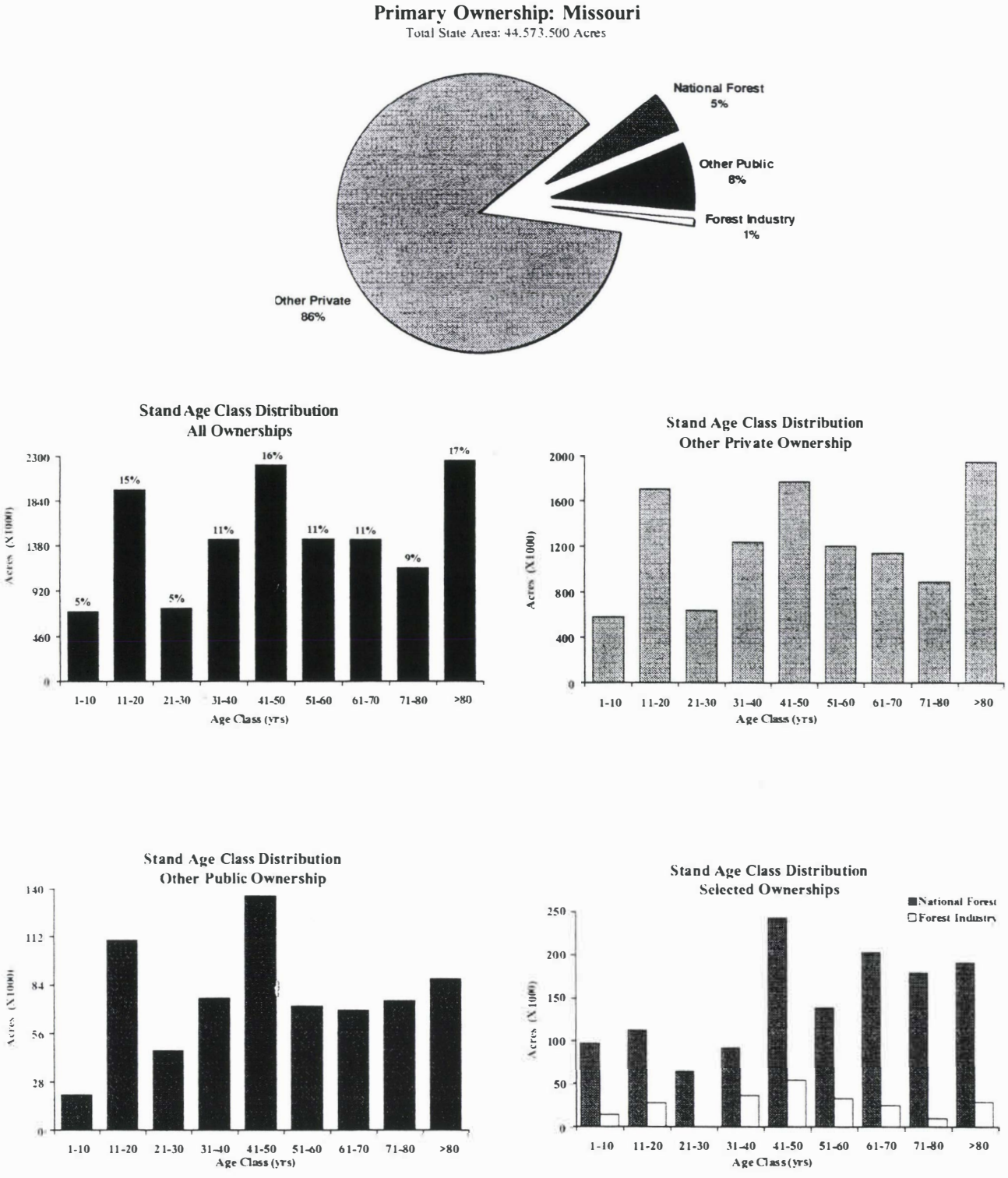


Figure 2.71. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1989. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

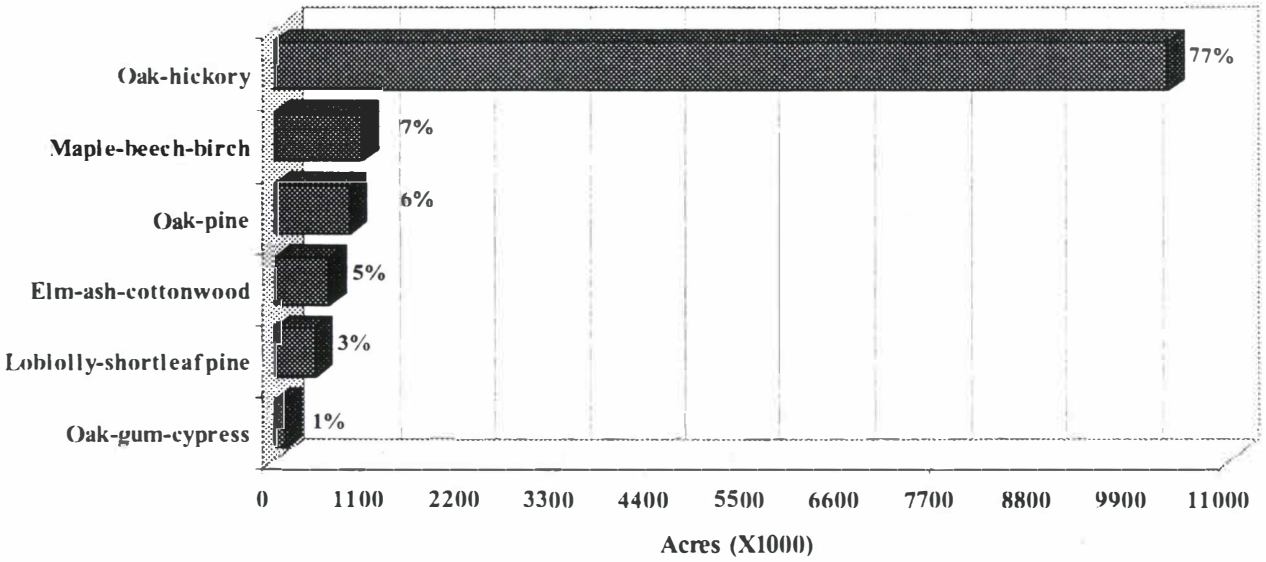


Figure 2.72. Forest composition for timberland in Missouri, 1989. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

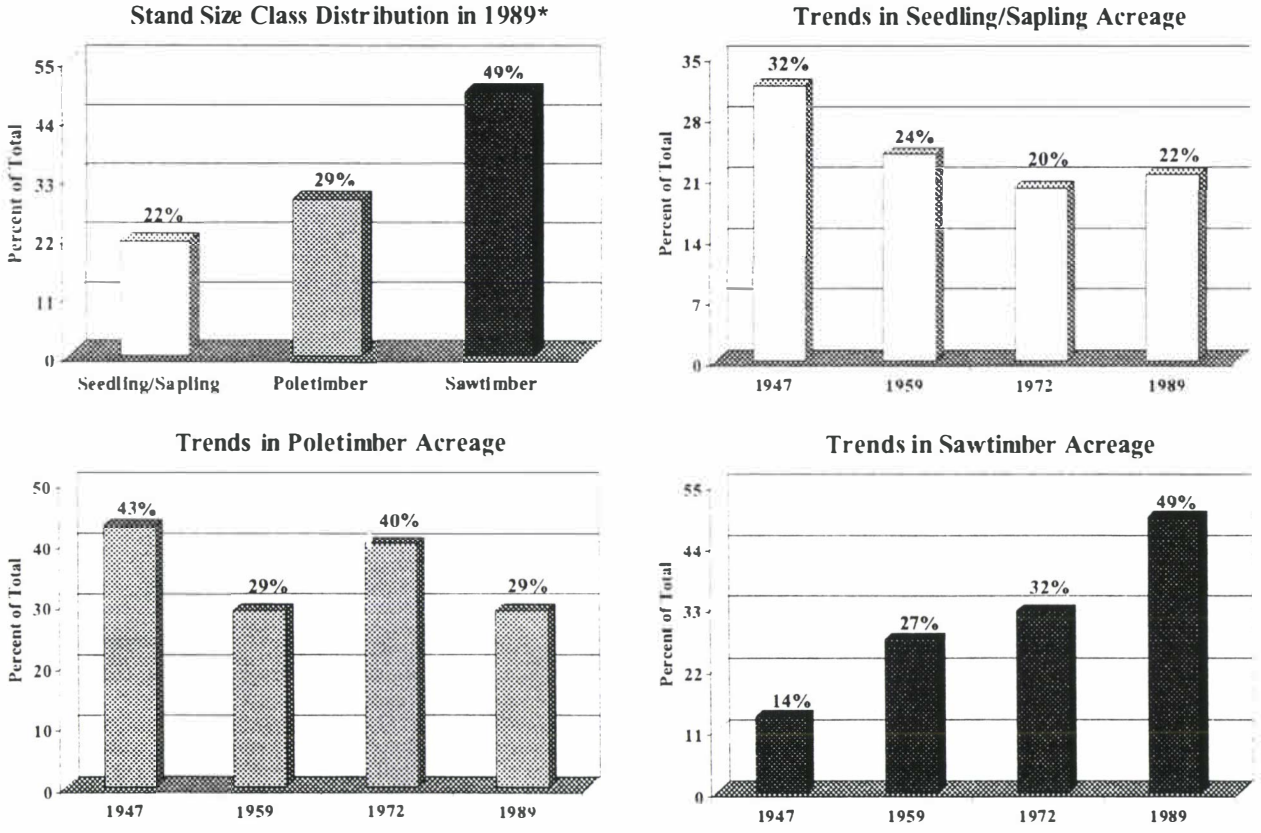


Figure 2.73. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Missouri. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1989 inventory.

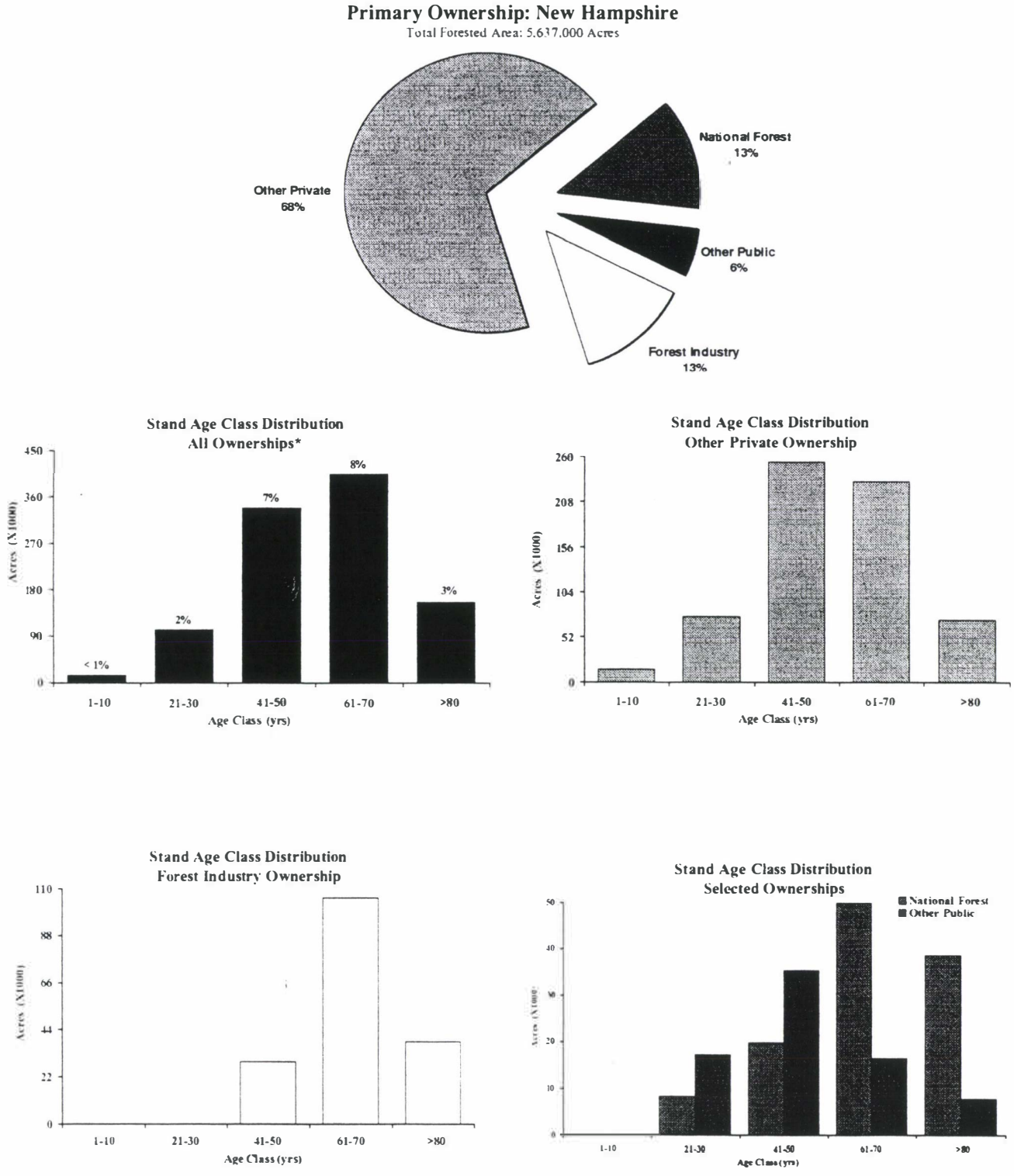


Figure 2.74. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1983. *Mixed age class represents 3,798,600 acres (79%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

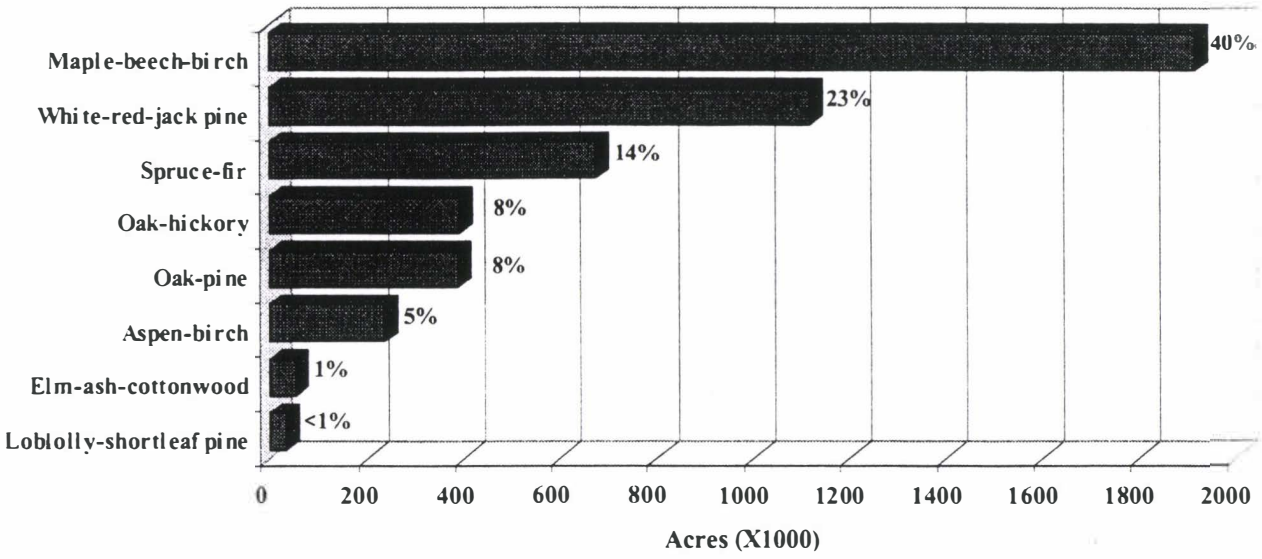


Figure 2.75. Forest composition for timberland in New Hampshire, 1983. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

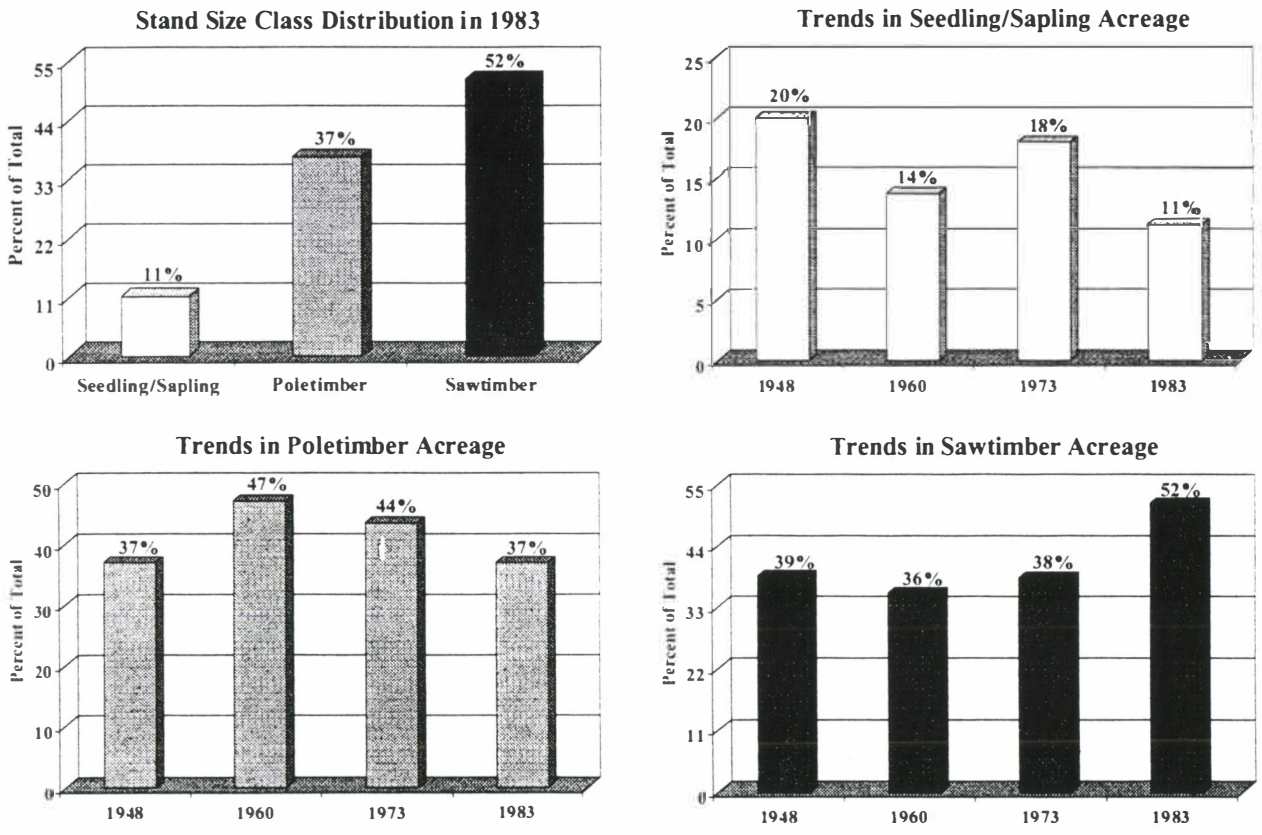
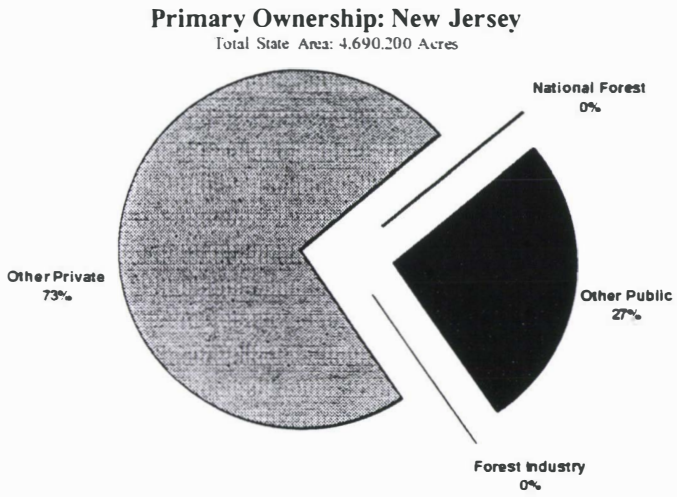
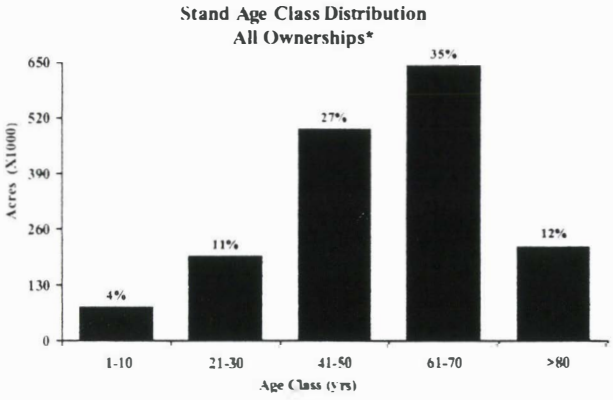
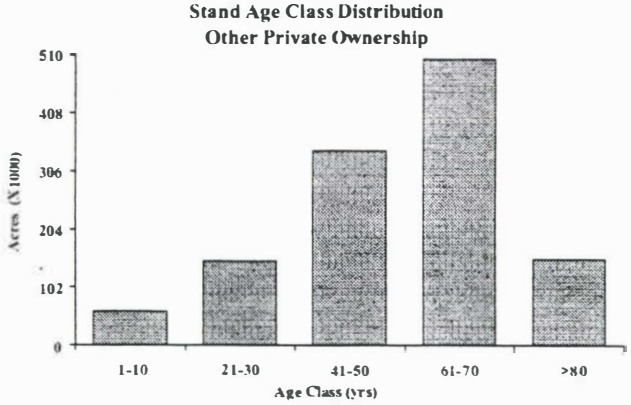
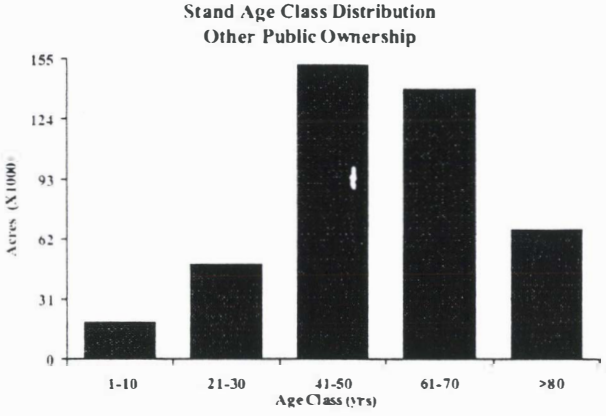


Figure 2.76. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in New Hampshire. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).









There are no National Forest or Forest Industry lands.

Figure 2.77. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Jersey, 1987. *Mixed age class represents 226,100 acres (12%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

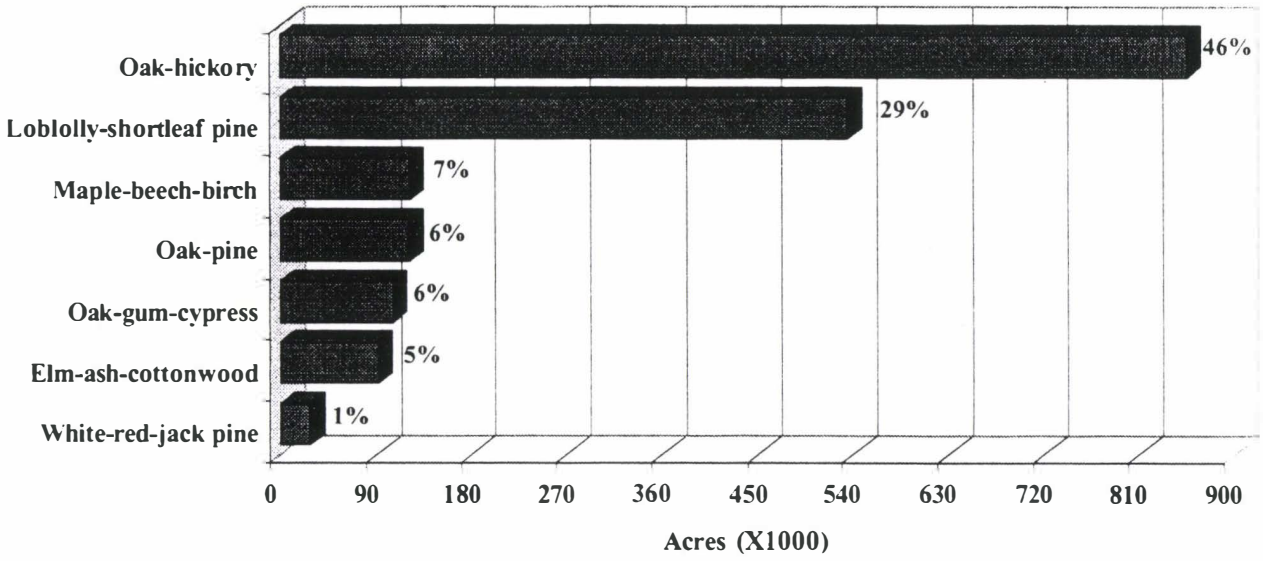


Figure 2.78. Forest composition for timberland in New Jersey, 1987. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

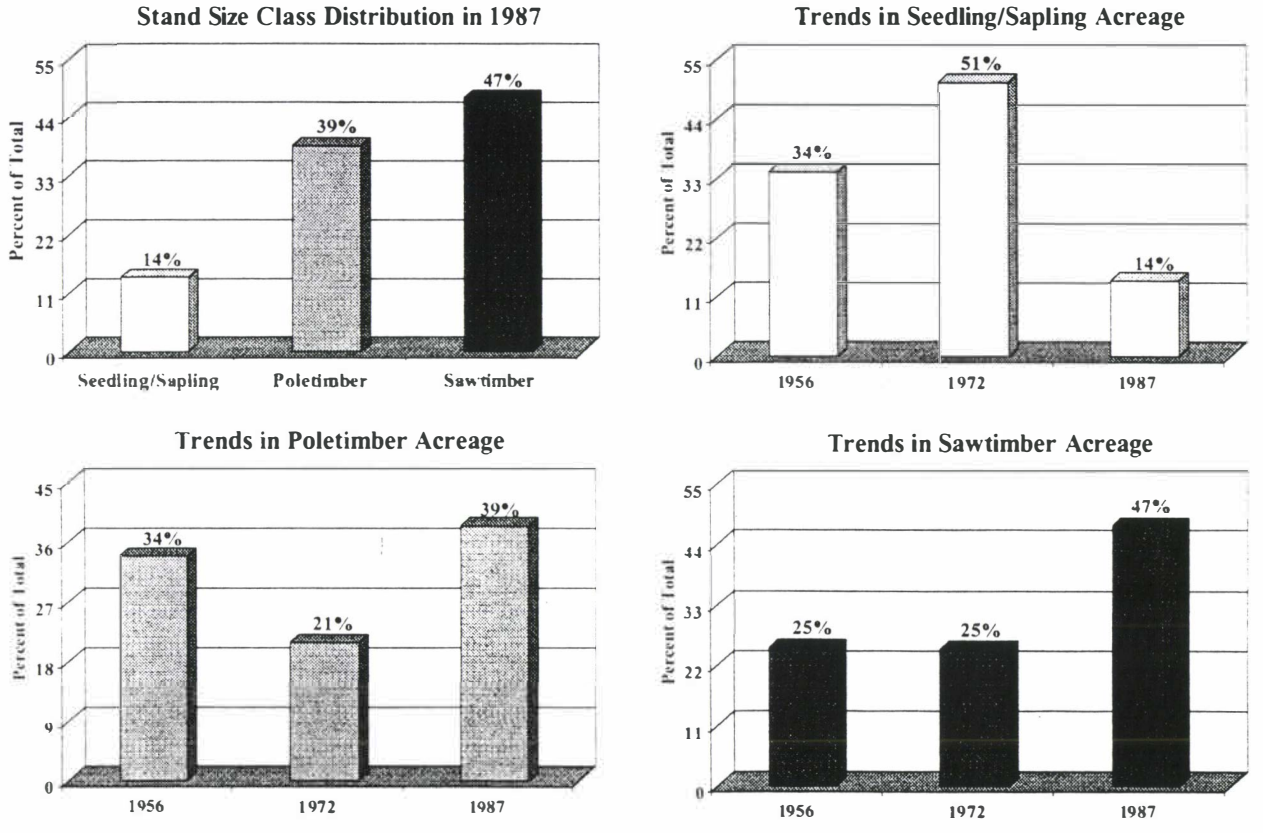


Figure 2.79. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in New Jersey. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

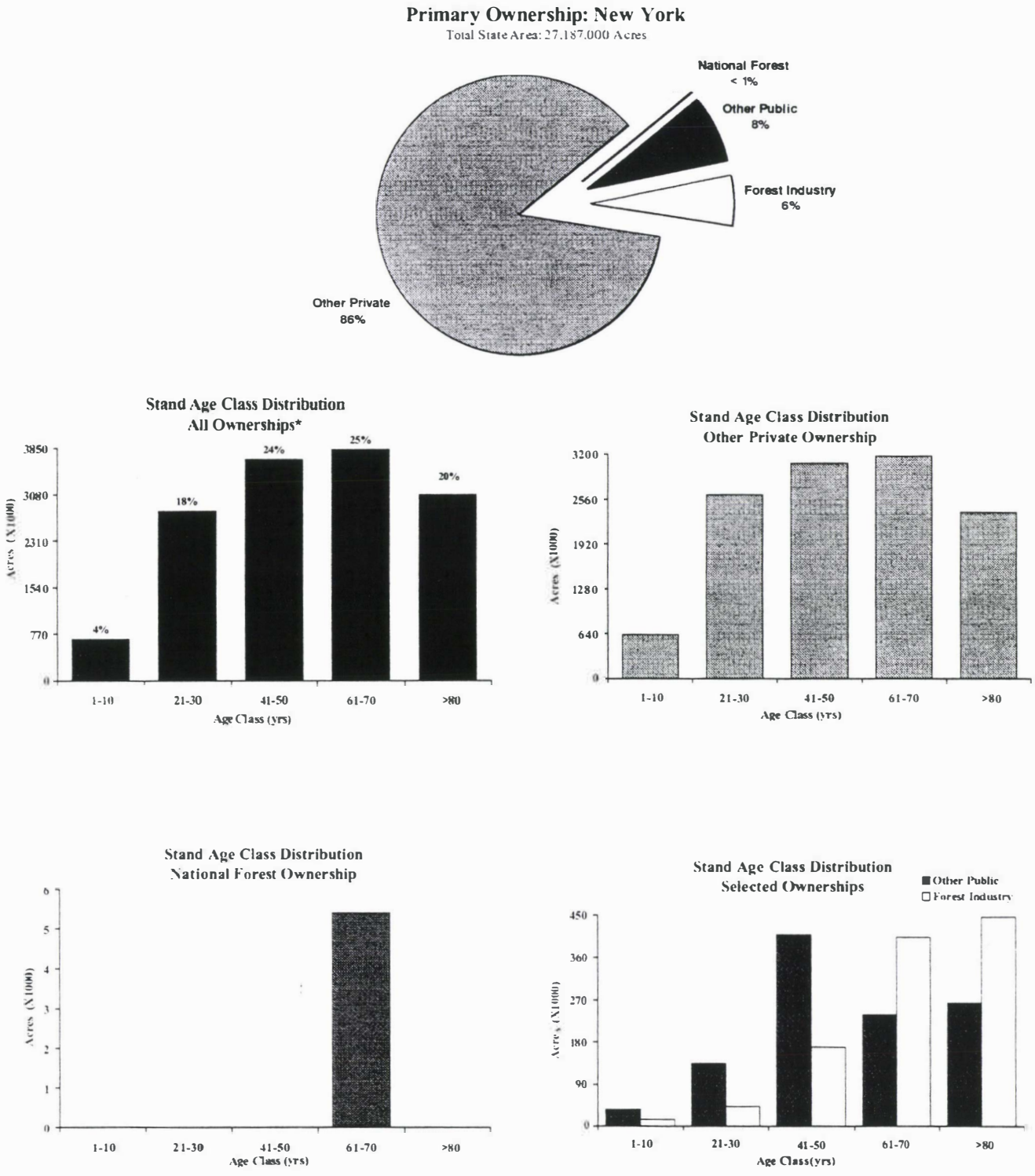


Figure 2.80. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New York, 1993. *Mixed age class represents 1,377,000 acres (9%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

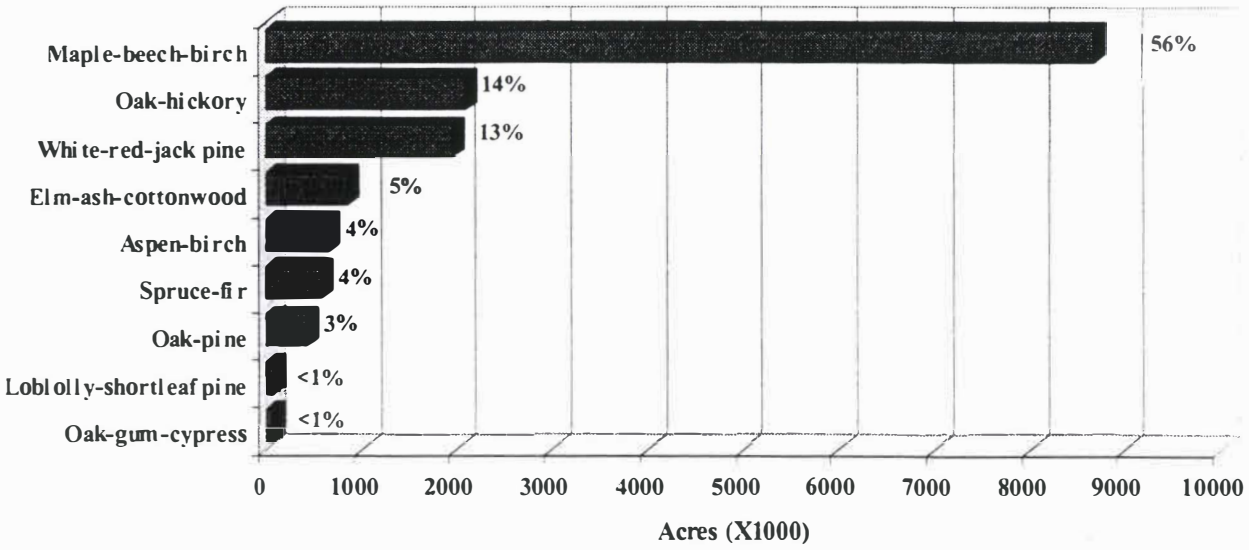


Figure 2.81. Forest composition for timberland in New York, 1993. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

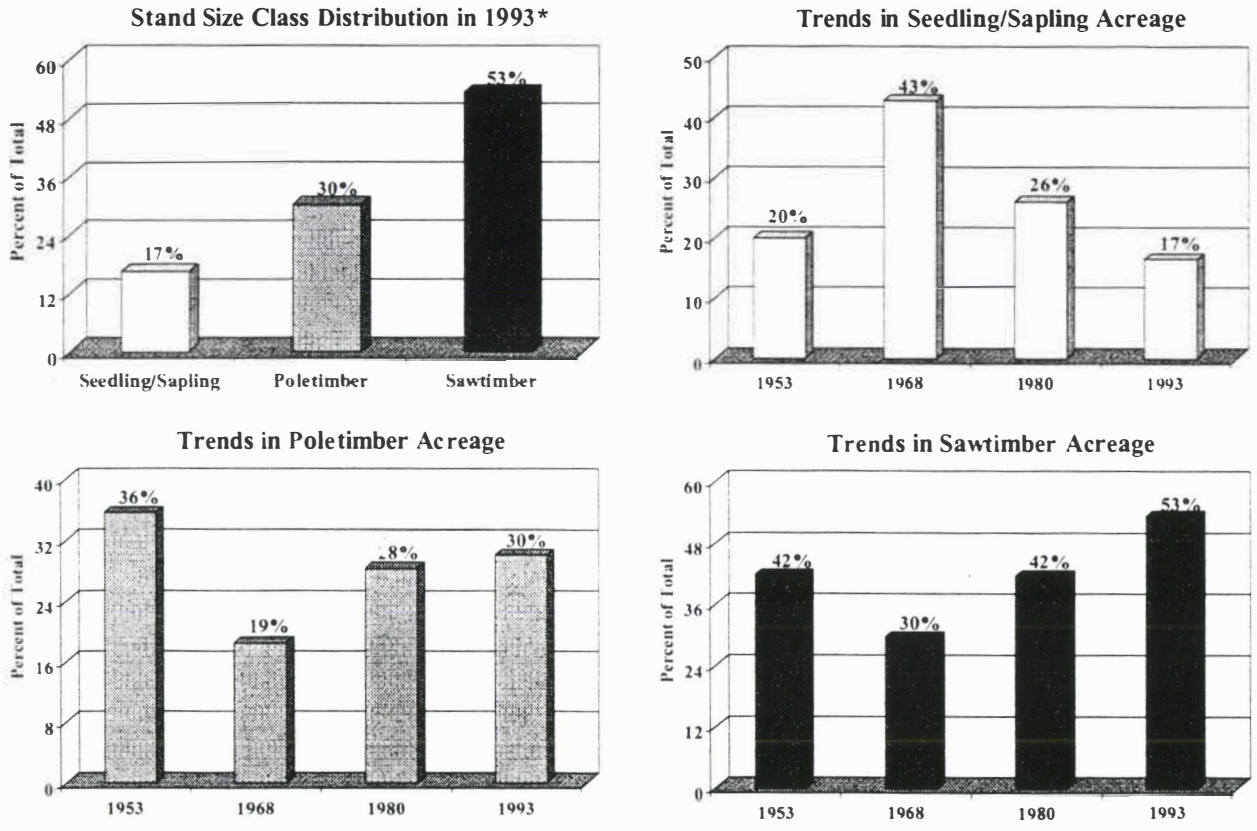


Figure 2.82. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in New York. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1993 inventory.

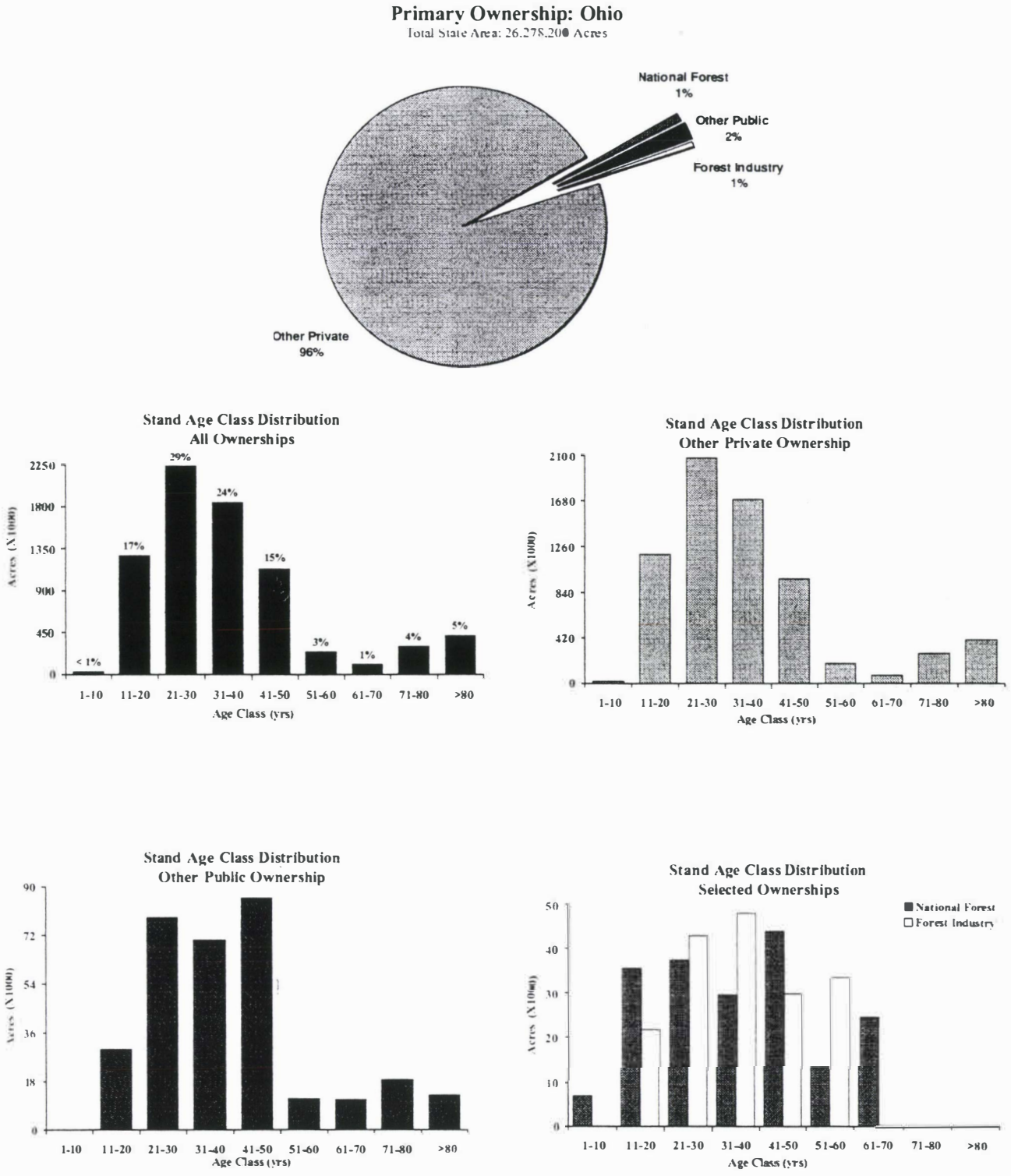


Figure 2.83. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1991. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

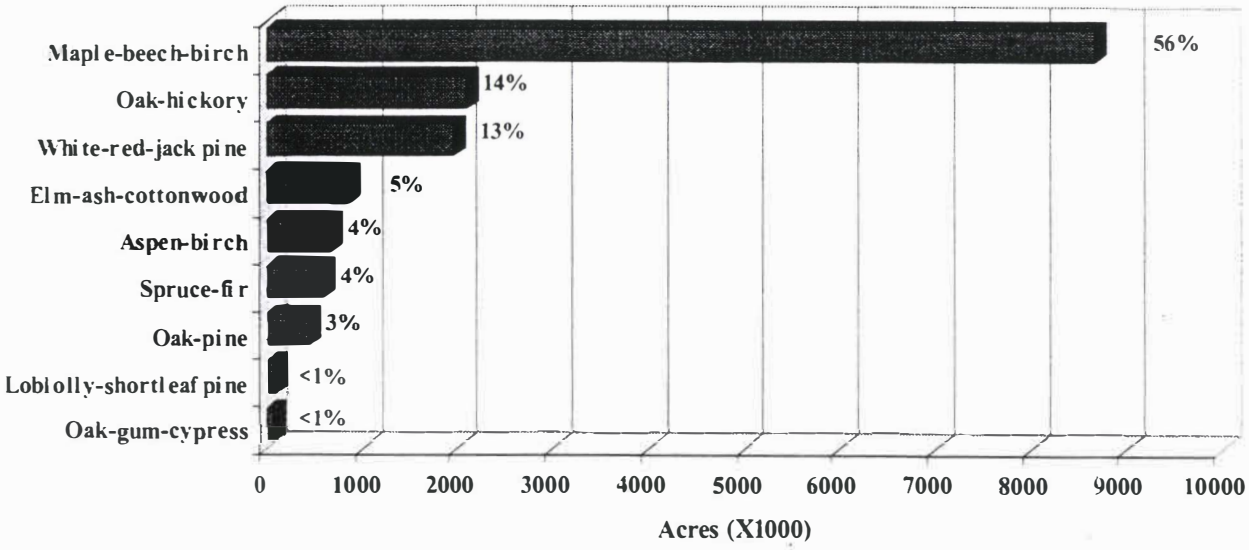


Figure 2.84. Forest composition for timberland in Ohio, 1991. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

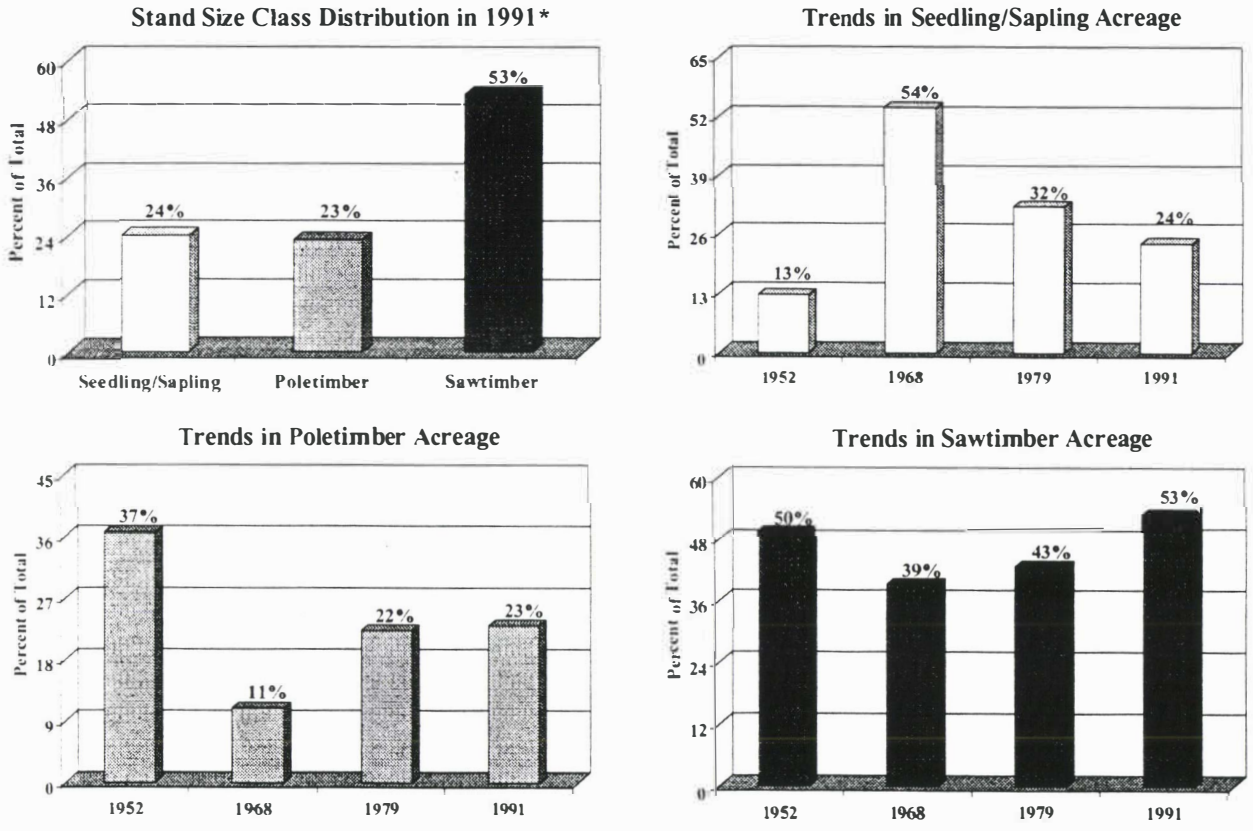


Figure 2.85. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Ohio. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1991 inventory.

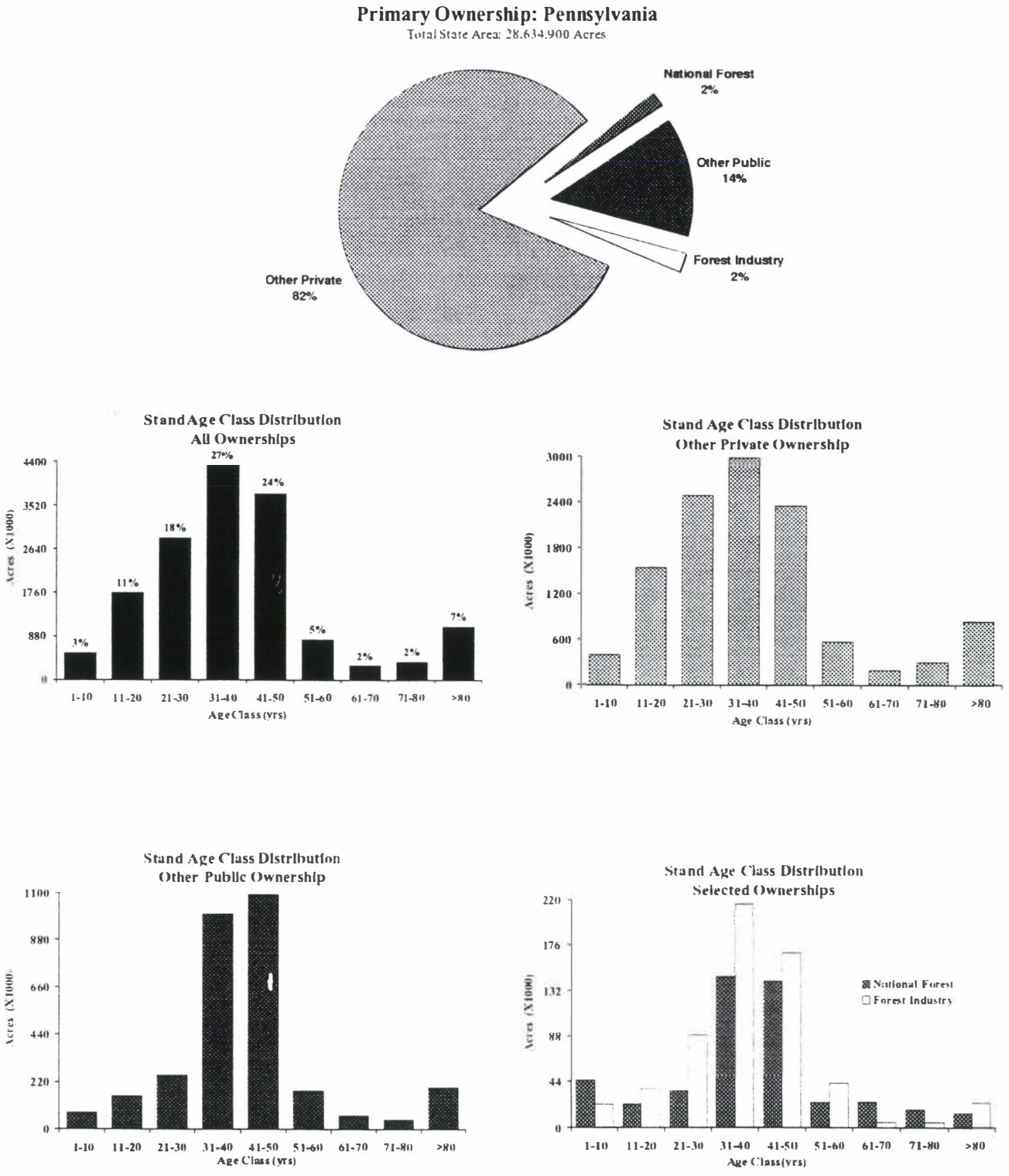


Figure 2.86. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1989. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

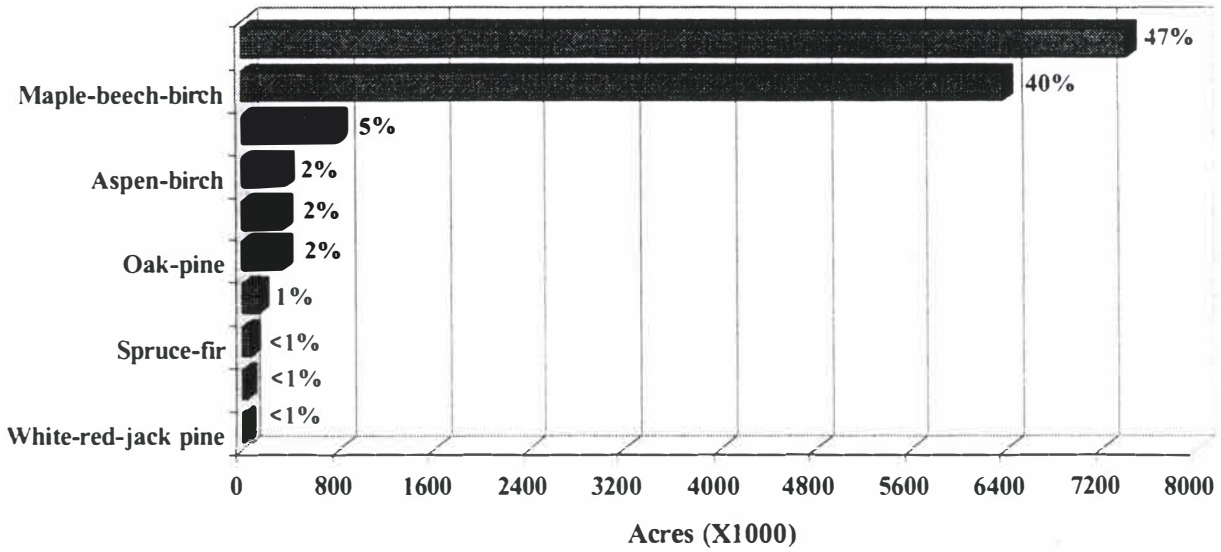


Figure 2.87. Forest composition for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1989. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

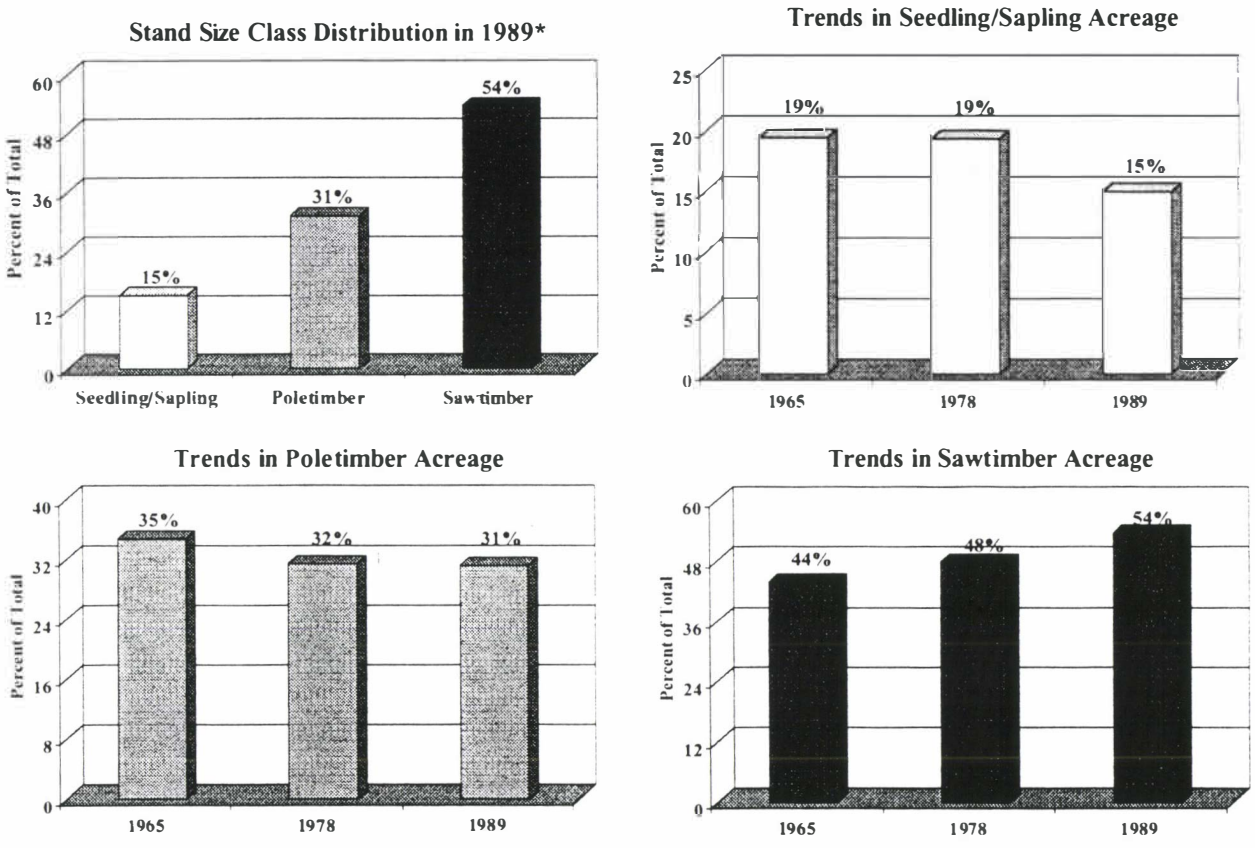
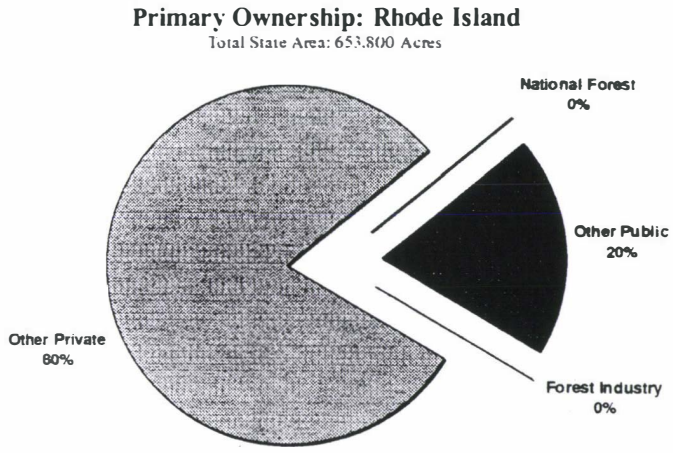
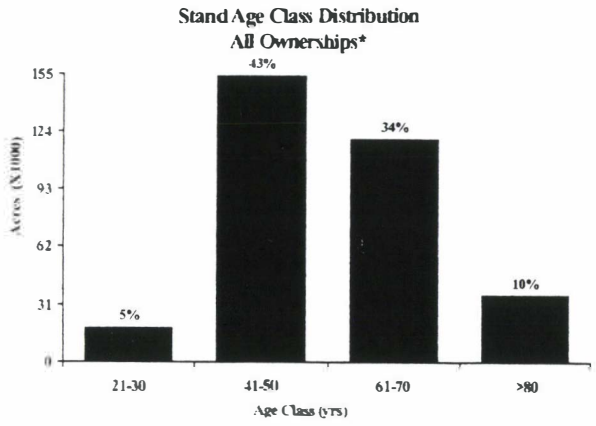
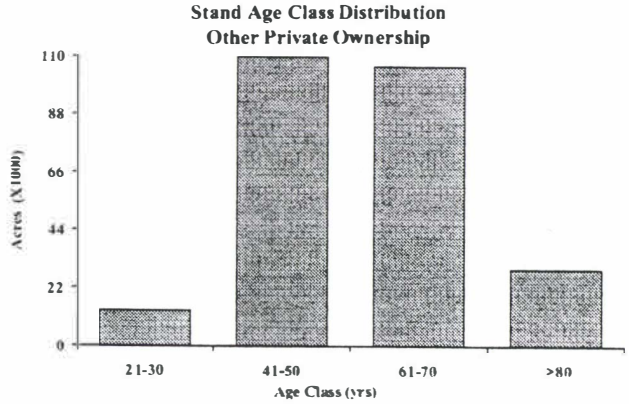
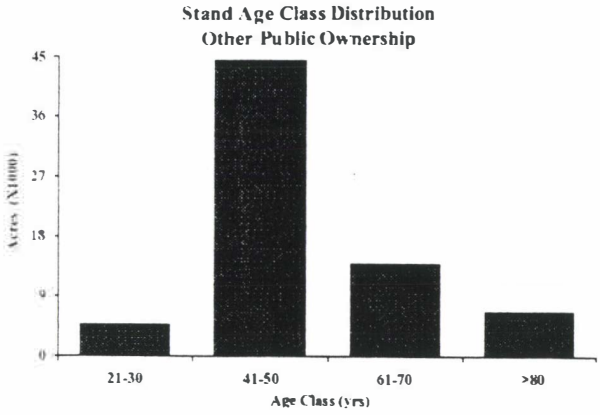


Figure 2.88. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Pennsylvania. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1989 inventory.









There are no National Forest or Forest Industry lands.

Figure 2.89. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Rhode Island, 1985. *Mixed age class represents 27,800 acres (8%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

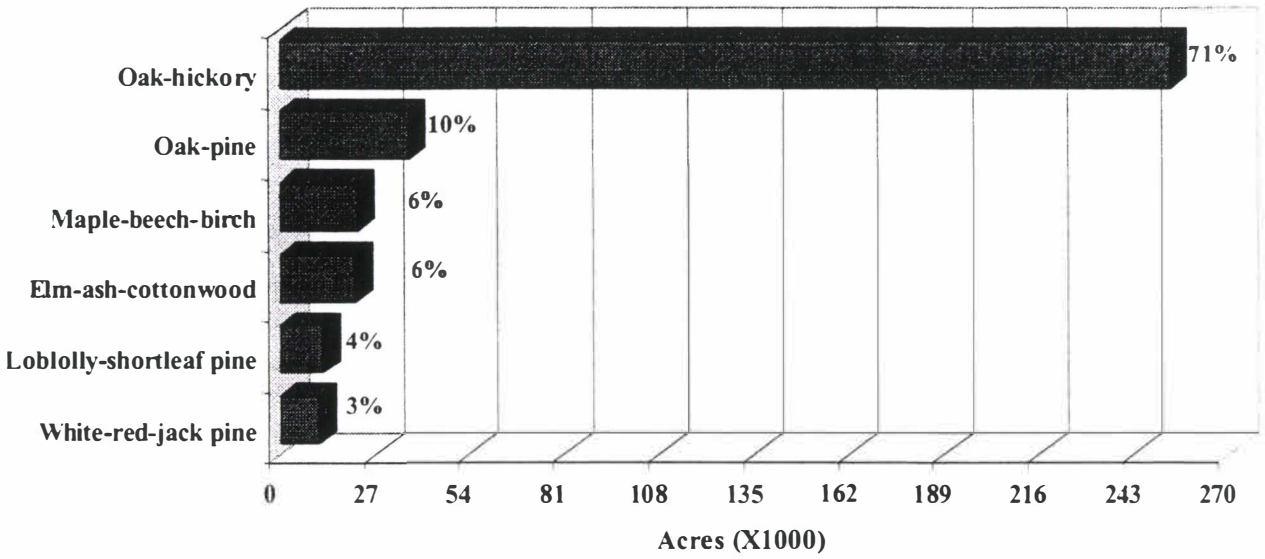


Figure 2.90. Forest composition for timberland in Rhode Island, 1985. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

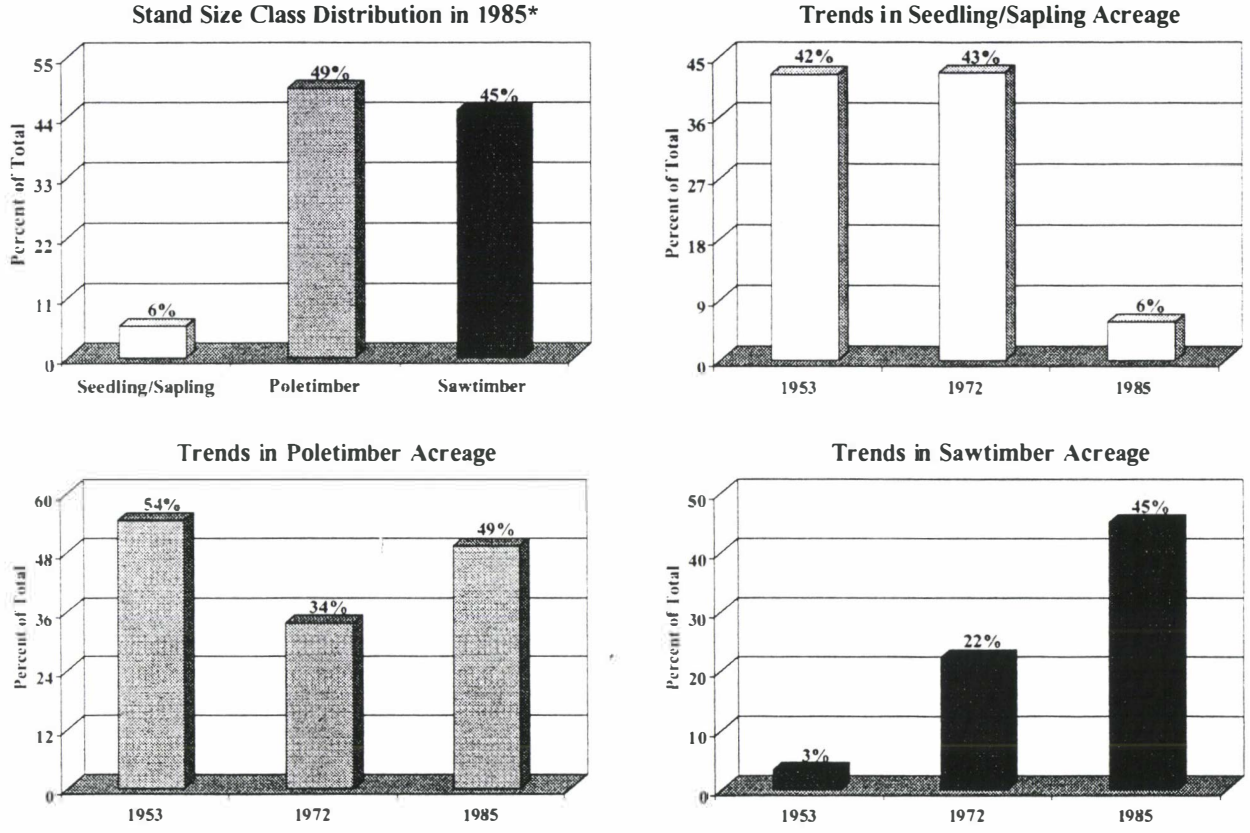


Figure 2.91. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Rhode Island. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1985 inventory.

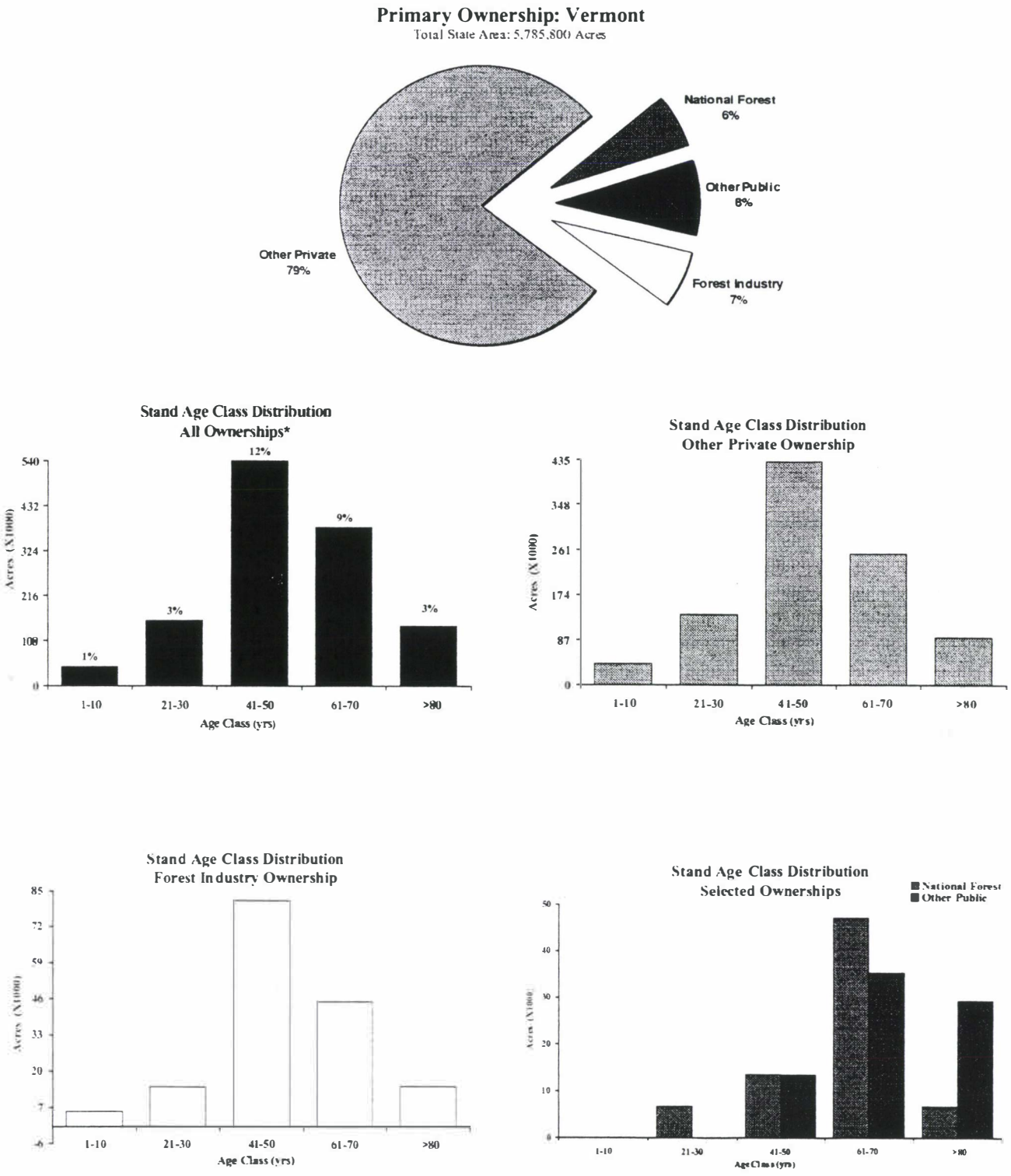


Figure 2.92. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1989. *Mixed age class represents 315,900 acres (71%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

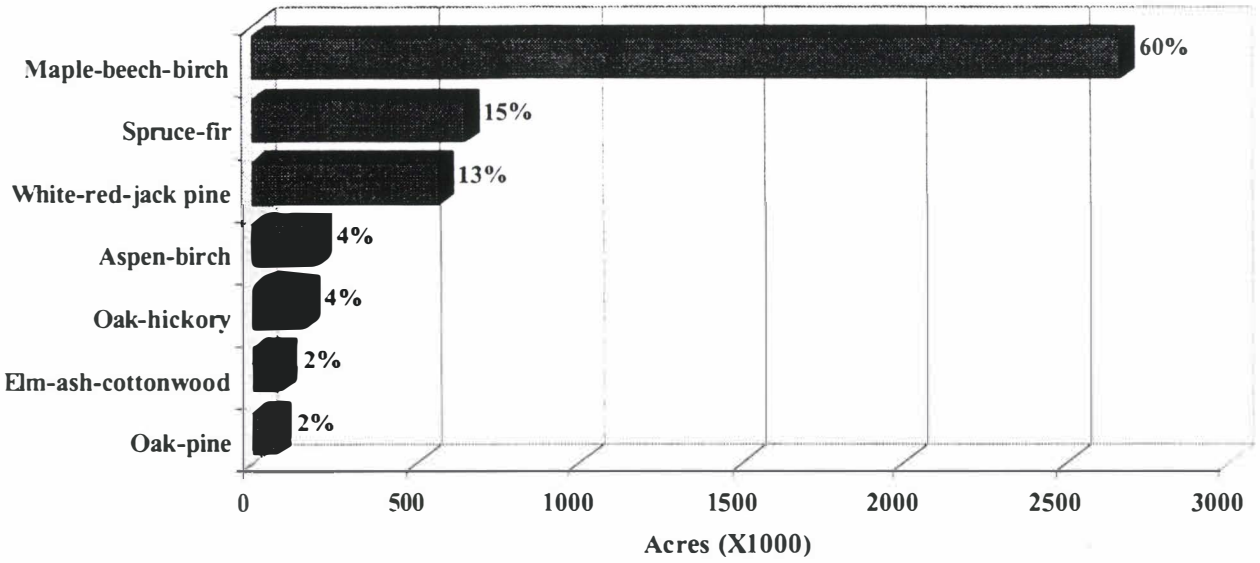


Figure 2.93. Forest composition for timberland in Vermont, 1989. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

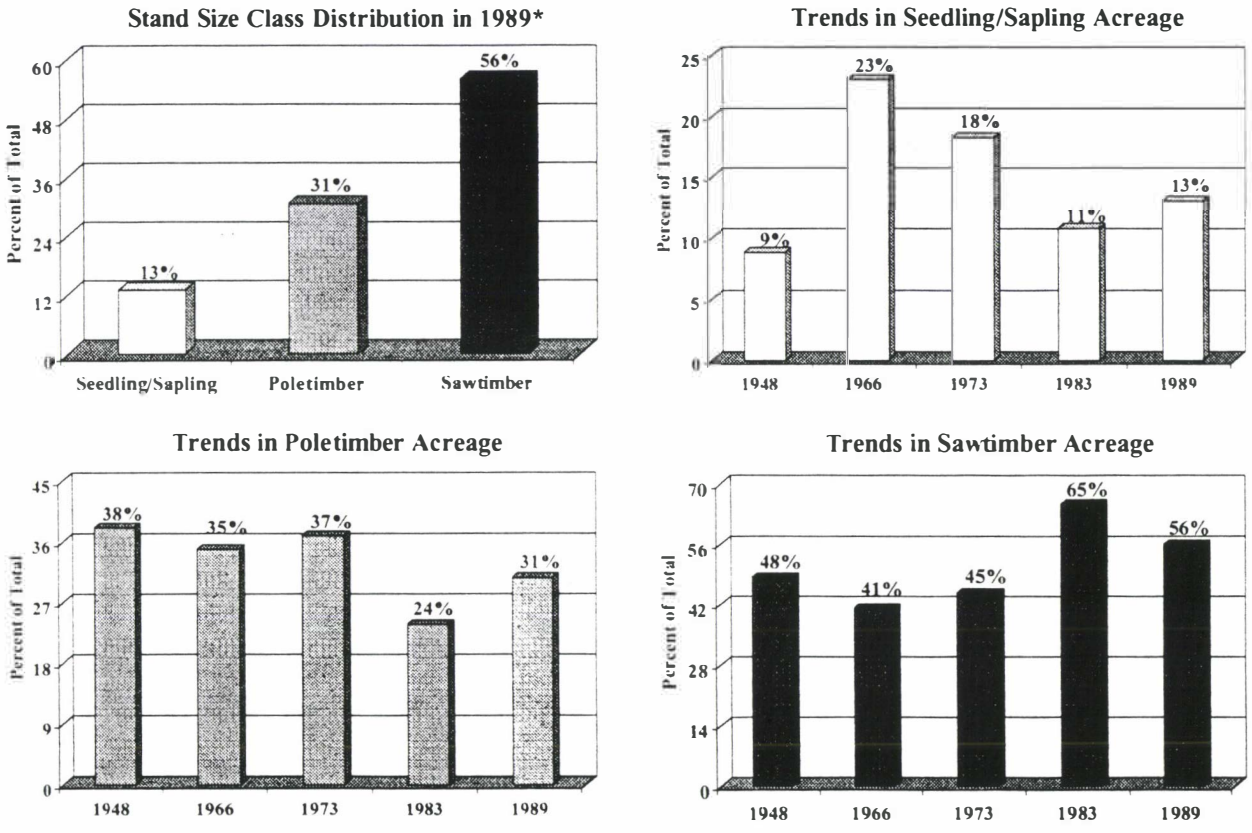


Figure 2.94. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Vermont. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1989 inventory.

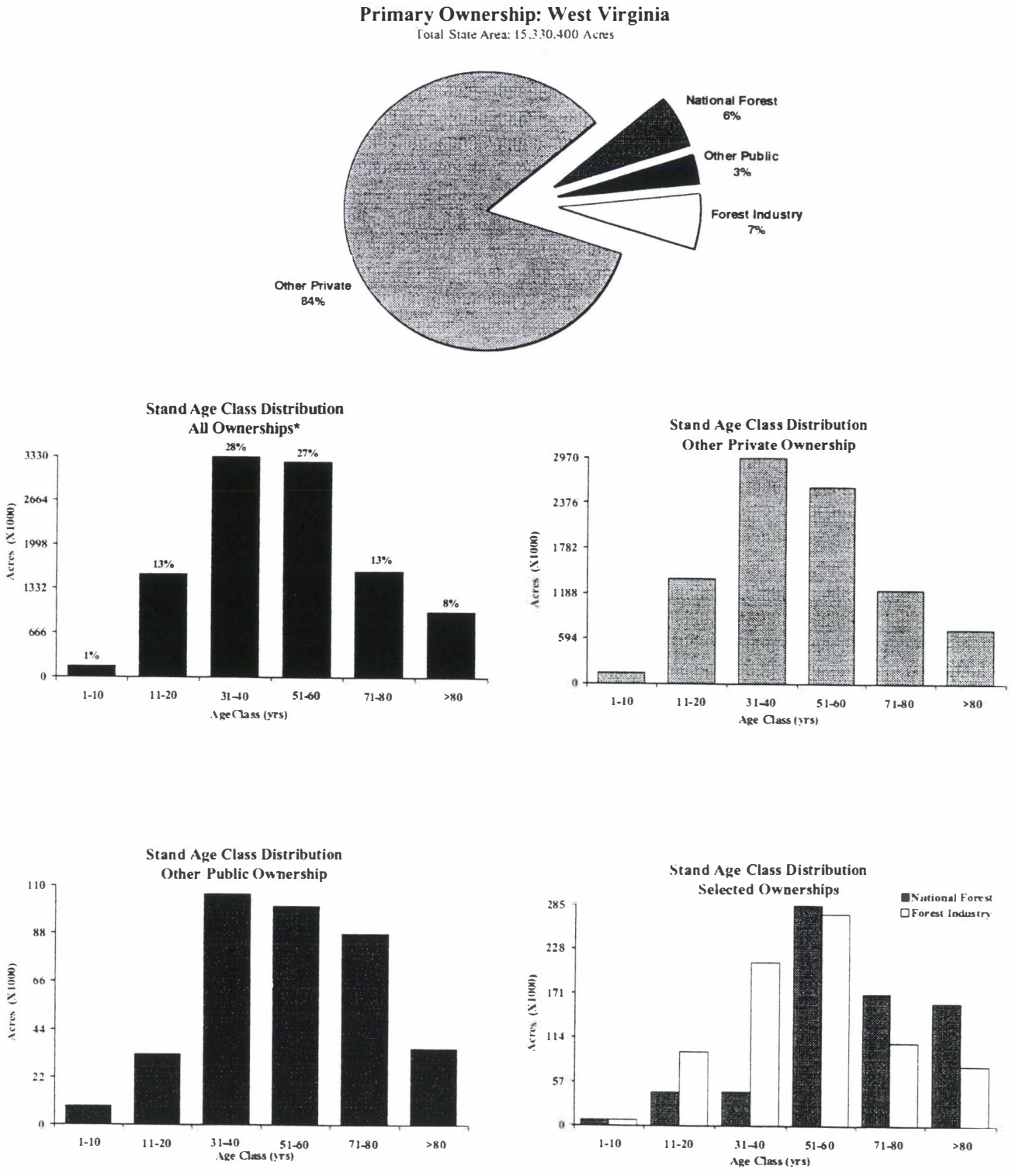


Figure 2.95. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1989. *Mixed age class represents 1,041,700 acres (9%) of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

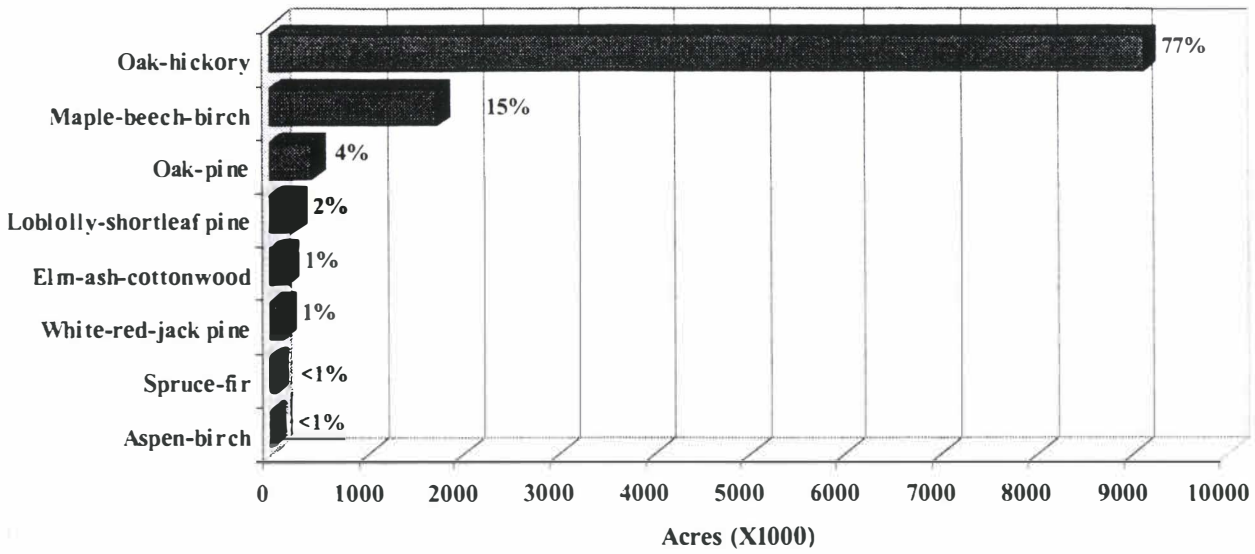


Figure 2.96. Forest composition for timberland in West Virginia, 1989. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

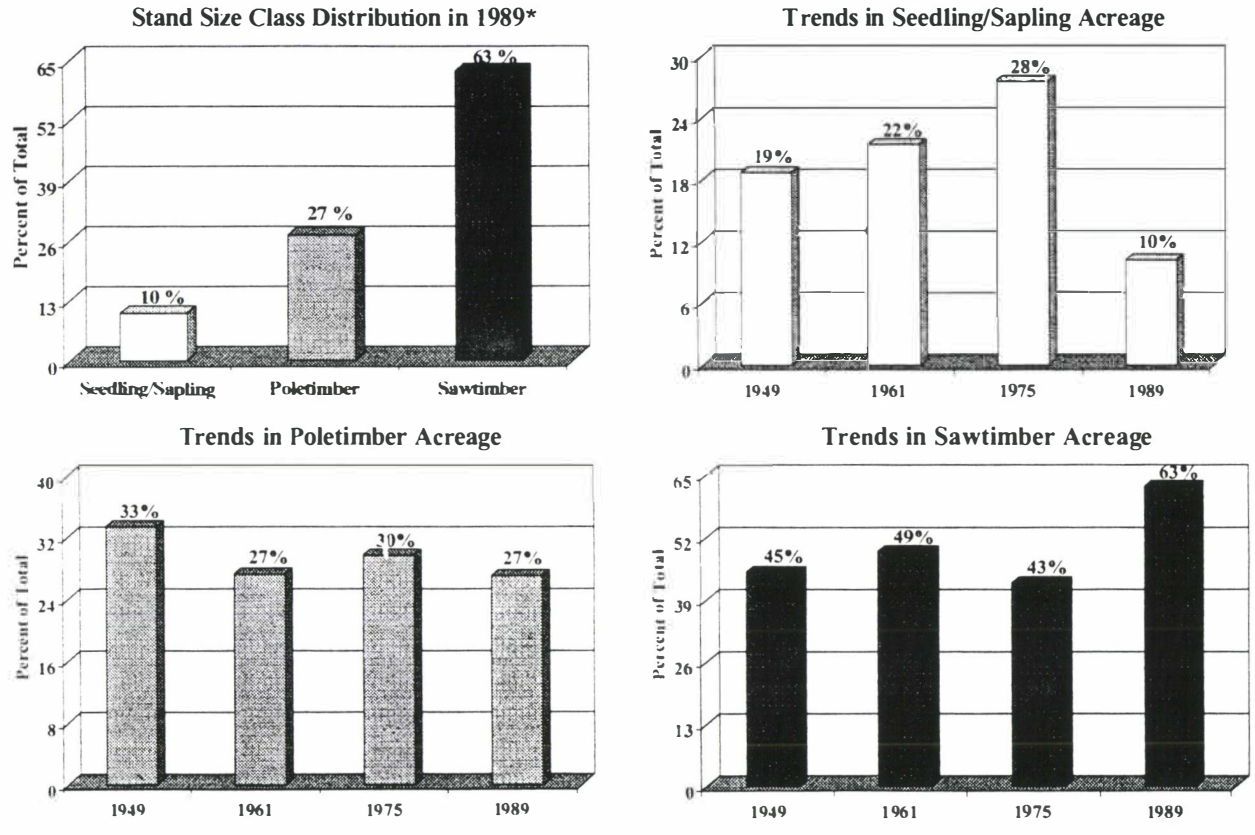


Figure 2.97. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in West Virginia. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1989 inventory.

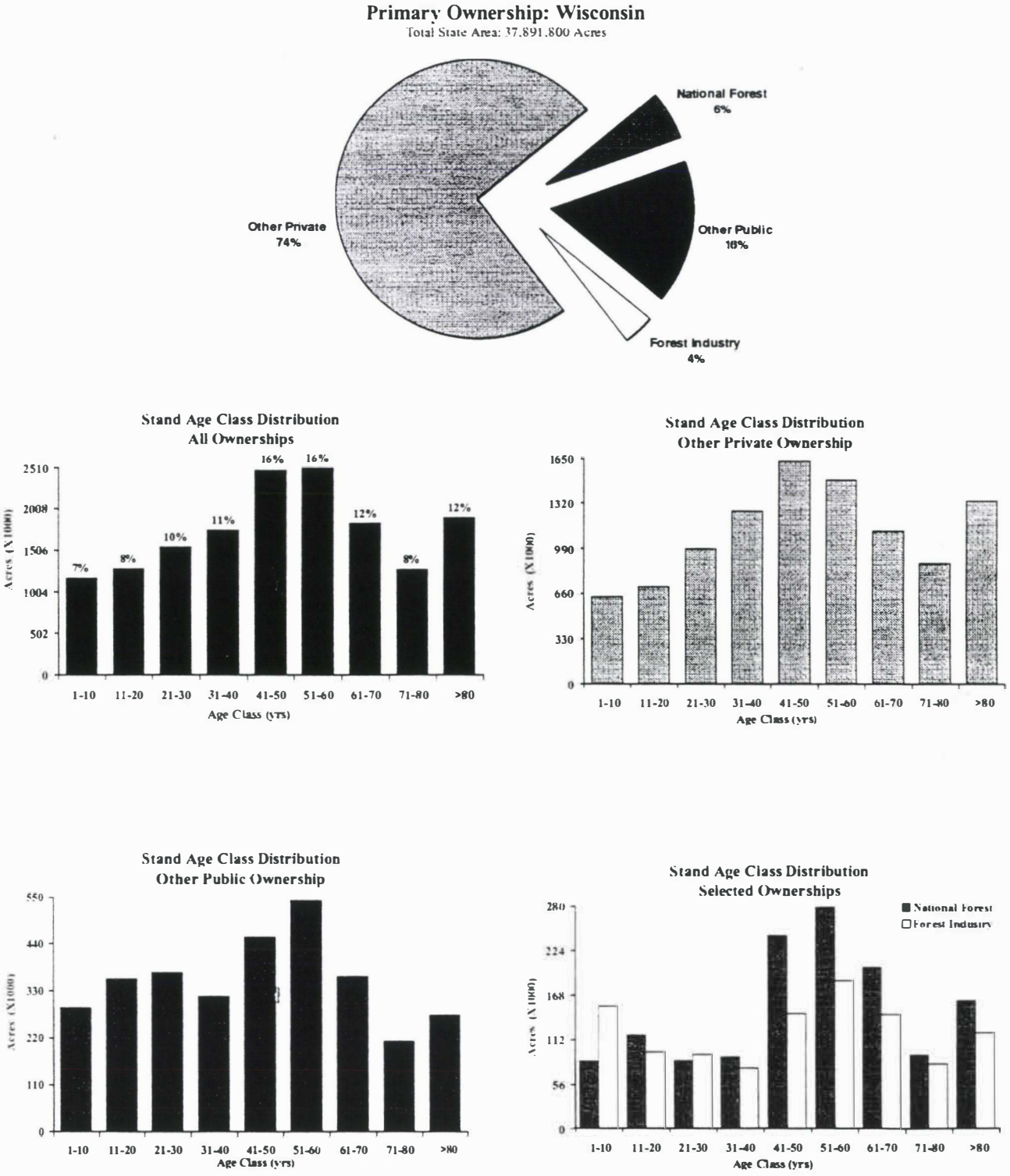


Figure 2.98. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1996. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

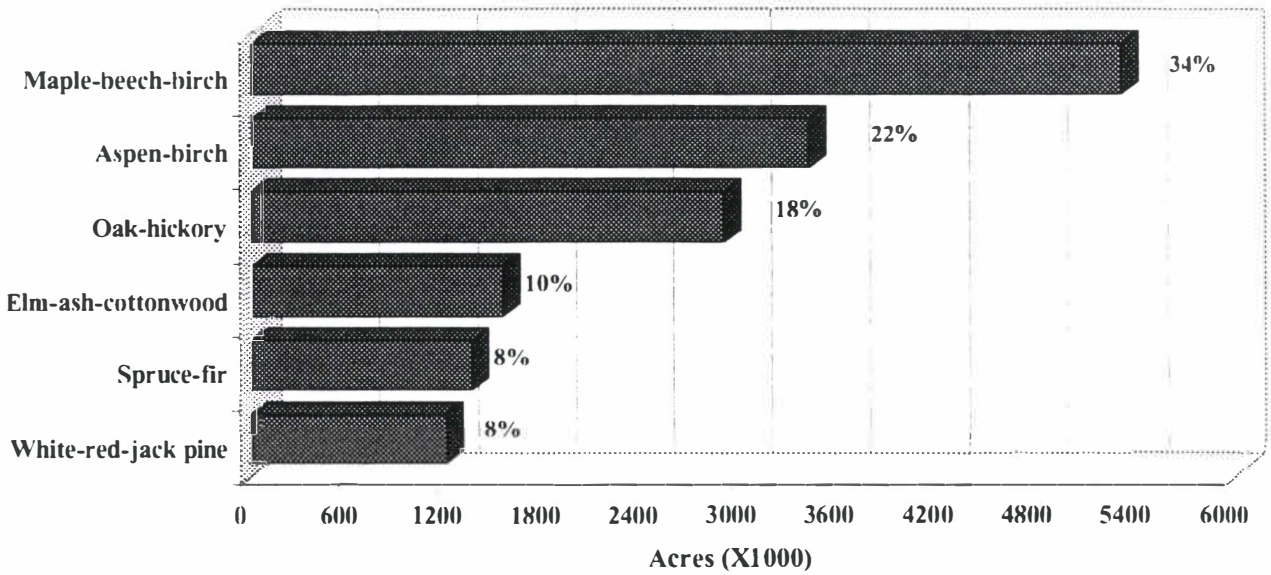


Figure 2.99. Forest composition for timberland in Wisconsin, 1996. Non-typed groups represent <1% of the total. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

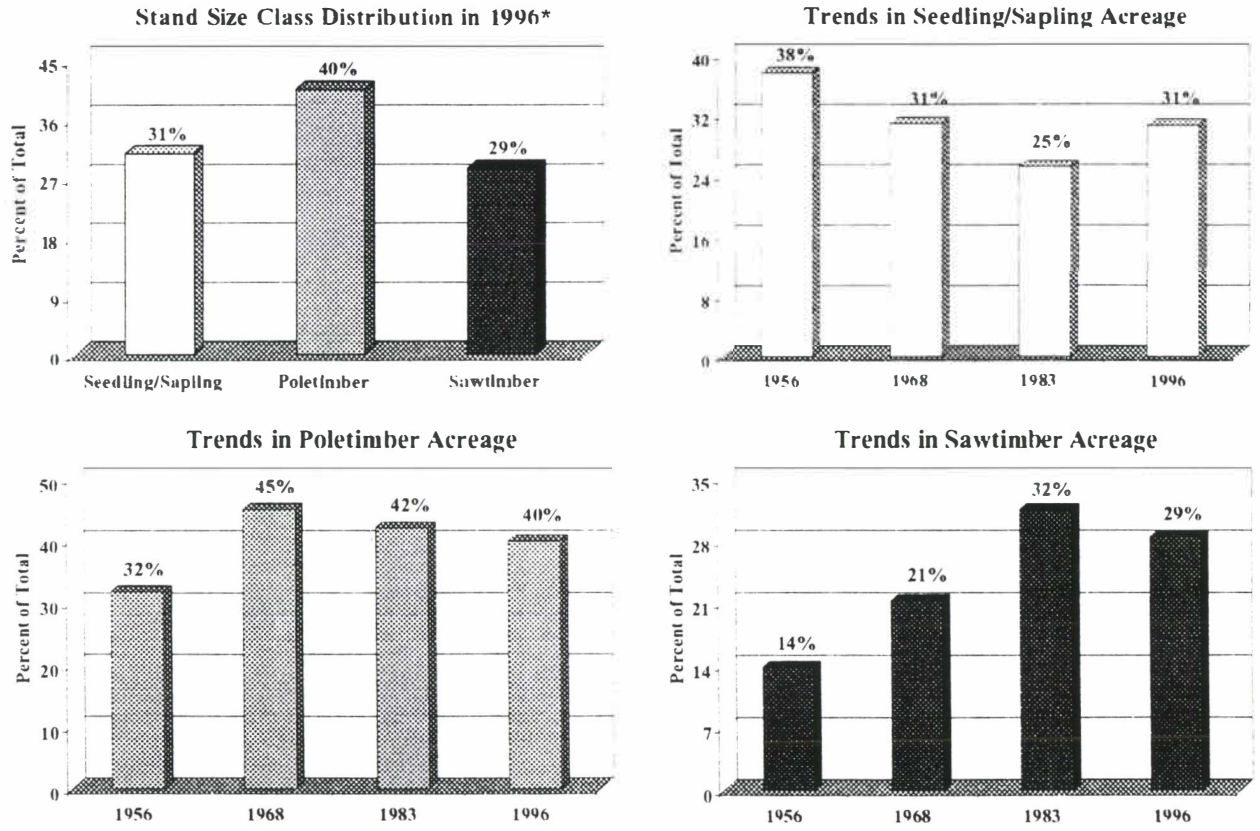


Figure 2.100. Temporal trends in stand size class distribution for timberland in Wisconsin. (Source: USDA Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit). *Nonstocked stands (not shown) represent <1% of the 1996 inventory.

Chapter 3. National Forest Systems Timber Inventory

The Timber Inventory

The National Forest System is the largest branch of the Forest Service, responsible for the conservation and management of 191 million acres (77.3 million ha) of National Forests and Grasslands. Periodic information is required for all lands in the National Forest System including data on timber for forest planning and national assessments. Under the National Forest Management Act of 1976, each National Forest prepares land resource management plans that require inventory data on the forest resources as well as additional ecological information.

Timber resource inventories are used for monitoring and managing National Forest lands. The four types of inventories used by the Forest Service include forest-wide surveys, silviculture stand examination, timber cruises, and regeneration examinations. These inventories are conducted at 10-year intervals or as planning needs dictate. These surveys cover all forested land and include forest vegetation mapping and field sampling. Most inventories are designed to provide data on vegetation for wildlife habitat as well as the timber resource.

The National Forests of Region 8

There are 13 continental National Forest Headquarters that comprise Region 8 of the USDA Forest Service. The forests extend from the George Washington and Jefferson National Forest in the north, southward to the Ocala National Forest, and westward to the Caddo-Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands. The Region 8 forests are depicted in Fig. 3.1.

These include the National Forests in Alabama (Bankhead, Talladega, Conecuh, and Tuskegee), Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests, Cherokee National Forest, Daniel Boone National Forest, National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola, Osceola, and Ocala), Francis Marion and Sumter National Forests, George Washington National Forest, Jefferson National Forest, Kisatchie National Forest, National Forests in Mississippi (Bienville, Desota, Homochitto, Delta, Tombigbee, and Holly Springs), National Forests in North Carolina (Croatan, Uwharrie, Pisgah, and Nantahala), Ouachita National Forest, Ozark & St. Francis National Forests, and National Forests in Texas (Davy Crockett, Sam Houston, Sabine, Angelina, Caddo-Lyndon B. Johnson National Grasslands.

Each National Forest supplied their respective forest inventory data using the Continuous Inventory and Stand Condition (CISC) system. The tables derived from CISC are presented in Appendix B. The figures created for each National Forest are presented alphabetically in the following pages.

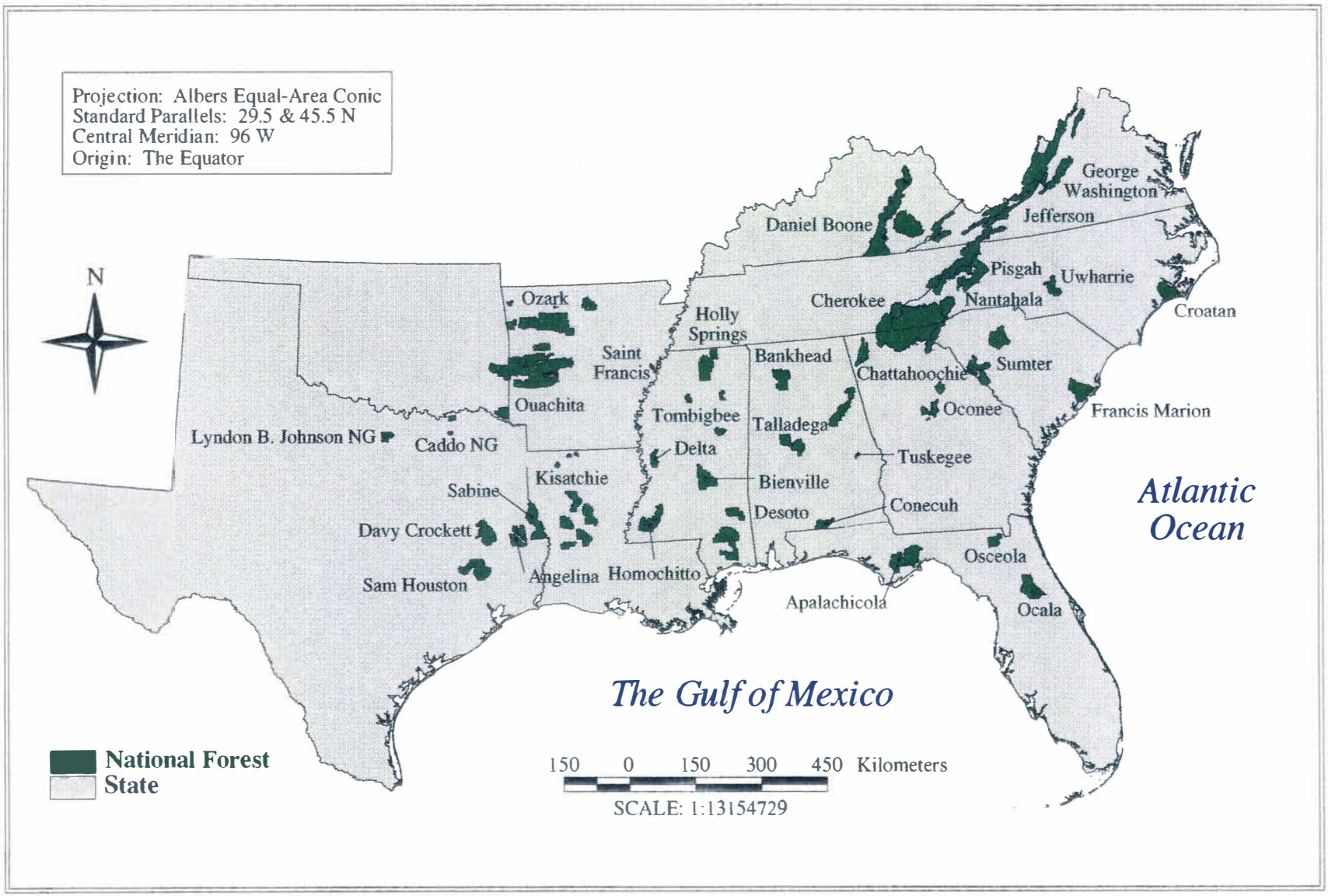


Figure 3.1. The continental distribution of National Forests and National Grasslands within Region 8 of the U. S. Forest Service.

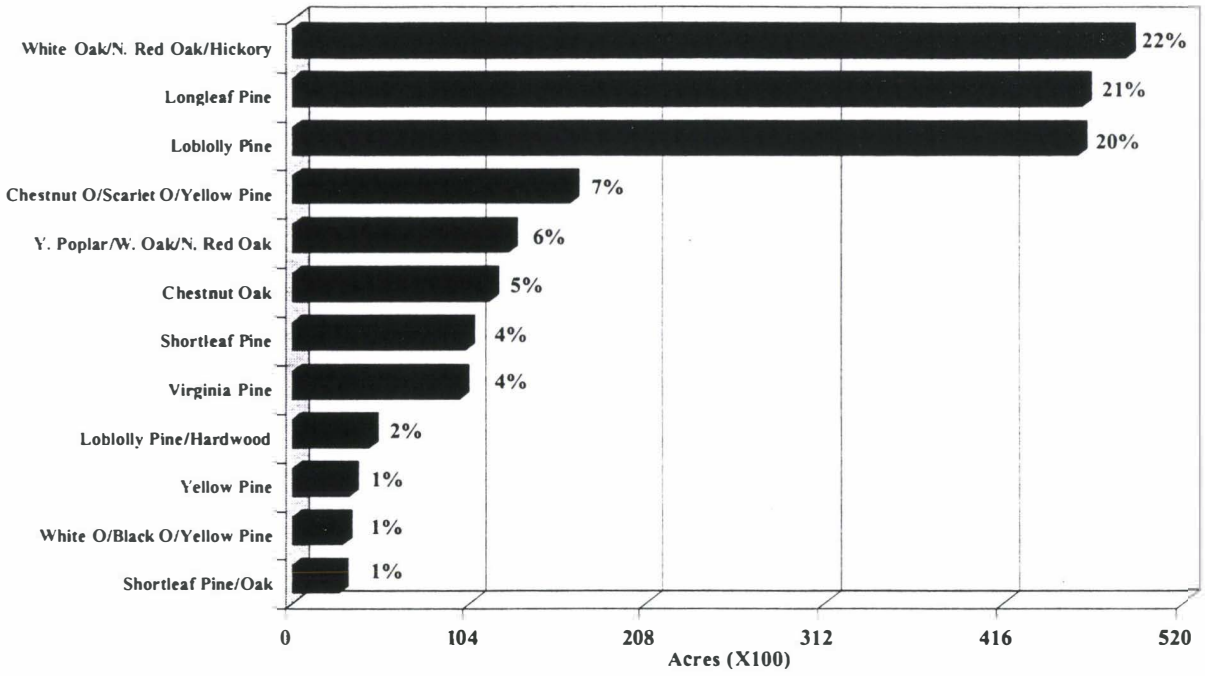


Figure 3.2. Forest composition on the National Forests of Alabama, Appalachian Ridge and Valley, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

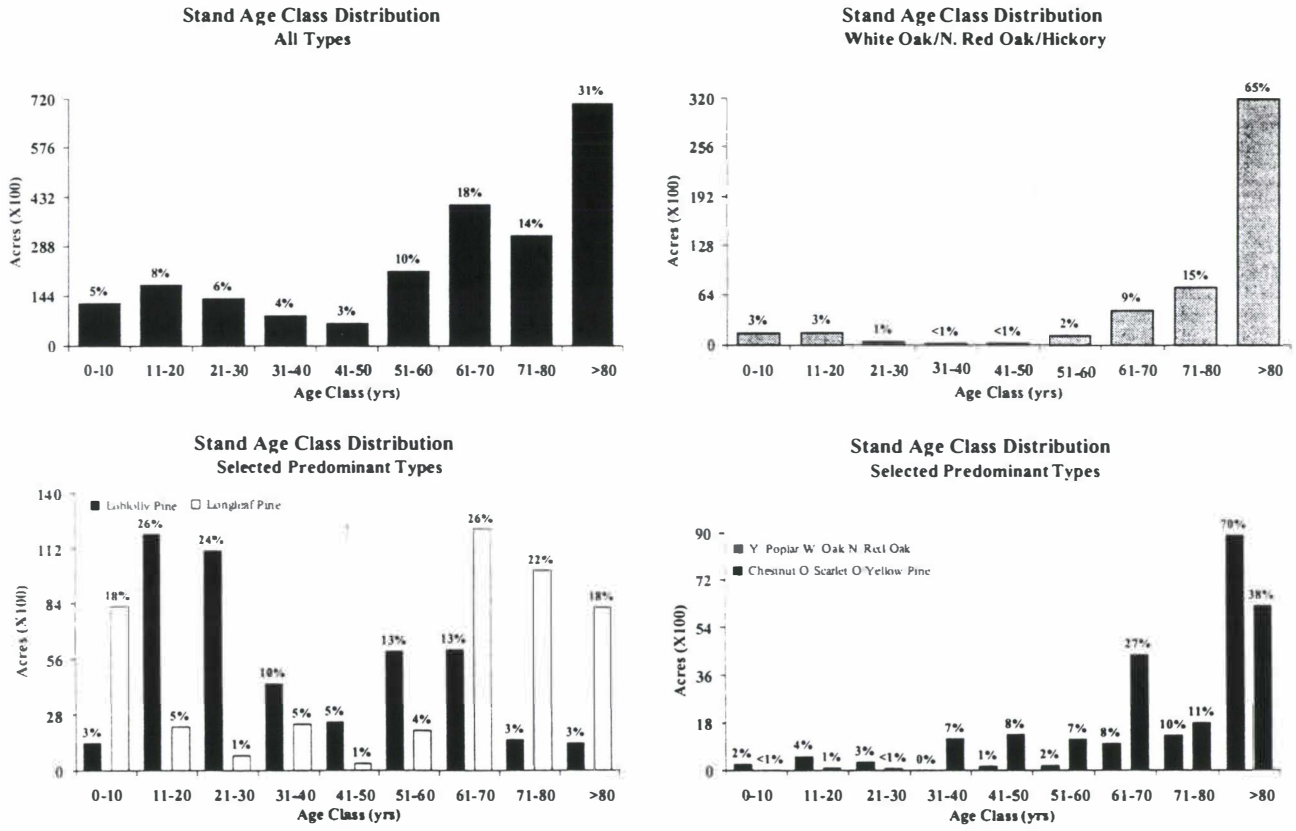


Figure 3.3. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests of Alabama, Appalachian Ridge and Valley, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests of Alabama).

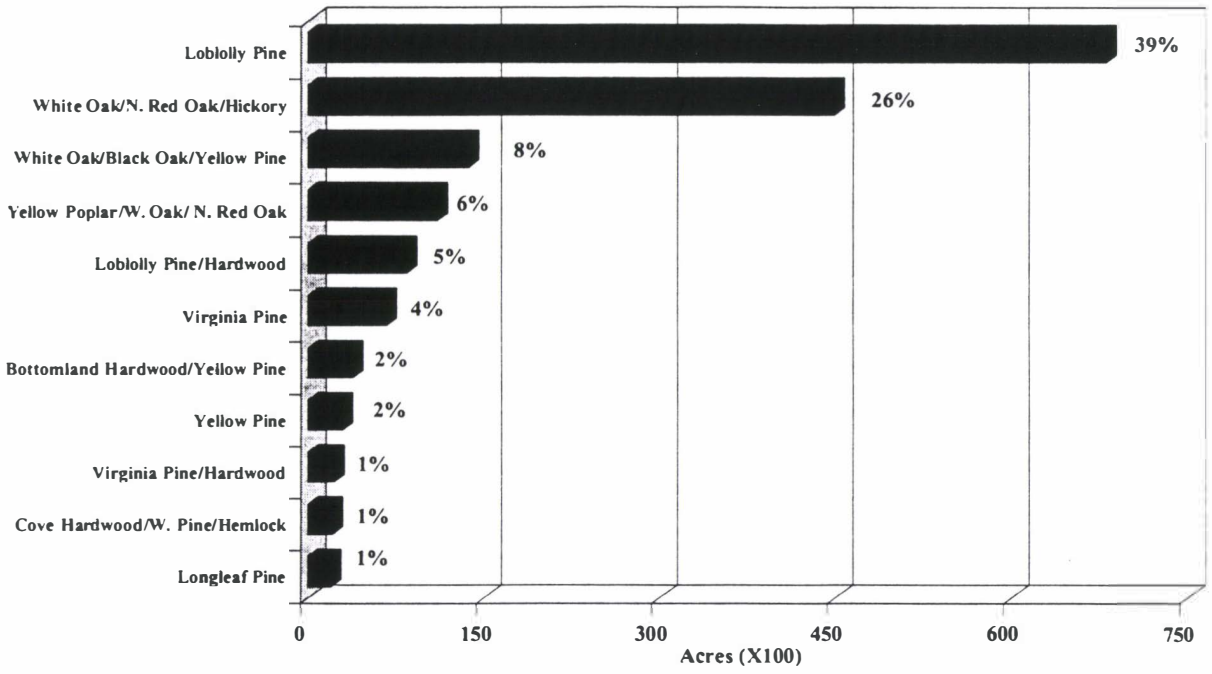


Figure 3.4. Forest composition on the National Forests of Alabama, Cumberland Plateau, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

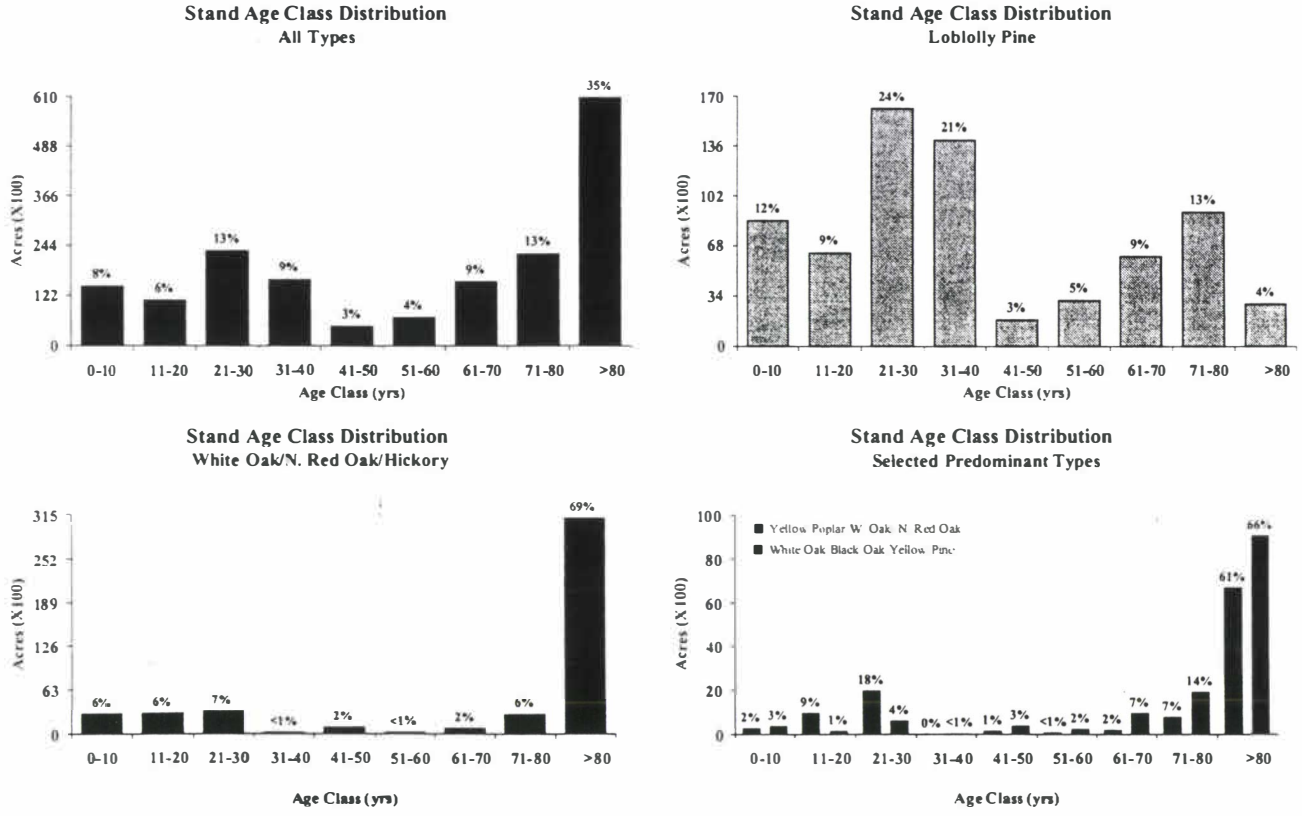


Figure 3.5. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests of Alabama, Cumberland Plateau, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests of Alabama).

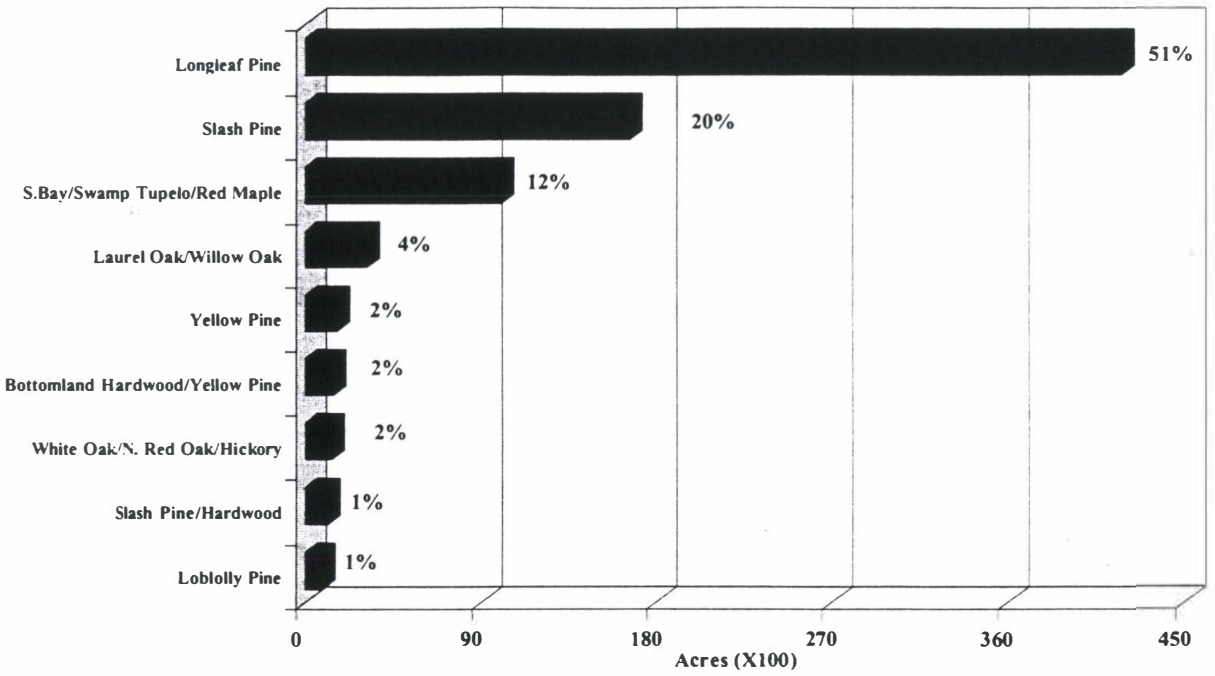


Figure 3.6. Forest composition on the National Forests of Alabama, Gulf Coast Plain, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

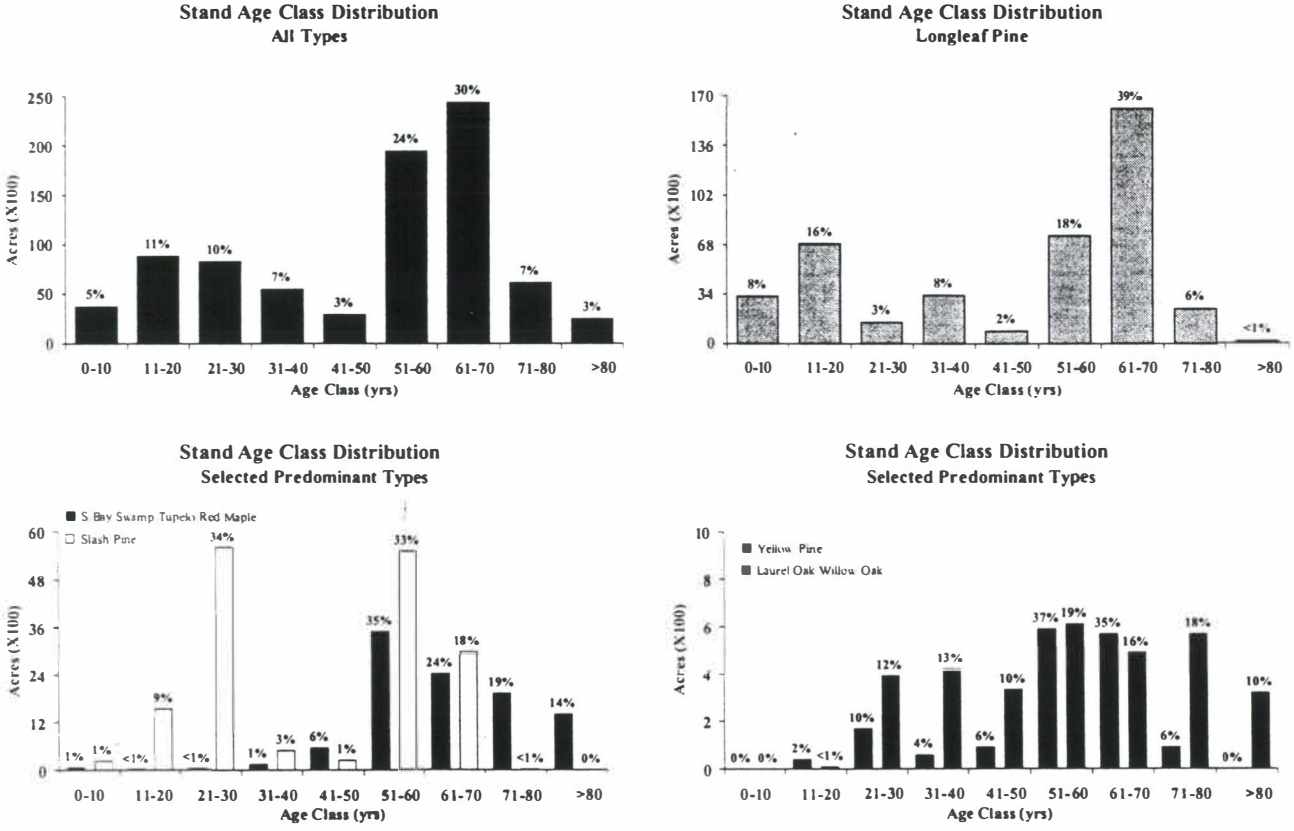


Figure 3.7. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests of Alabama, Gulf Coast Plain, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests of Alabama).

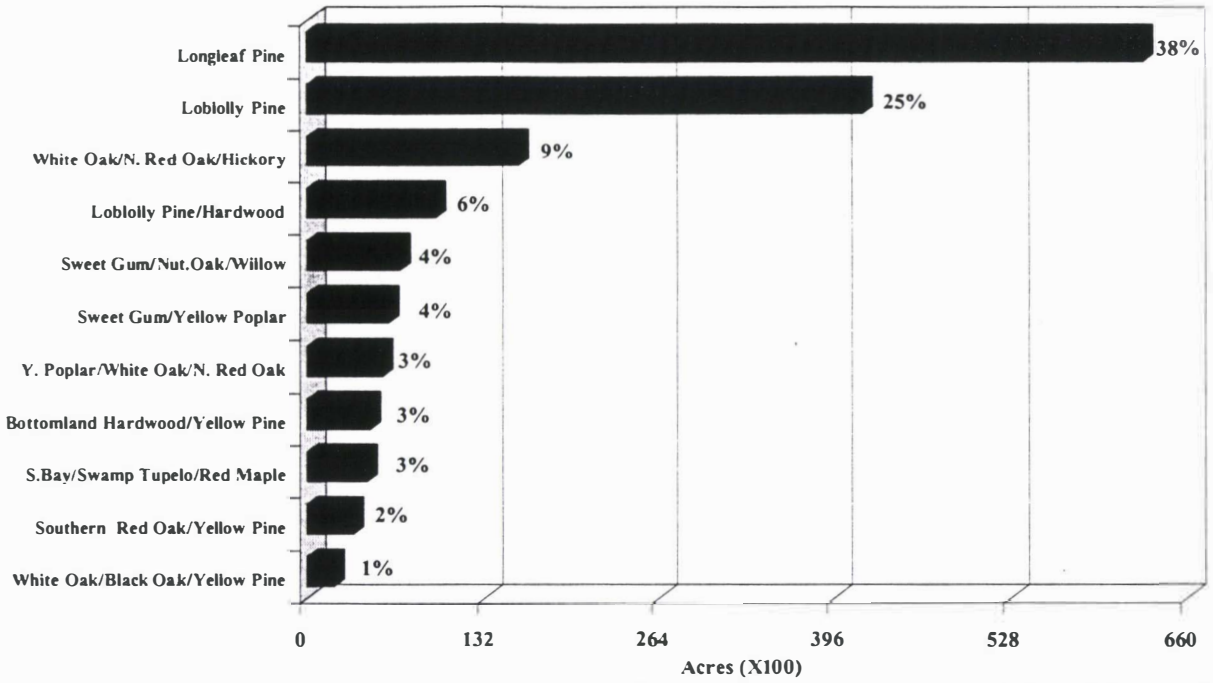


Figure 3.8. Forest composition on the National Forests of Alabama, Upper Gulf Coastal Plain, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

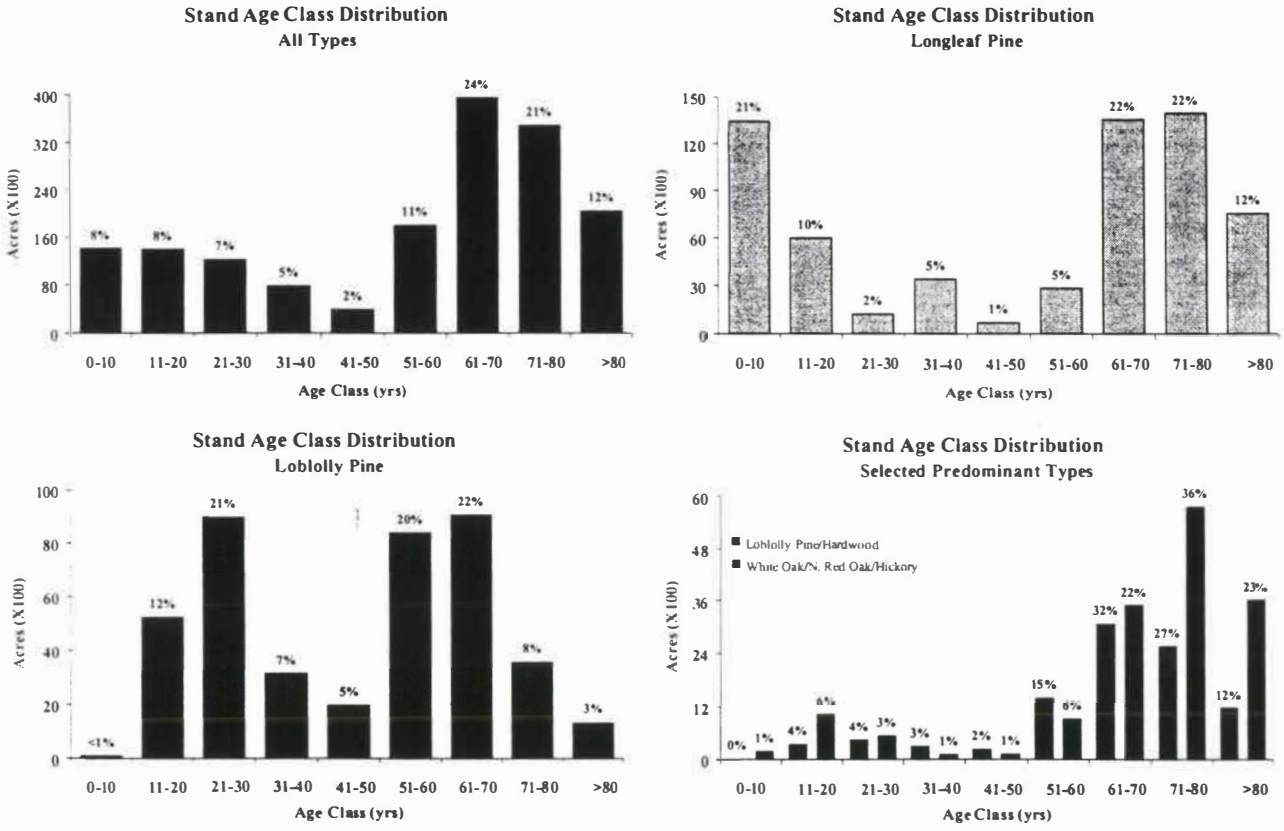


Figure 3.9. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests of Alabama, Upper Gulf Coast Plain, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests of Alabama).

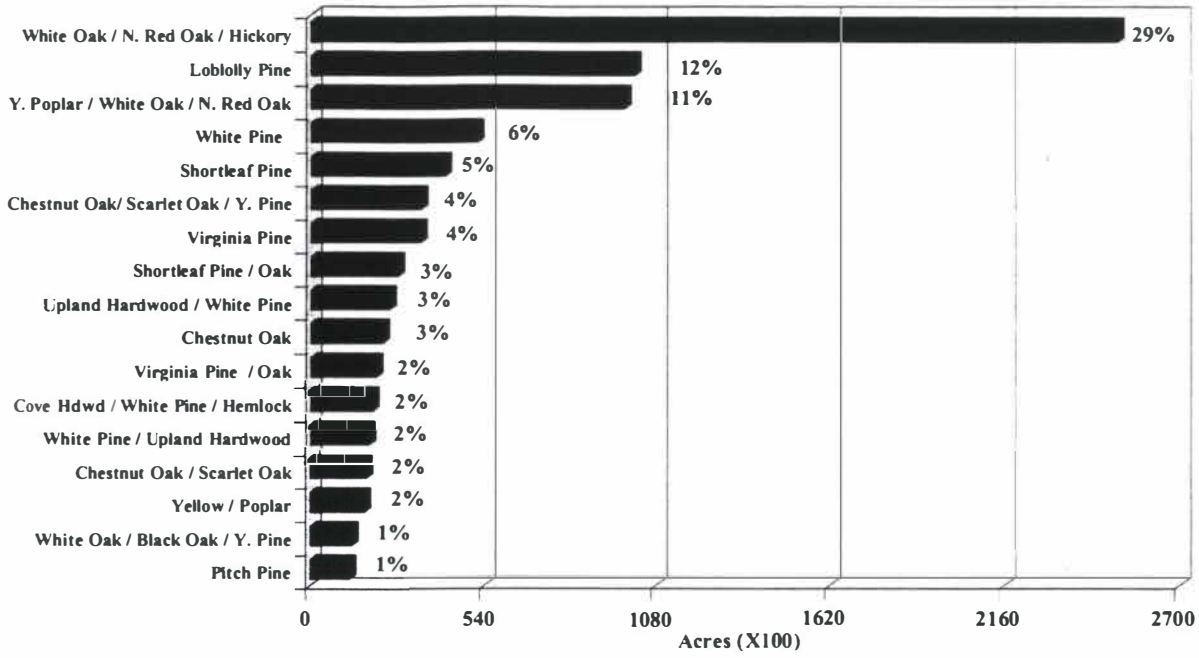


Figure 3.10. Forest composition on the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

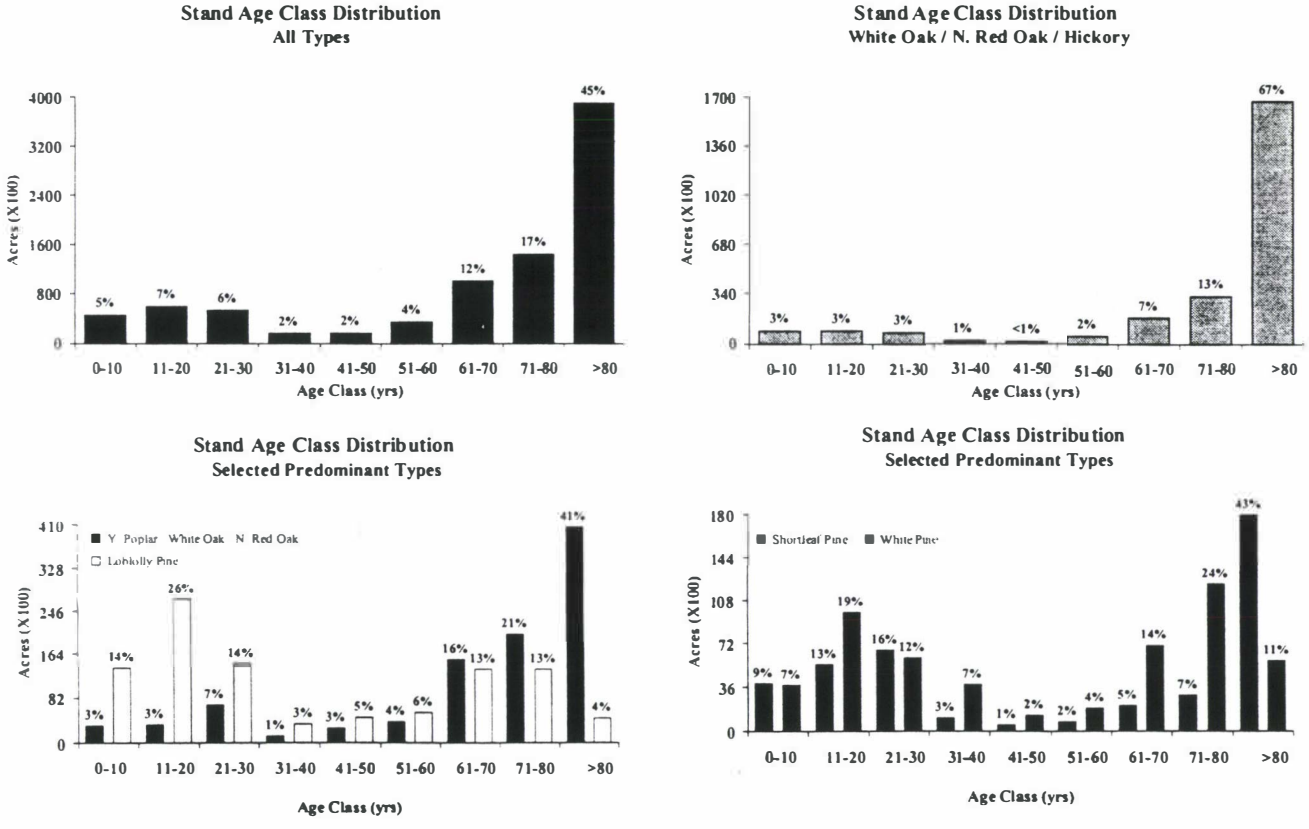


Figure 3.11. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest).

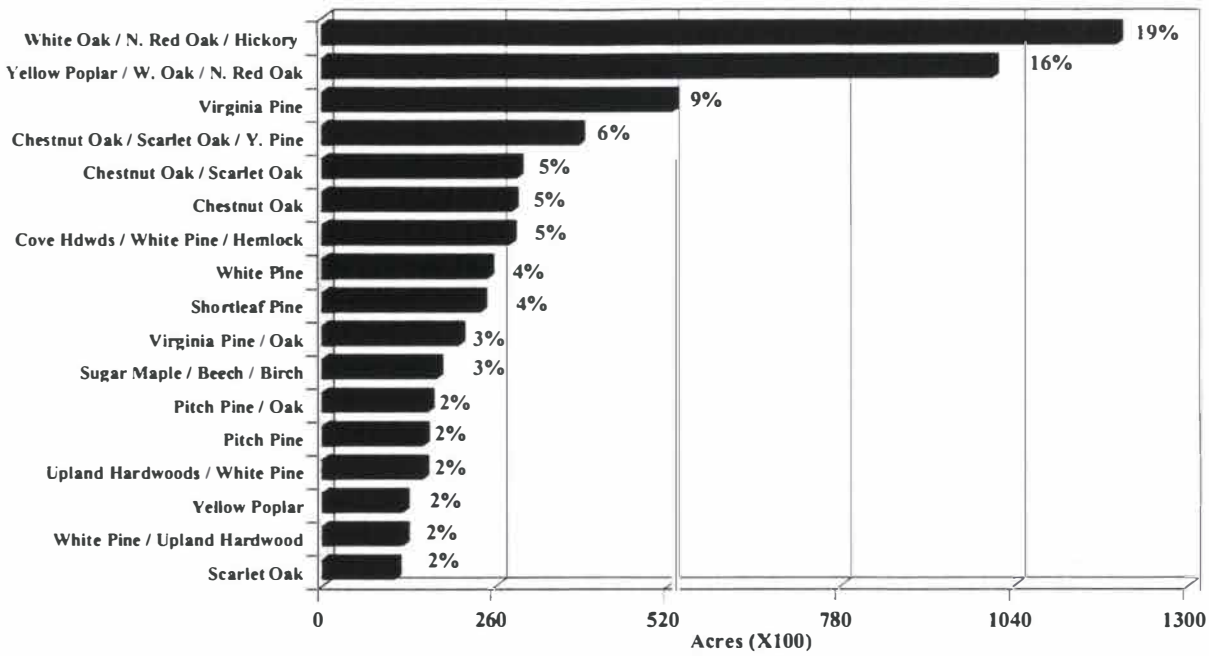


Figure 3.12. Forest composition on the Cherokee National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <2% of the forest inventory are not shown.

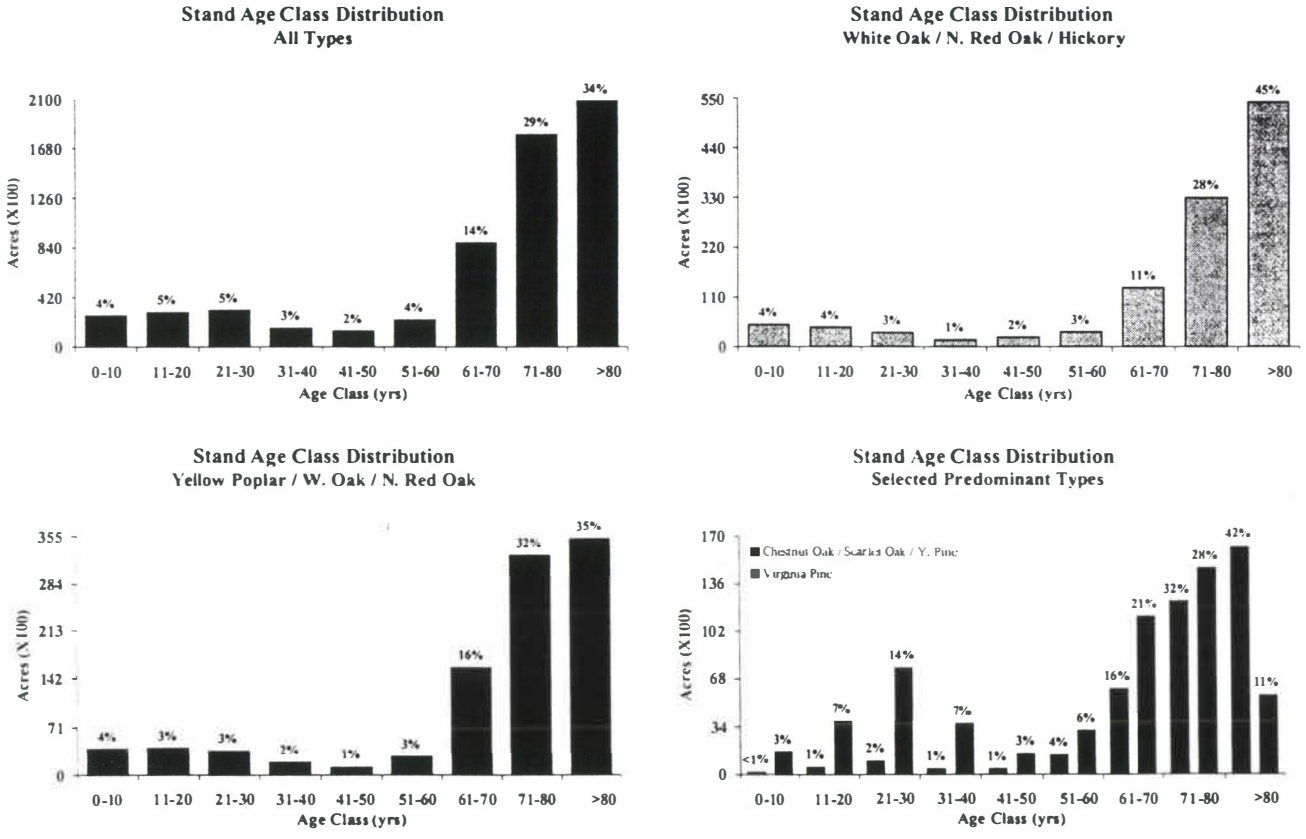


Figure 3.13. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Cherokee National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Cherokee National Forest).

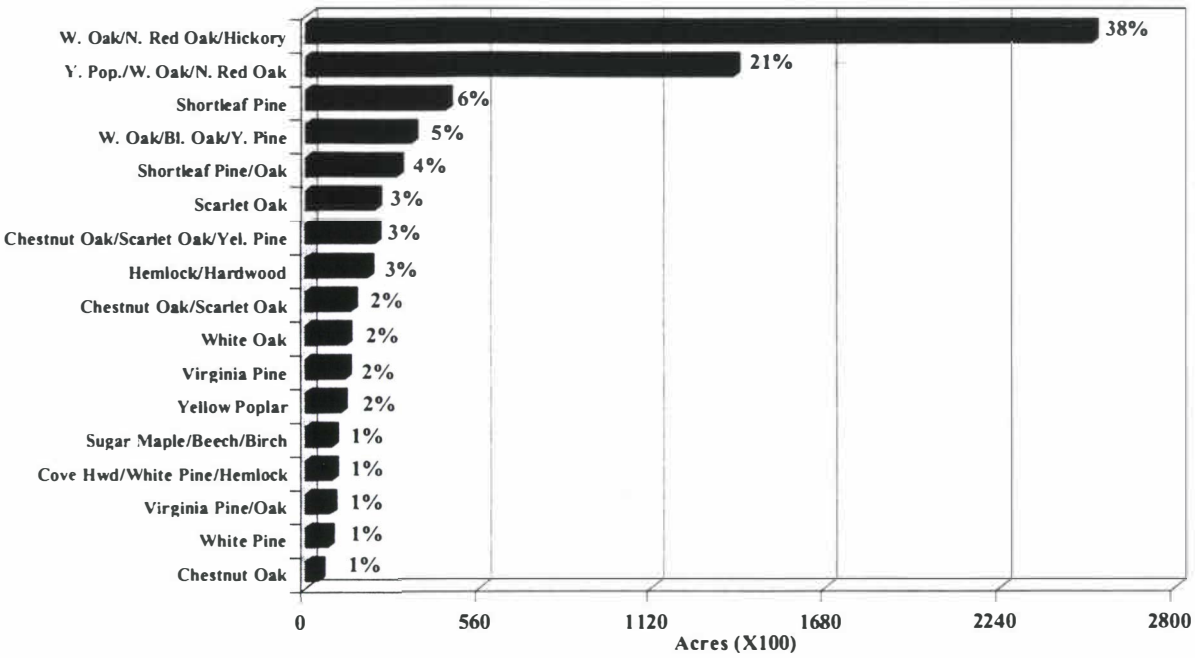


Figure 3.14. Forest composition on the Daniel Boone National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

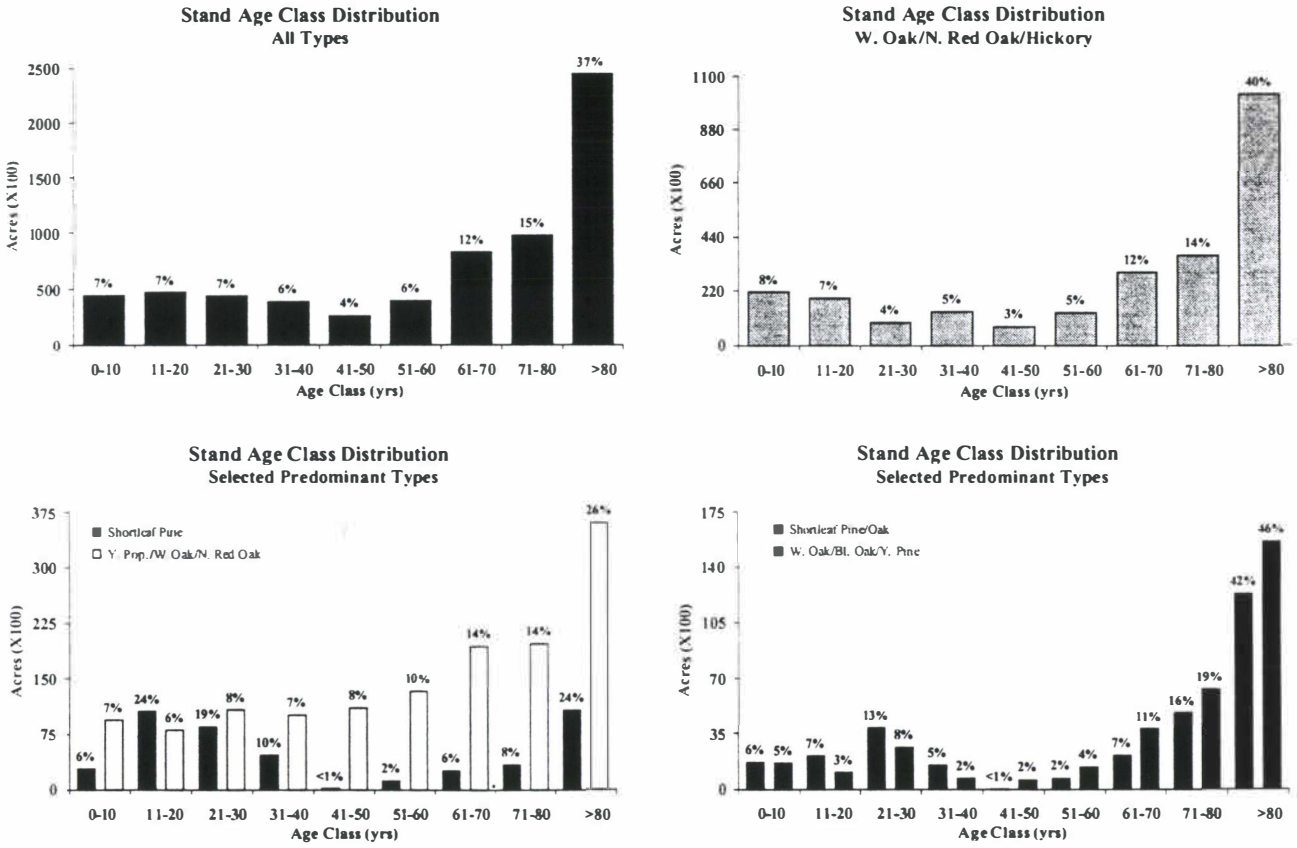


Figure 3.15. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Daniel Boone National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Daniel Boone National Forest).

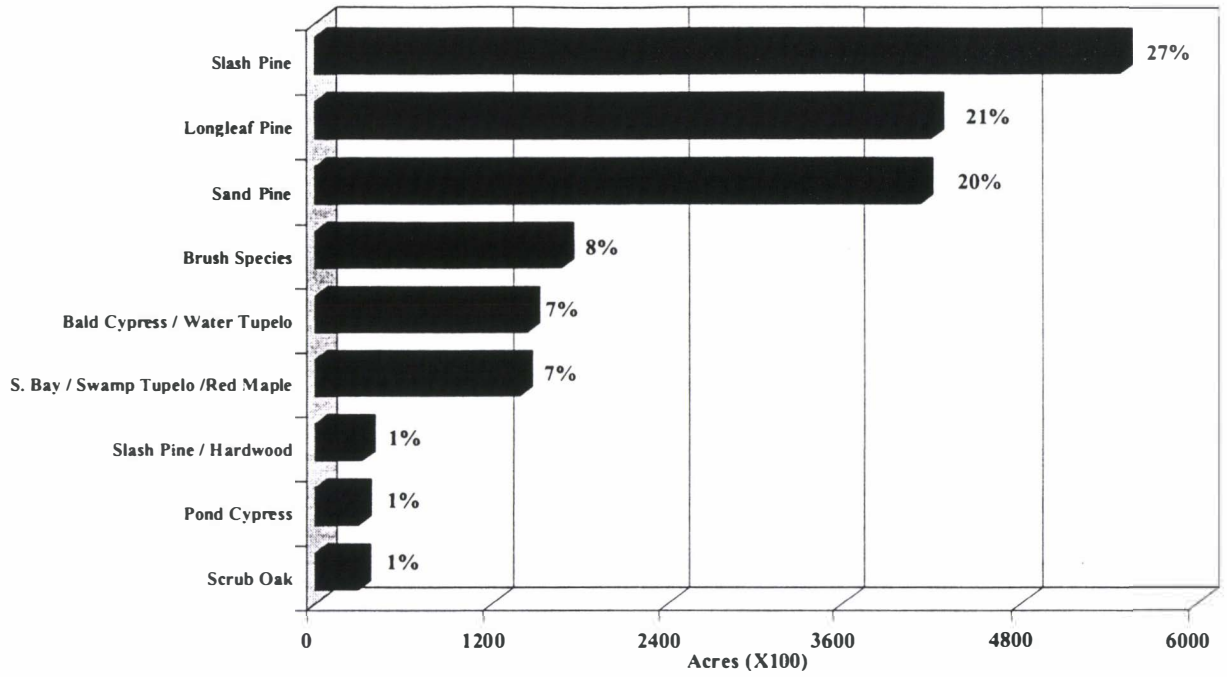


Figure 3.16. Forest composition on the National Forests in Florida, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

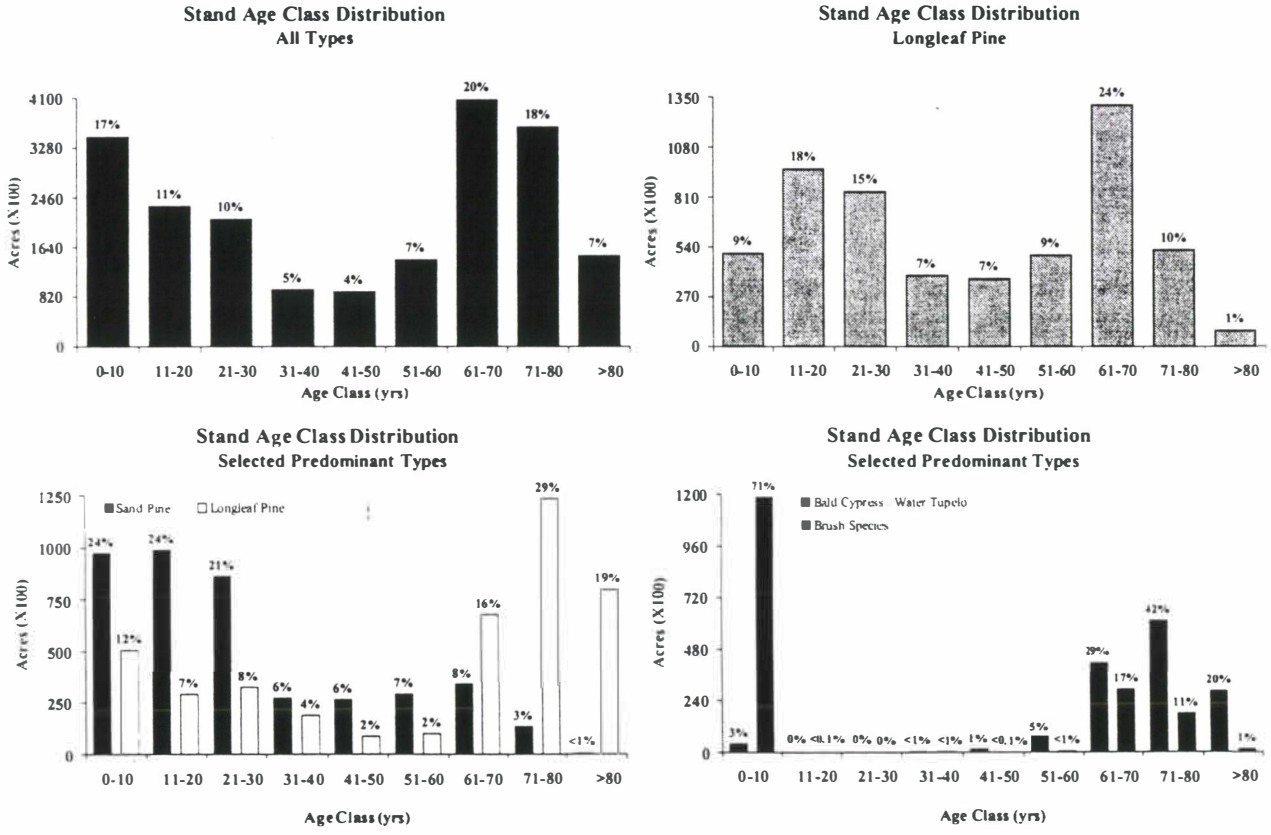


Figure 3.17. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests in Florida, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests of Florida).

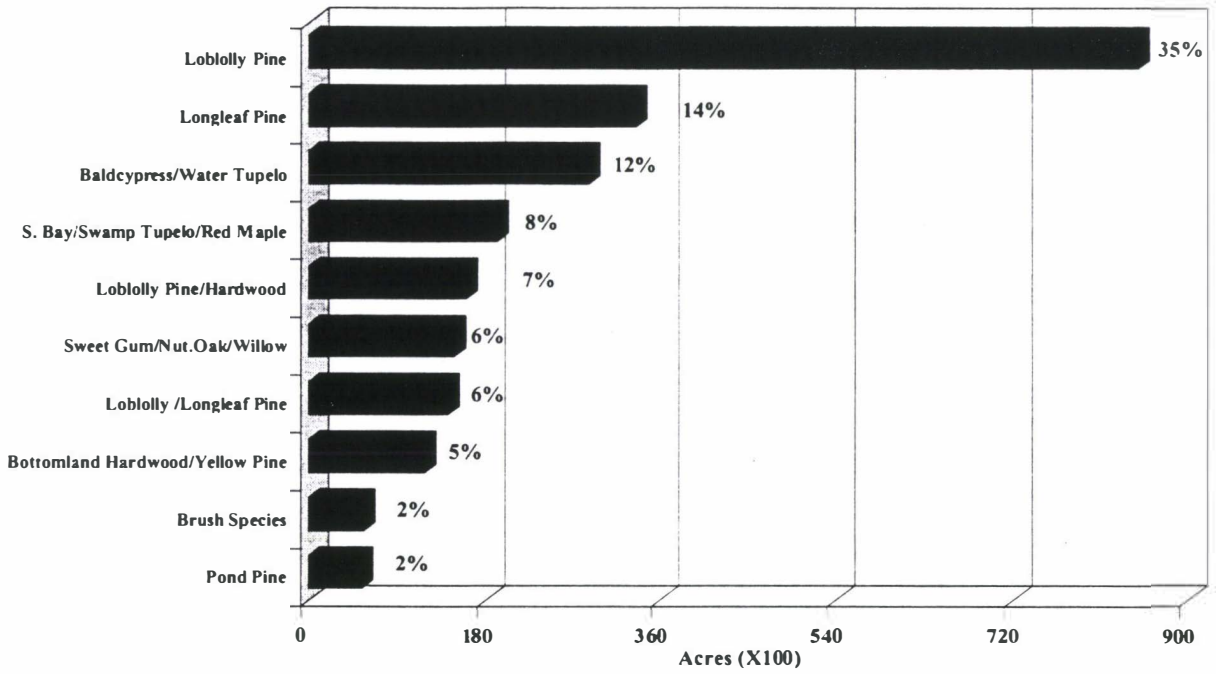


Figure 3.18. Forest composition on the Coastal districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

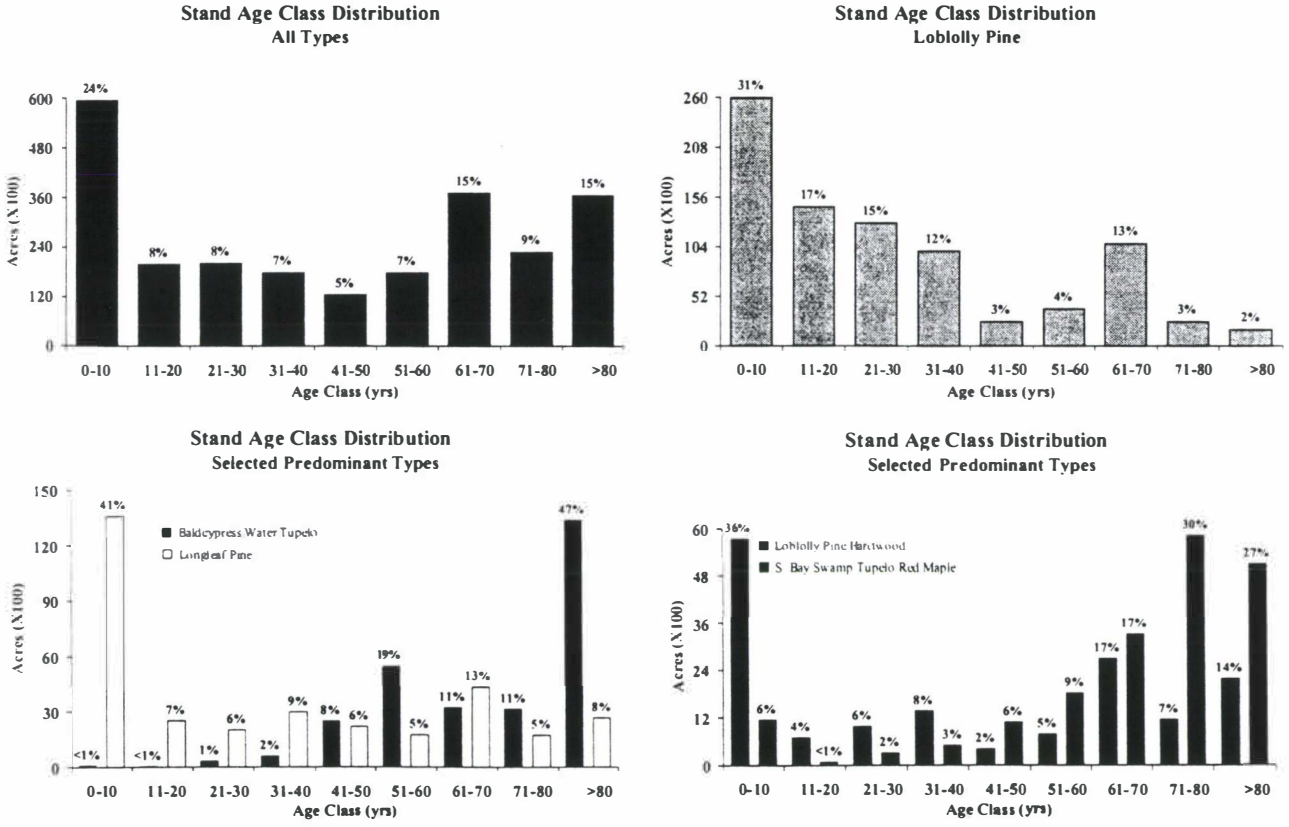


Figure 3.19. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Coastal districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest).

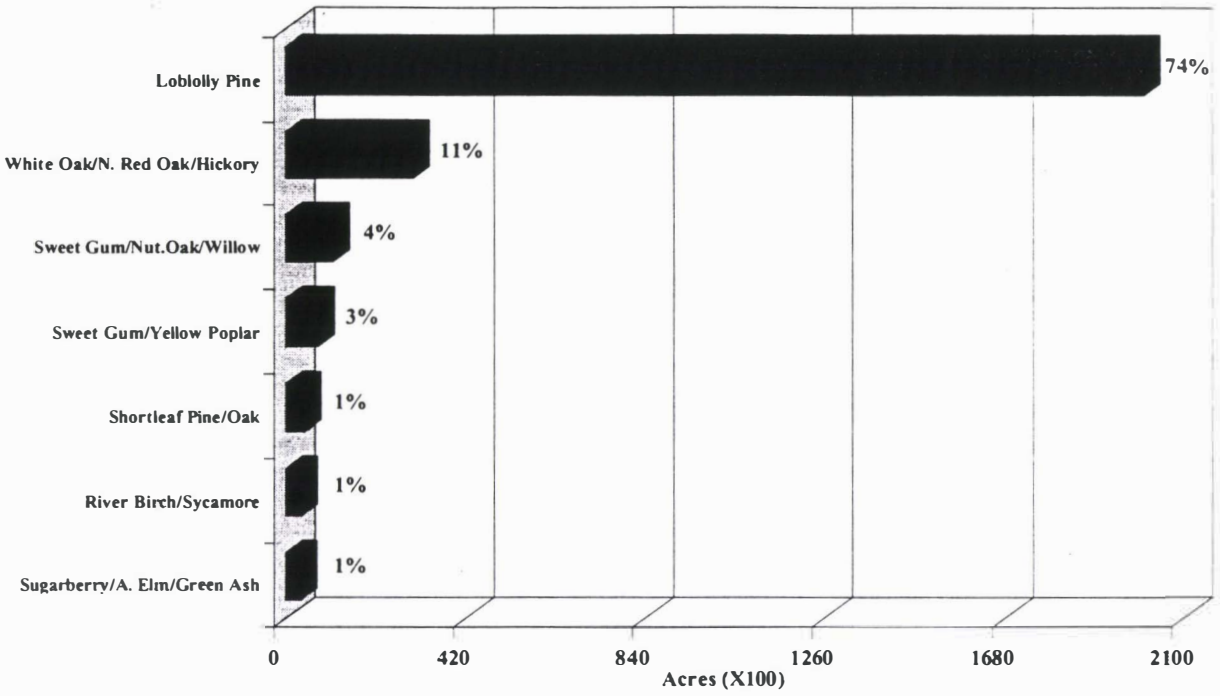


Figure 3.20. Forest composition on the Piedmont districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

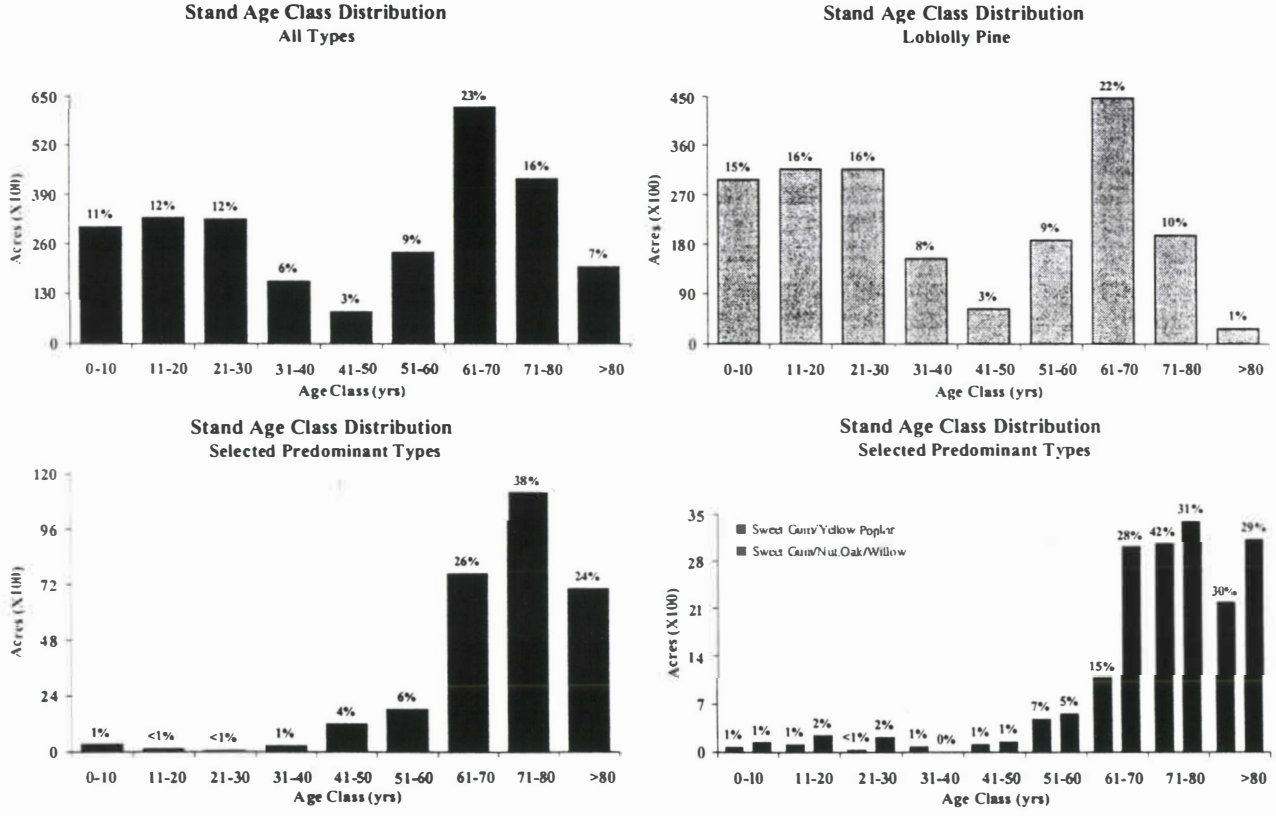


Figure 3.21. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Piedmont districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest).

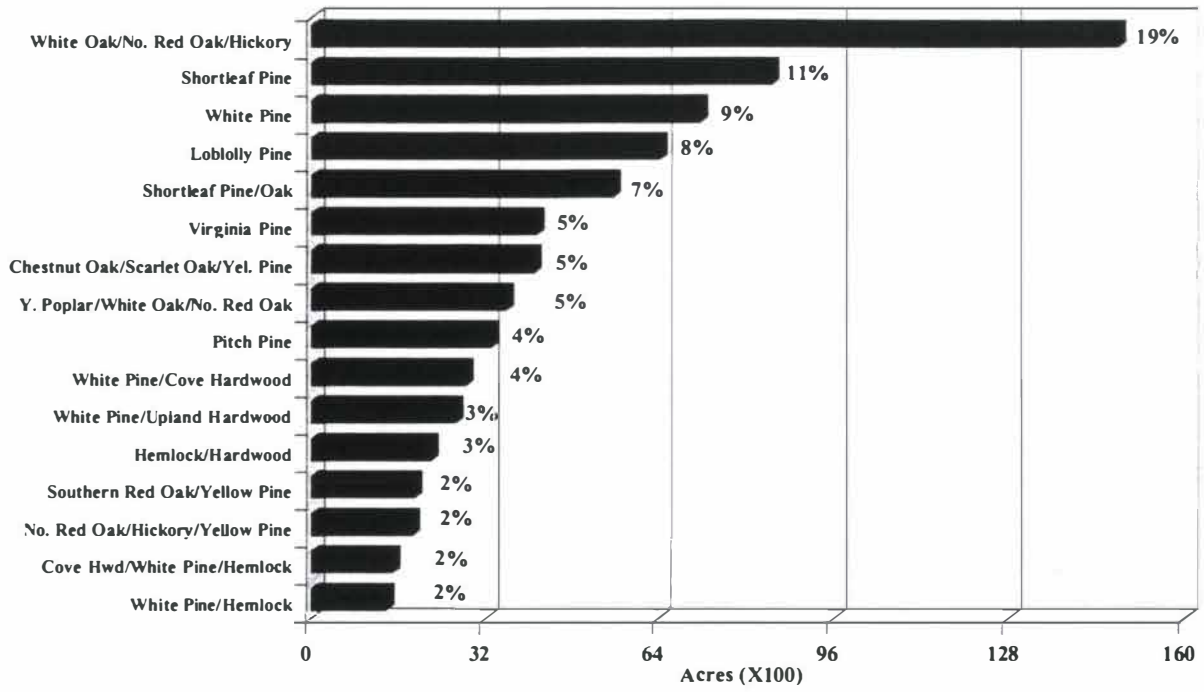


Figure 3.22. Forest composition on the Mountain districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <2% of the forest inventory are not shown.

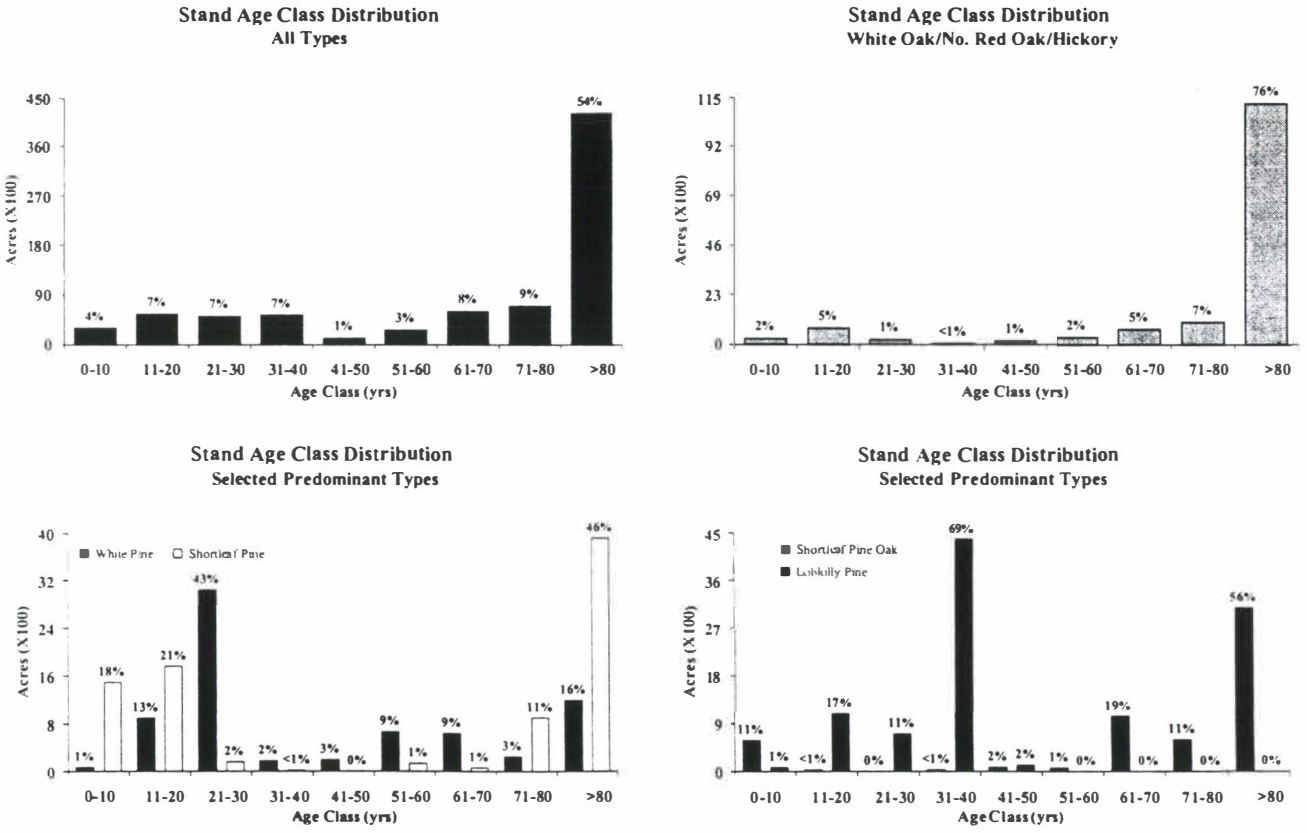


Figure 3.23. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Mountain districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest).

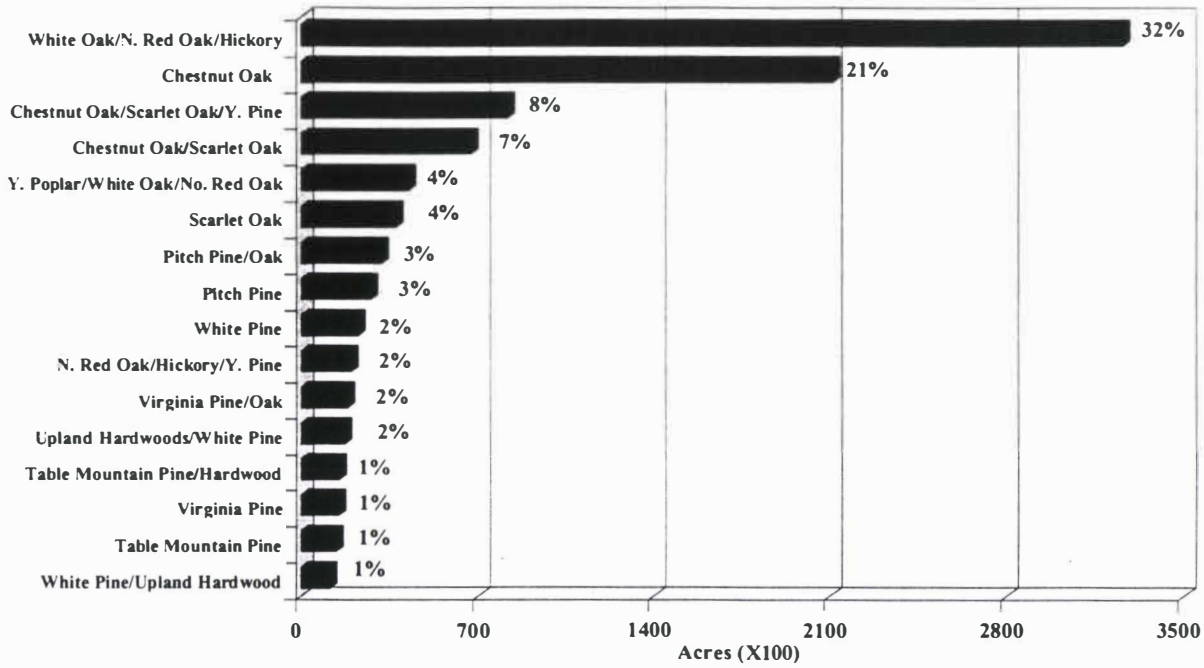


Figure 3.24. Forest composition on the George Washington National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

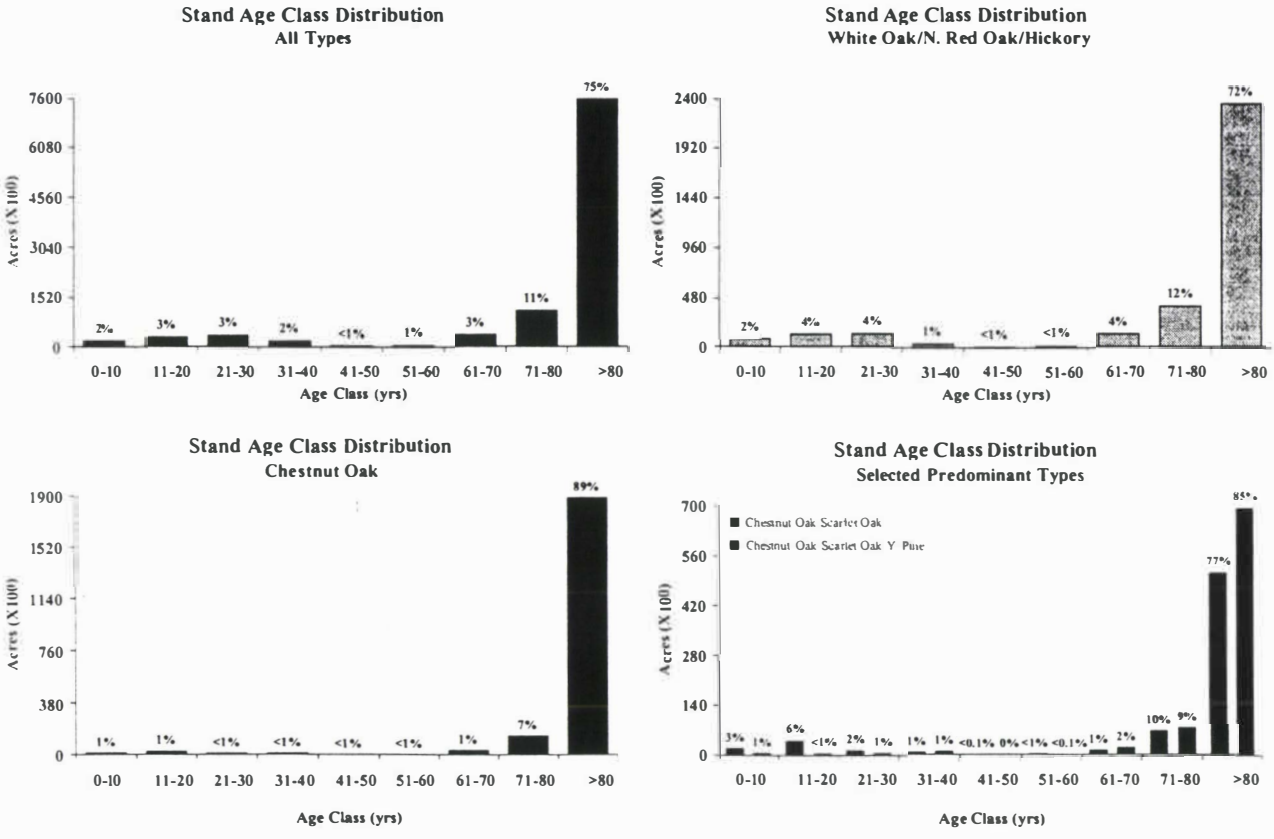


Figure 3.25. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the George Washington National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, George Washington National Forest).

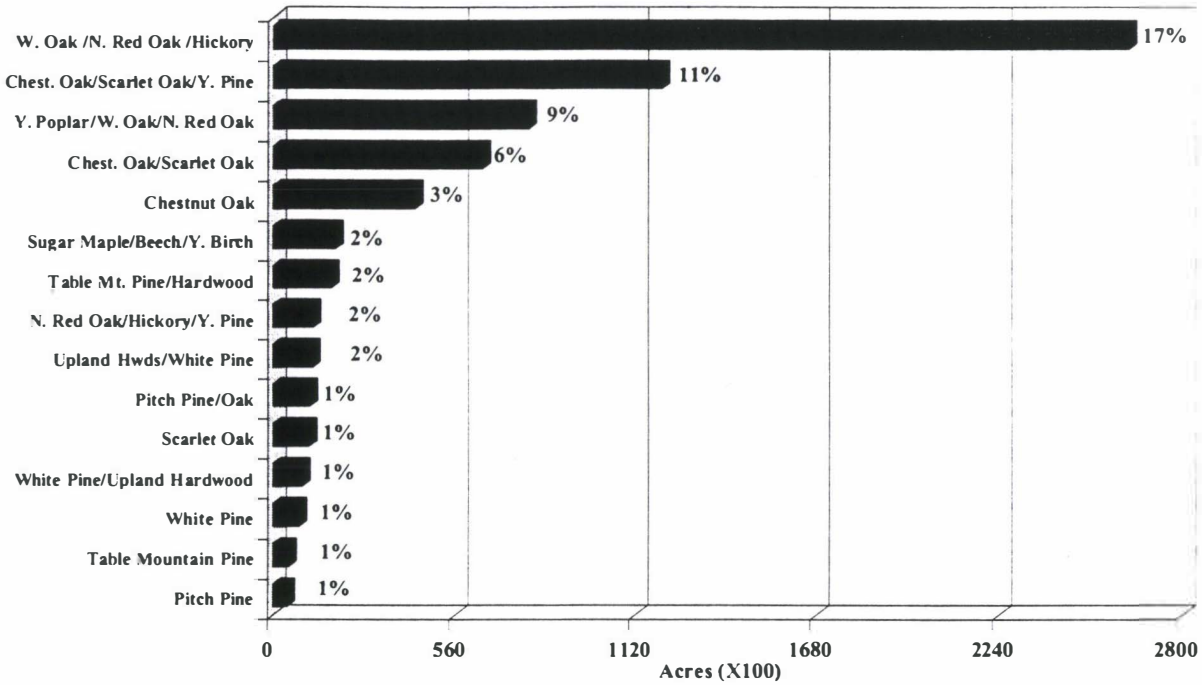


Figure 3.26. Forest composition on the Jefferson National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

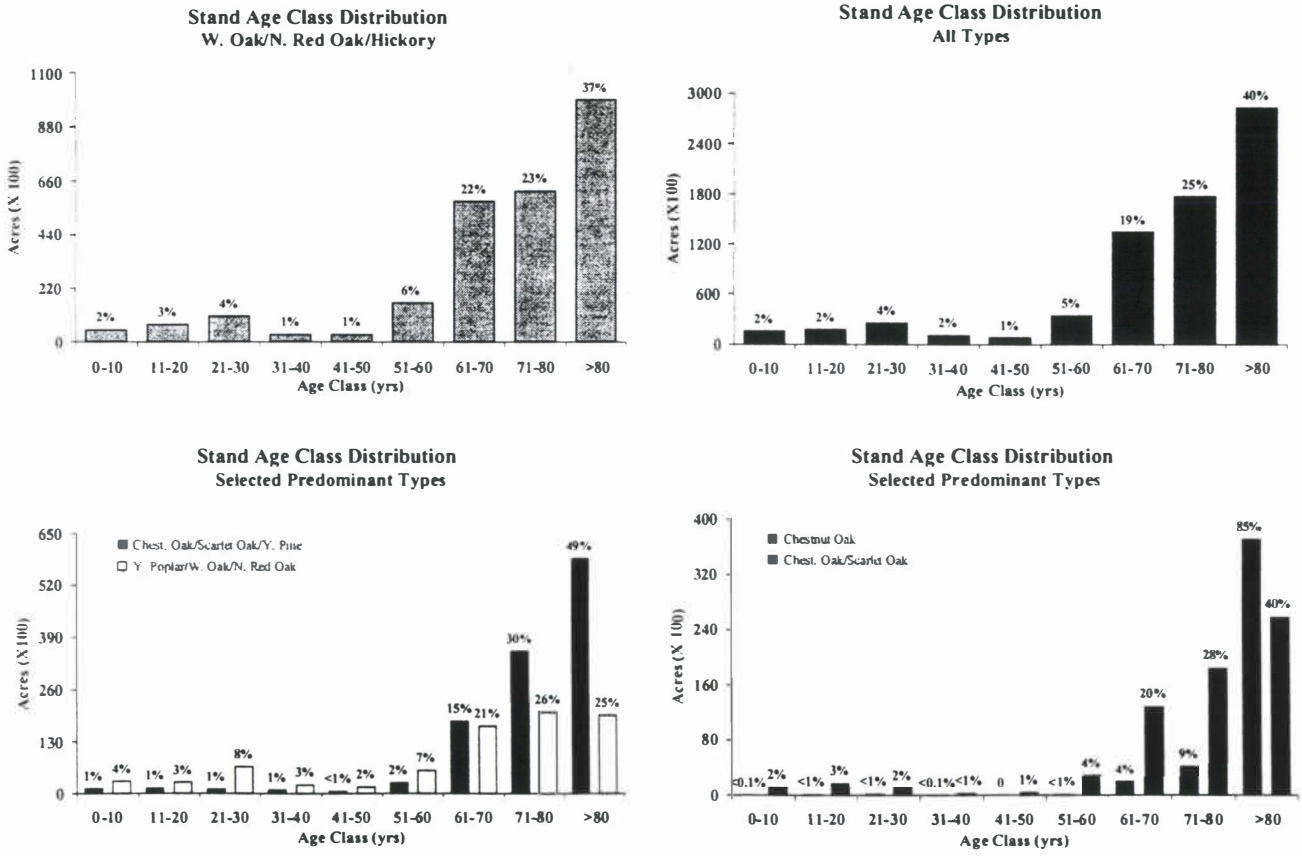


Figure 3.27. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Jefferson National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Jefferson National Forest).

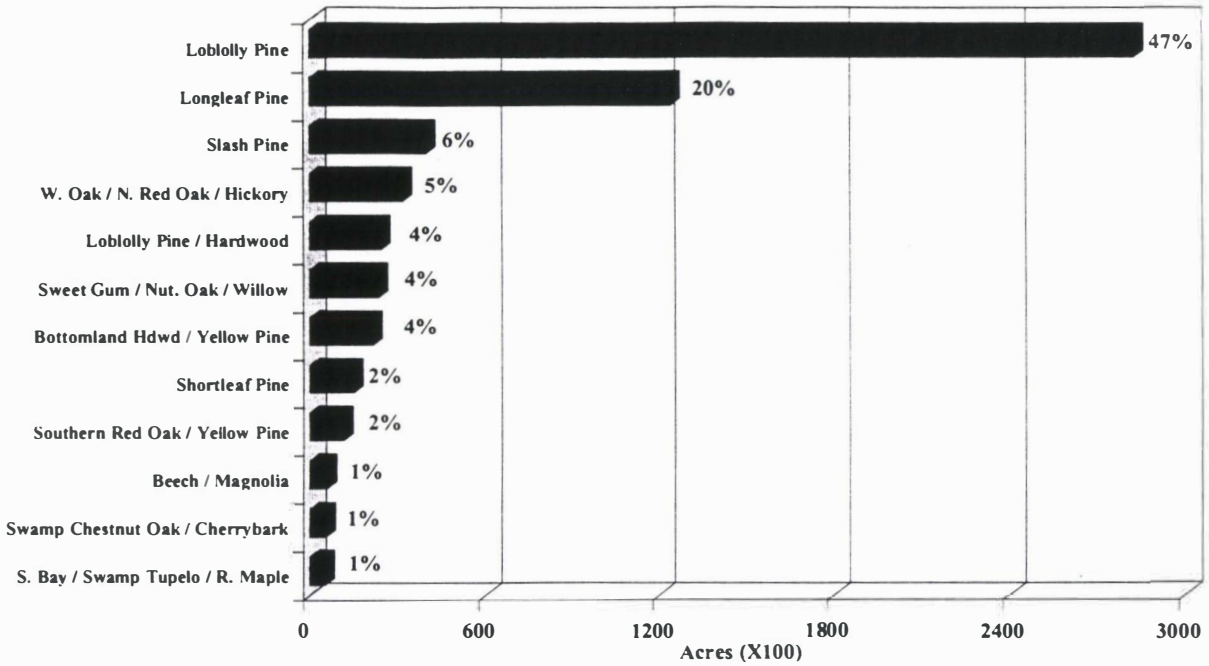


Figure 3.28. Forest composition on the Kisatchee National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

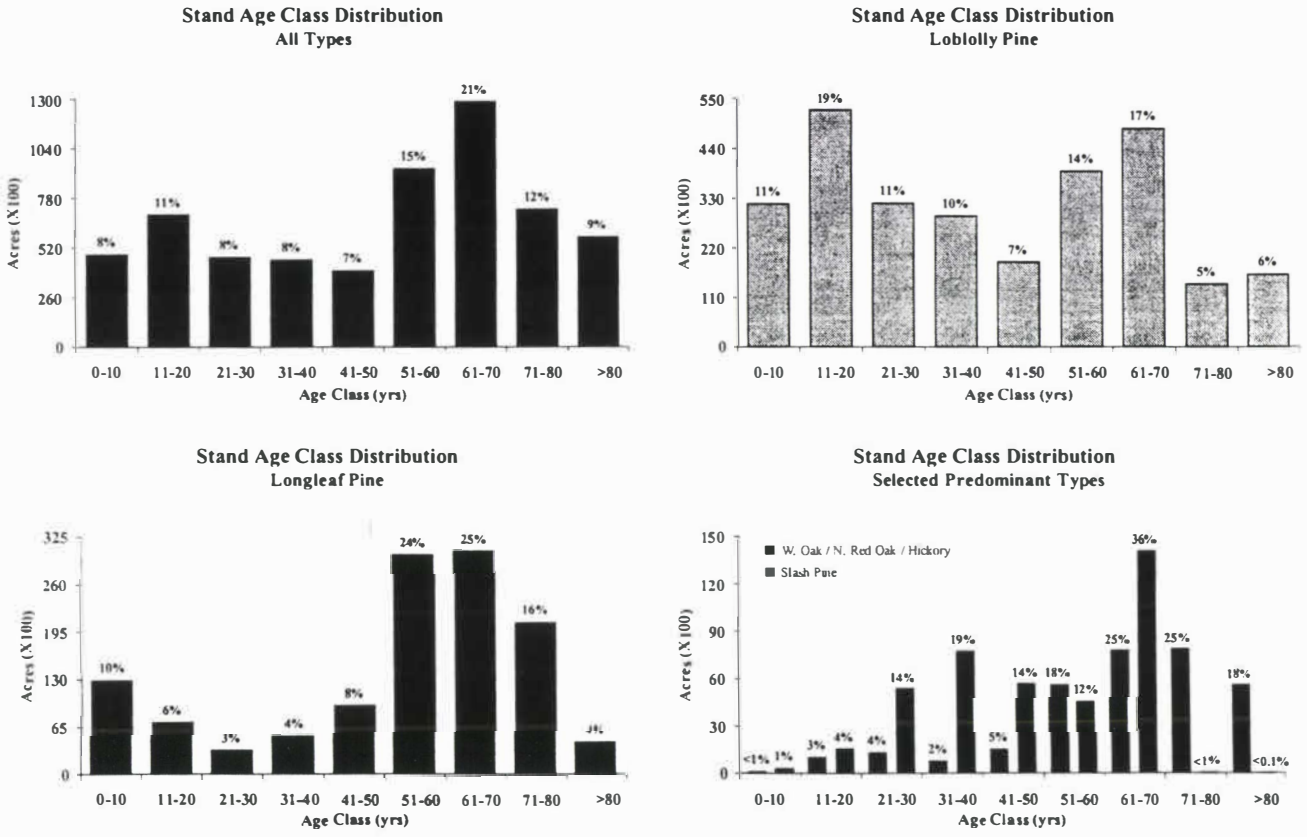


Figure 3.29. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Kisatchee National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Kisatchee National Forest).

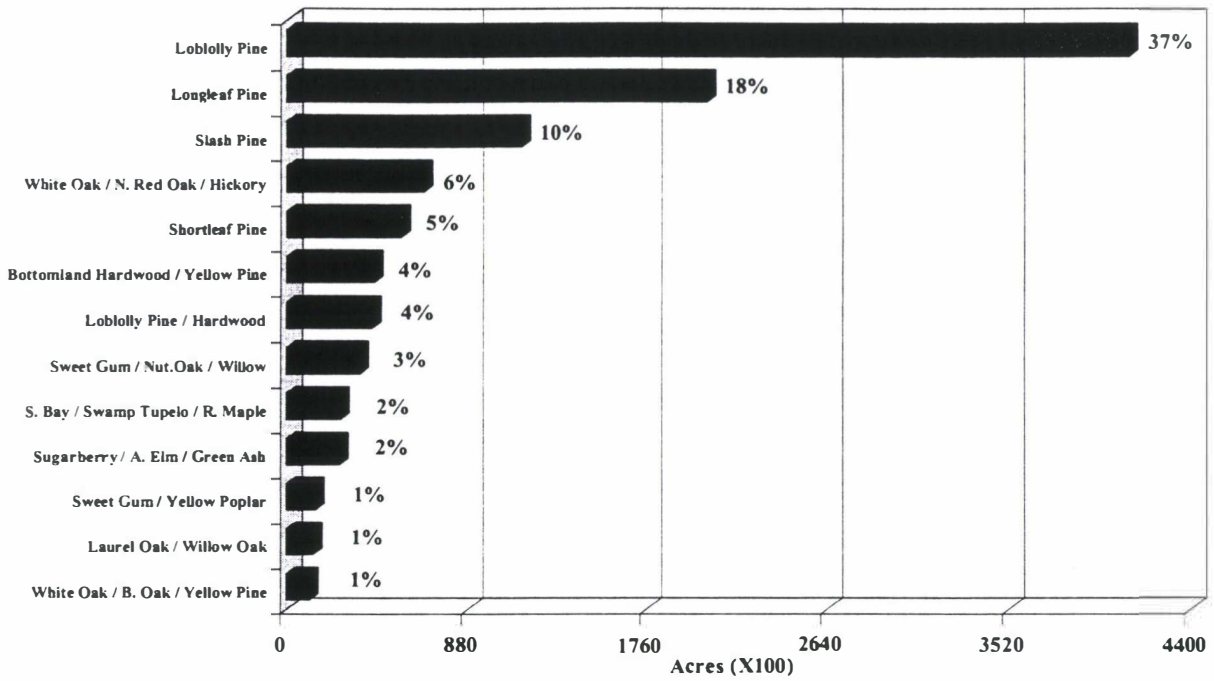


Figure 3.30. Forest composition on the National Forests in Mississippi, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

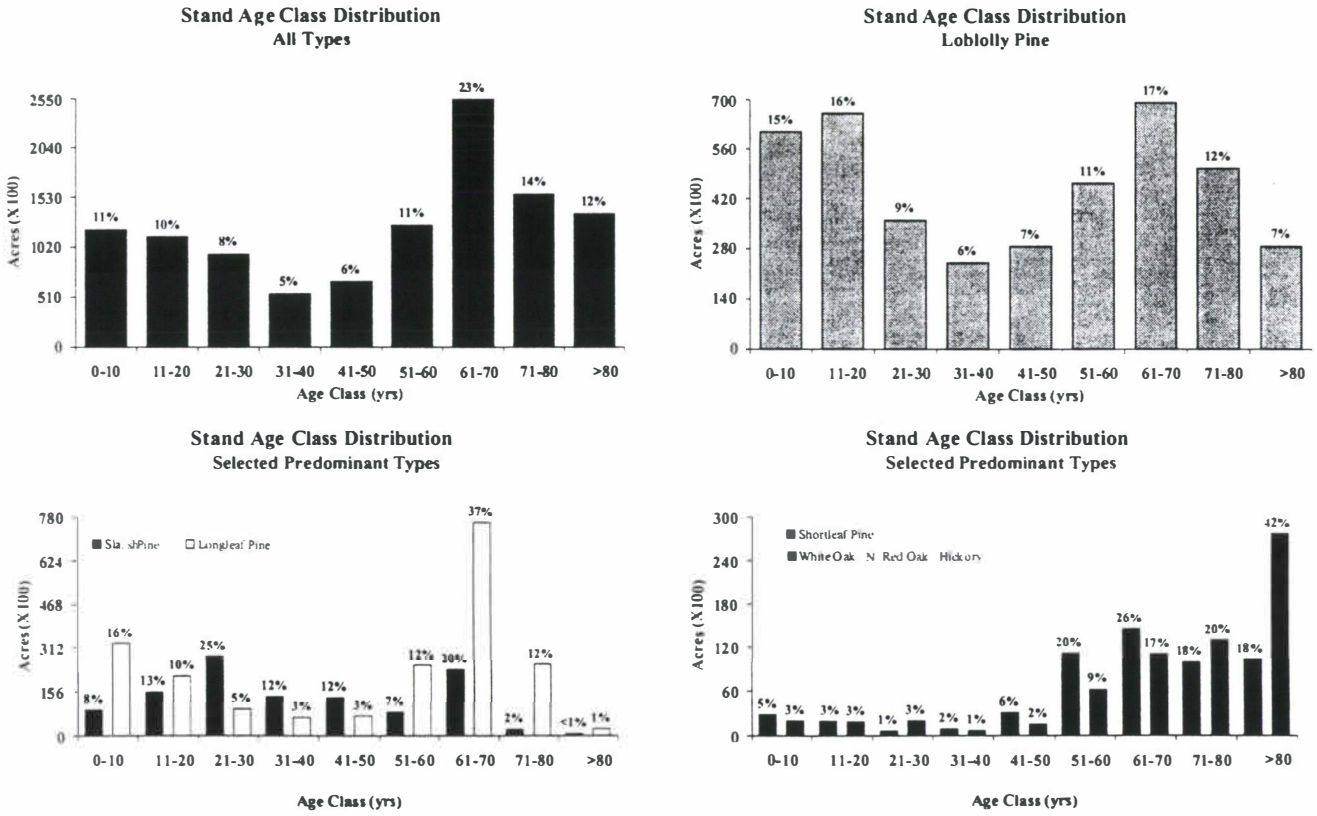


Figure 3.31. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests in Mississippi, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests in Mississippi).

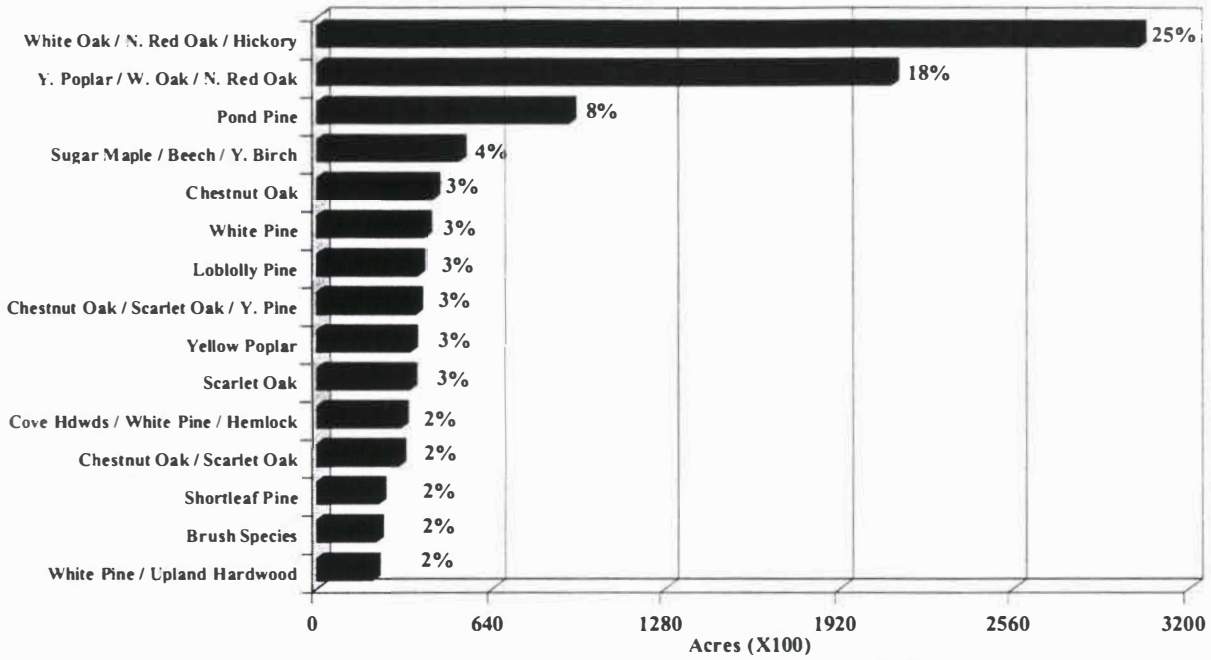


Figure 3.32. Forest composition on the National Forests in North Carolina, 1999. Forest types representing <2% of the forest inventory are not shown.

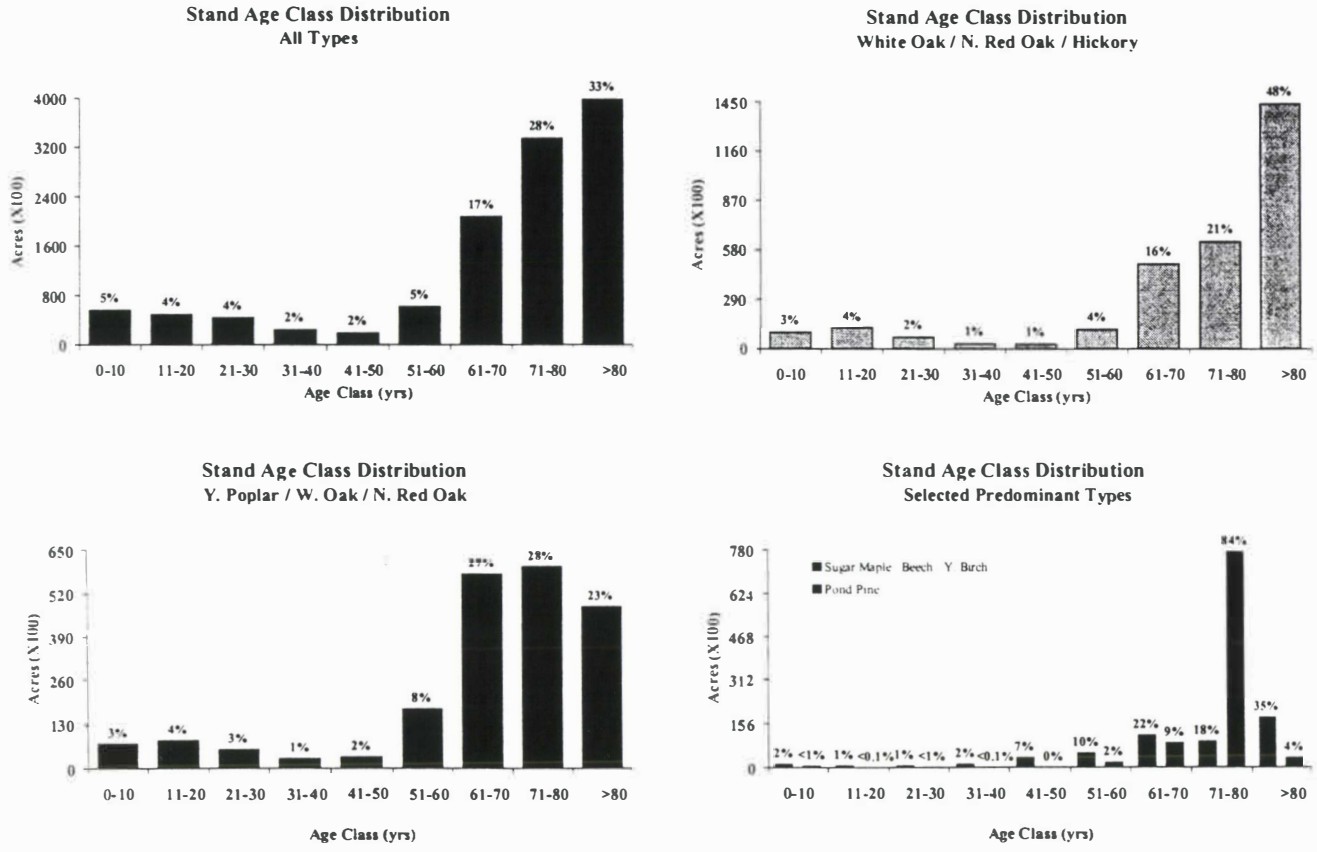


Figure 3.33. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the National Forests in North Carolina, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, National Forests in North Carolina).

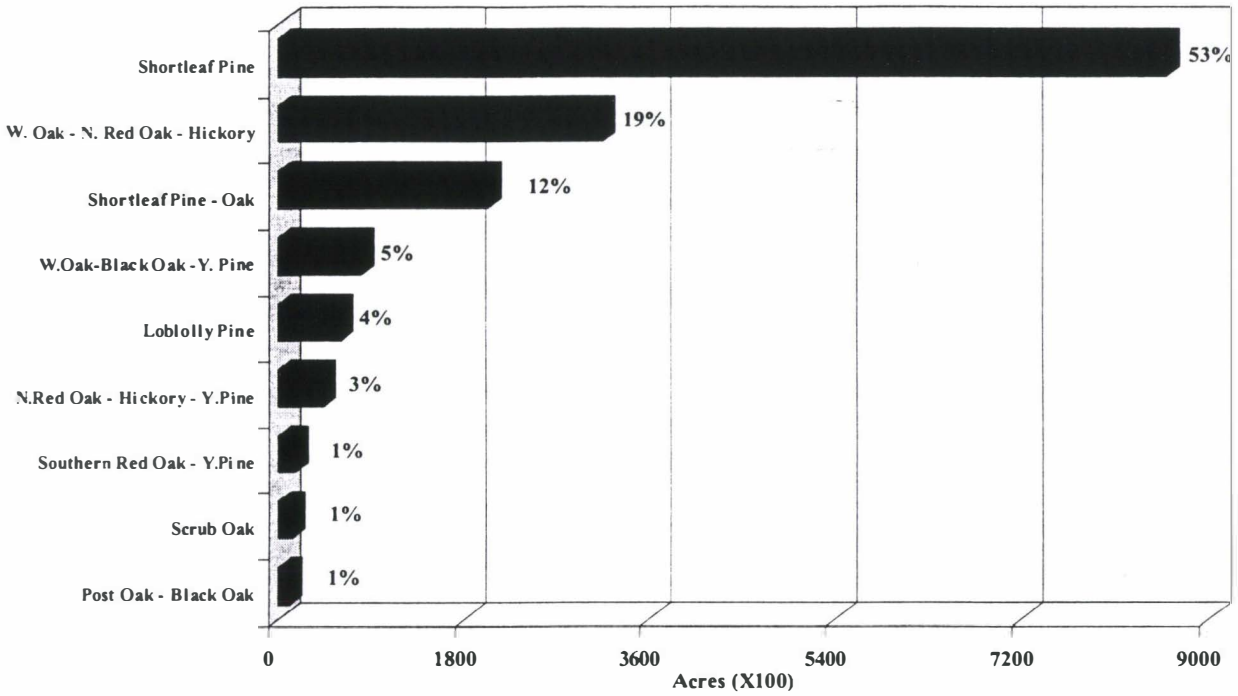


Figure 3.34. Forest composition on the Ouachita National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

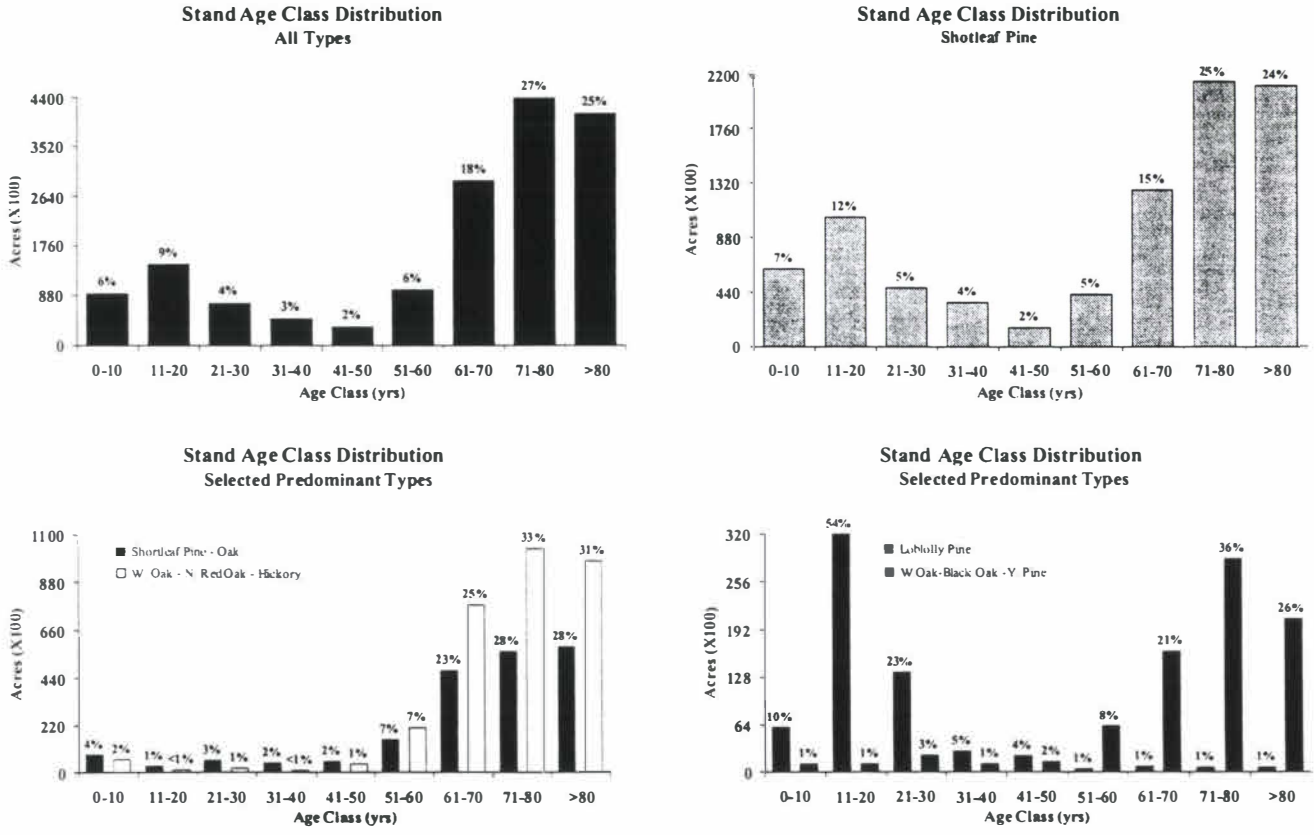


Figure 3.35. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Ouachita National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Ouachita National Forest).

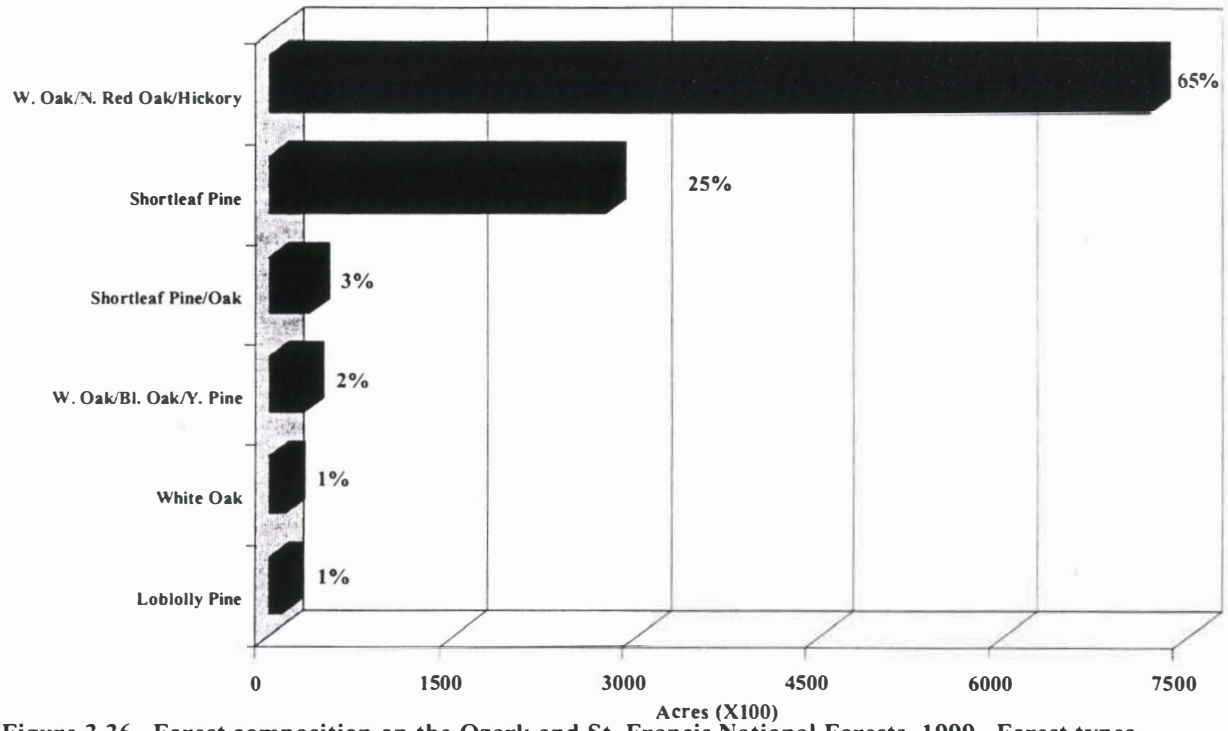


Figure 3.36. Forest composition on the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

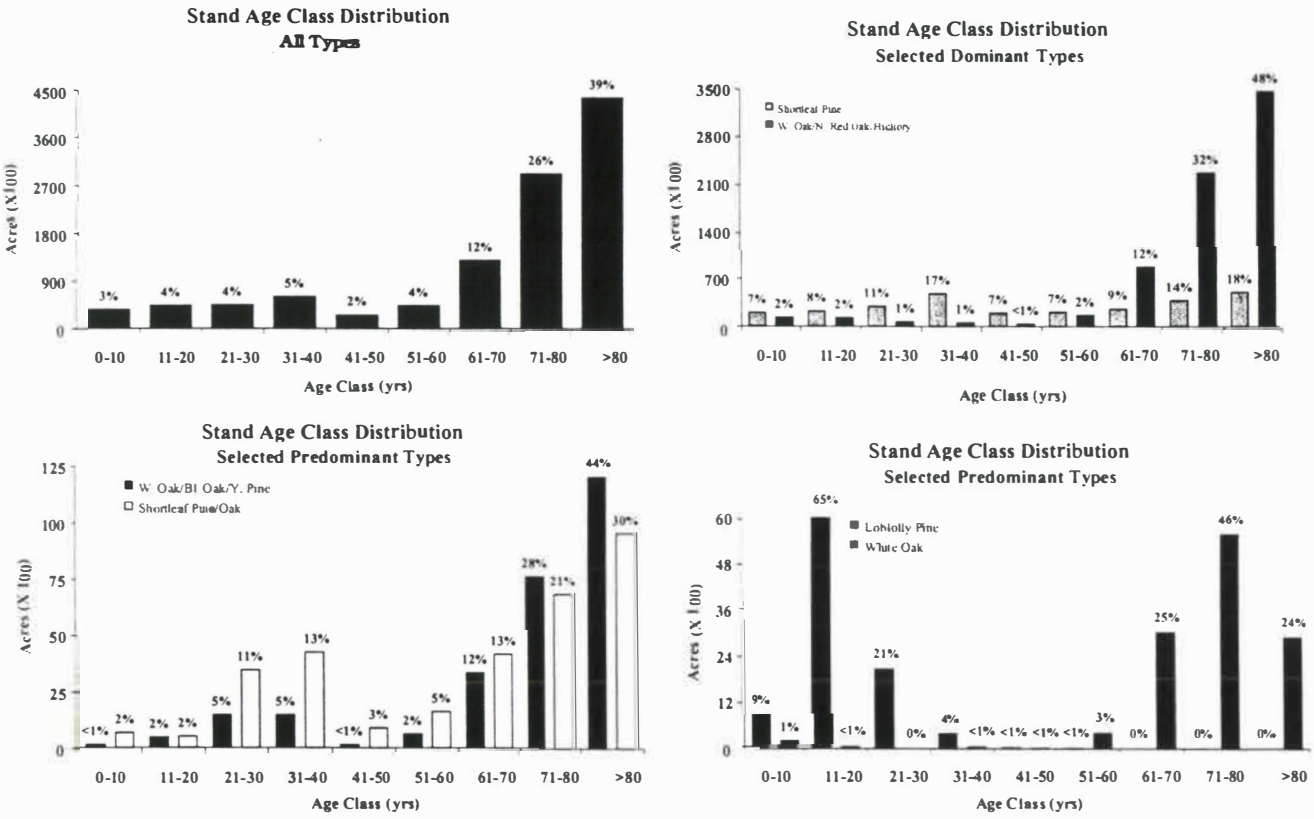


Figure 3.37. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Ozark and St. Francis National Forests, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Ozark and St. Francis National Forests).

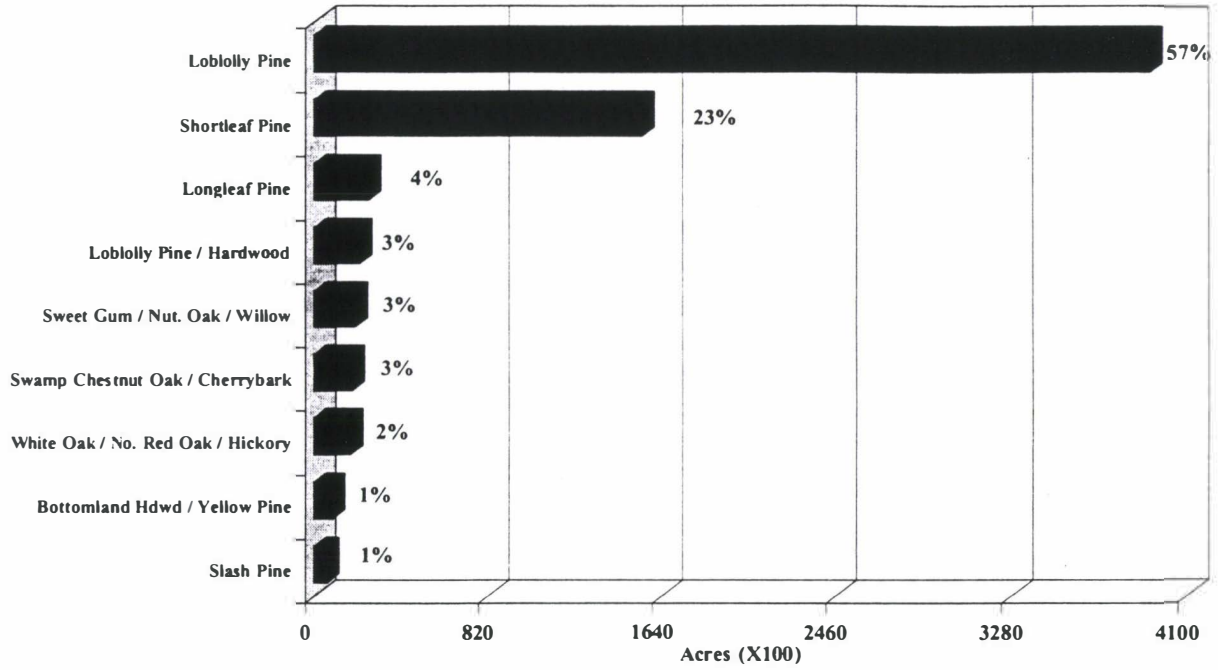


Figure 3.38. Forest composition on the Texas National Forests, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

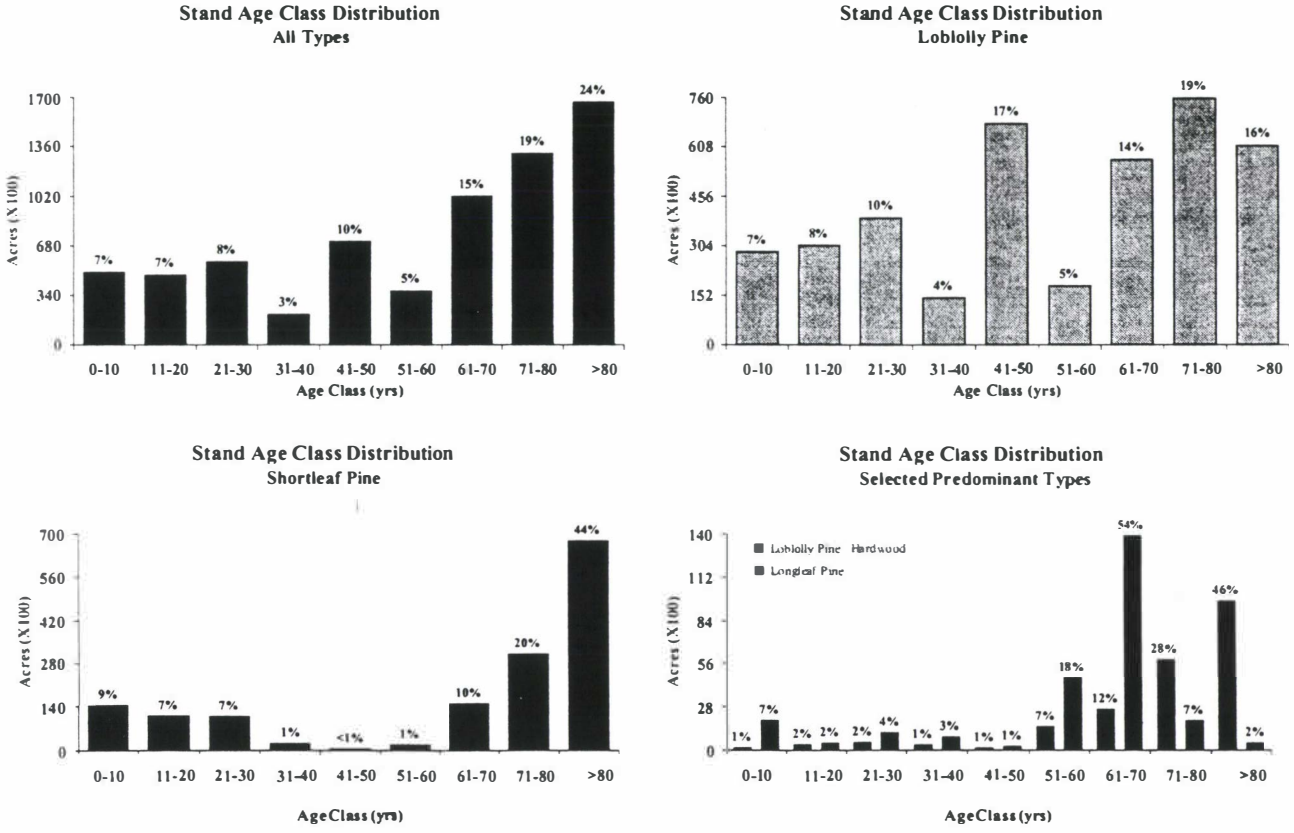


Figure 3.39. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Texas National Forests, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Texas National Forests).

The National Forests of Region 9

There are 15 National Forest Headquarters that comprise Region 9 of the USDA Forest Service. The forests extend from the White Mountain National Forest in the north, southwest to the Monongahela National Forest, westward to the Mark Twain National Forest, and north to the Chippewa National Forest.

These include the Allegheny National Forest, Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests, Chippewa National Forest, Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forest, Hiawatha National Forest, Hoosier National Forest, Huron-Manistee National Forest, Mark Twain National Forest, Midewin Tallgrass Prairie, Monongahela National Forest, Ottawa National Forest, Shawnee National Forest, Superior National Forest, Wayne National Forest, and White Mountain National Forest.

Each National Forest supplied their respective forest inventory data using the Combined Data System (CDS). The tables derived from CDS are presented in Appendix B. The figures created for each National Forest are presented alphabetically in the following pages.

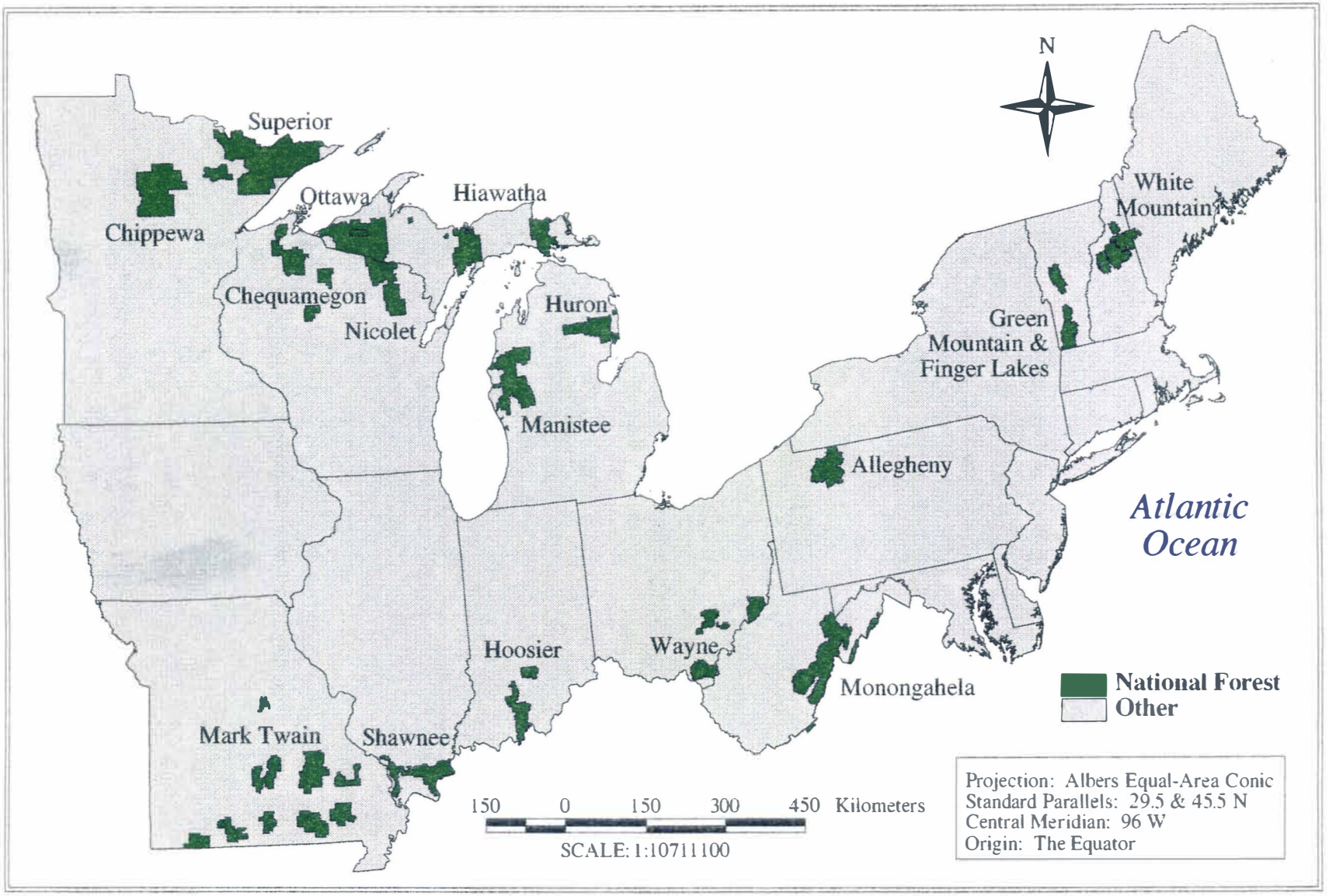


Figure 3.40. The distribution of National Forests within Region 9 of the U. S. Forest Service.

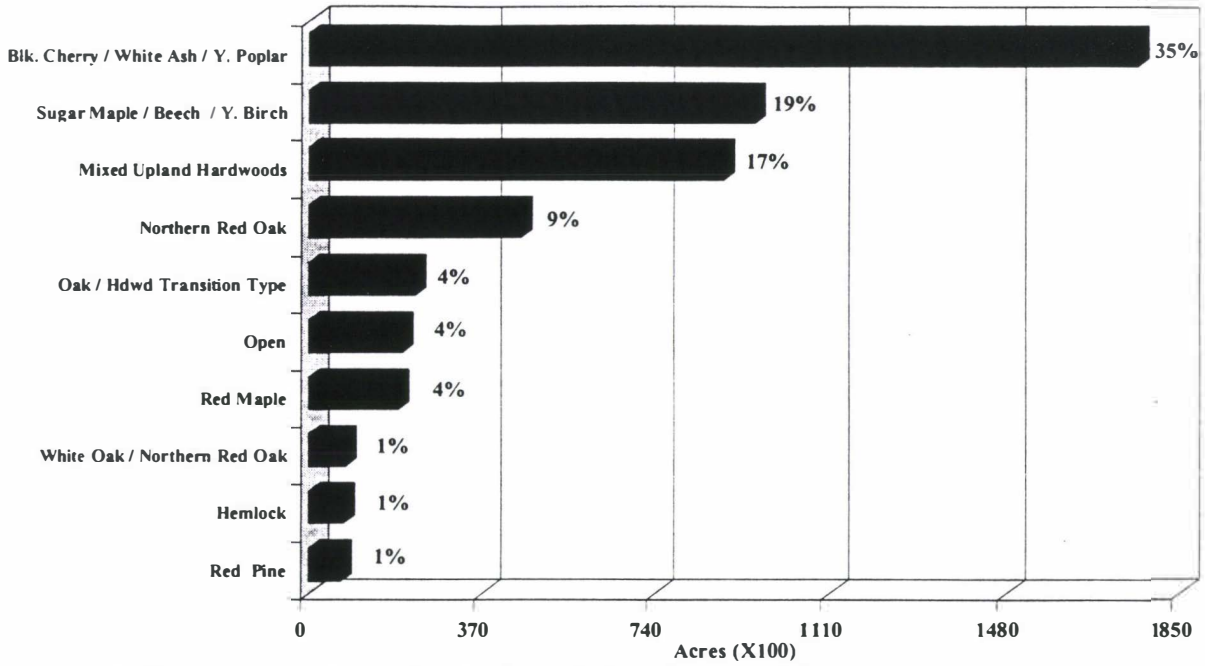


Figure 3.41. Forest composition on the Allegheny National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

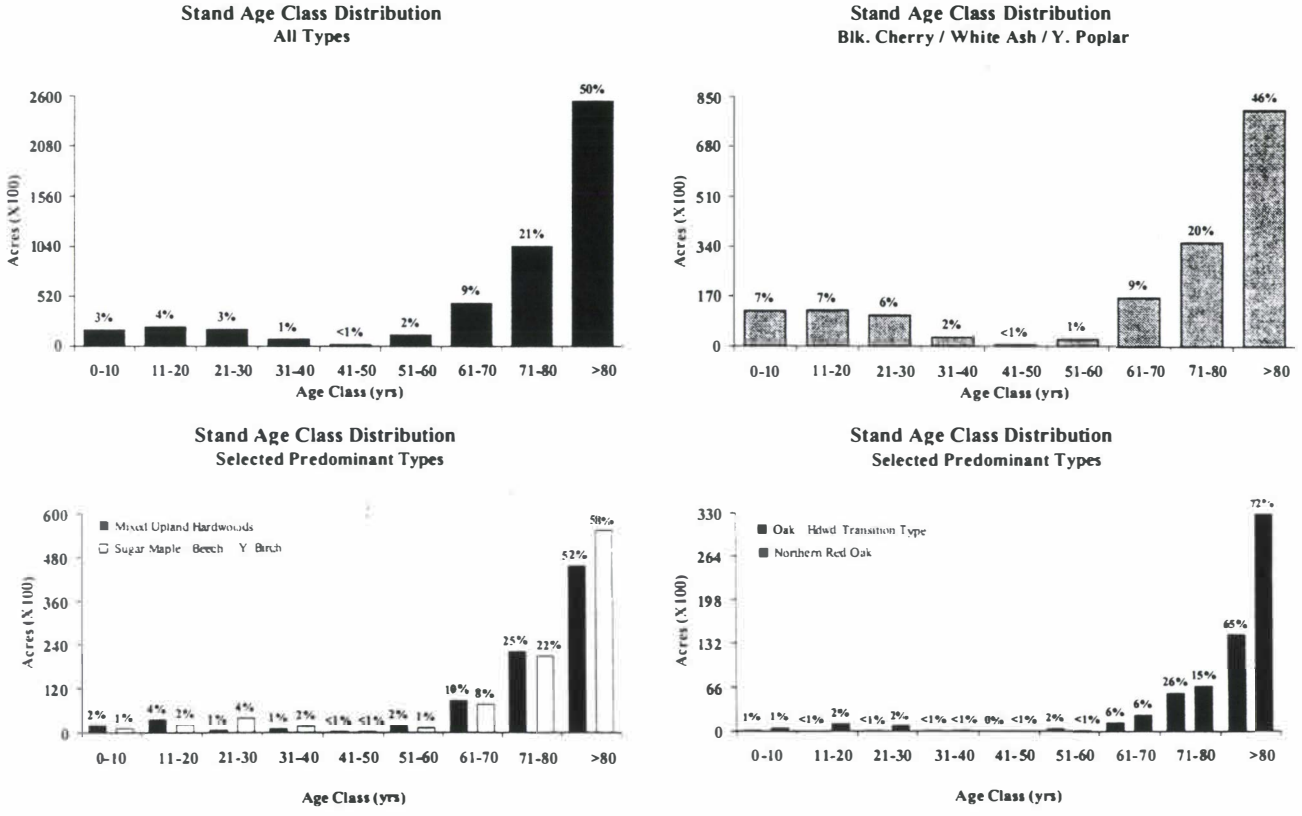


Figure 3.42. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Allegheny National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Allegheny National Forest).

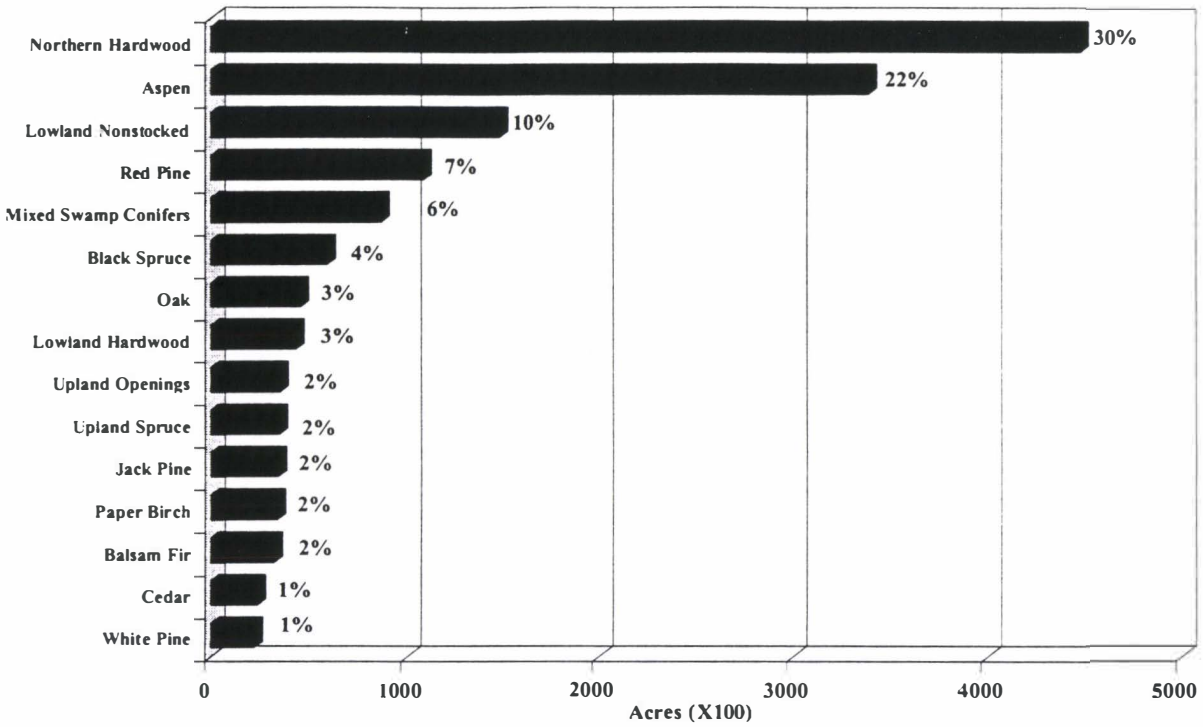


Figure 3.43. Forest composition on the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

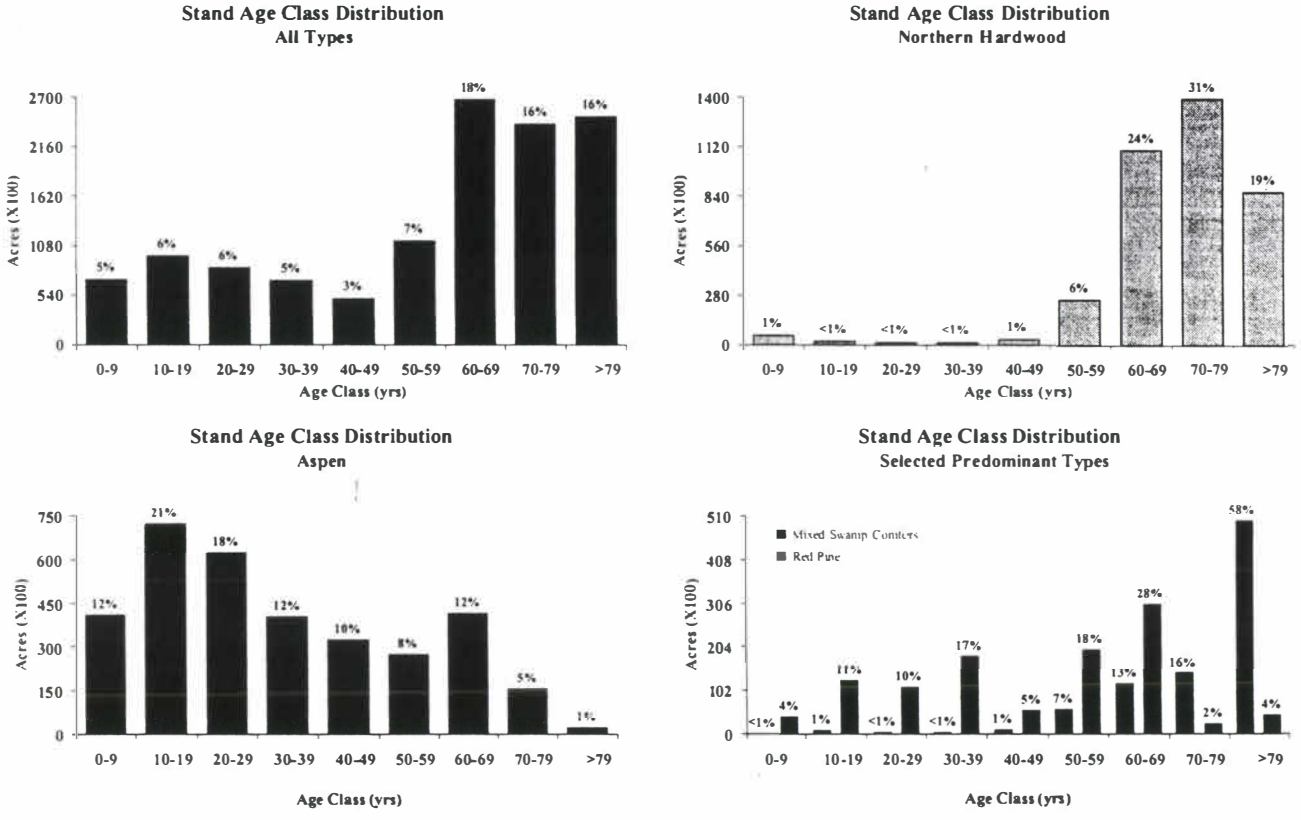


Figure 3.44. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forest).

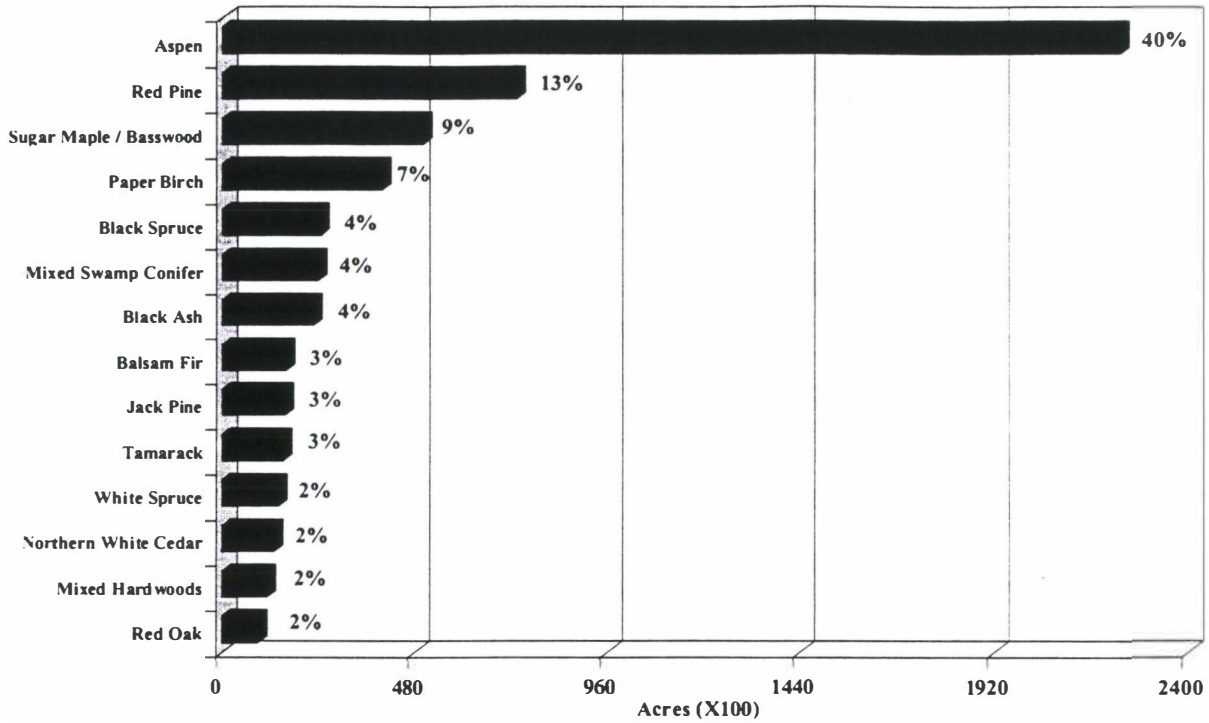


Figure 3.45. Forest composition on the Chippewa National Forests, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

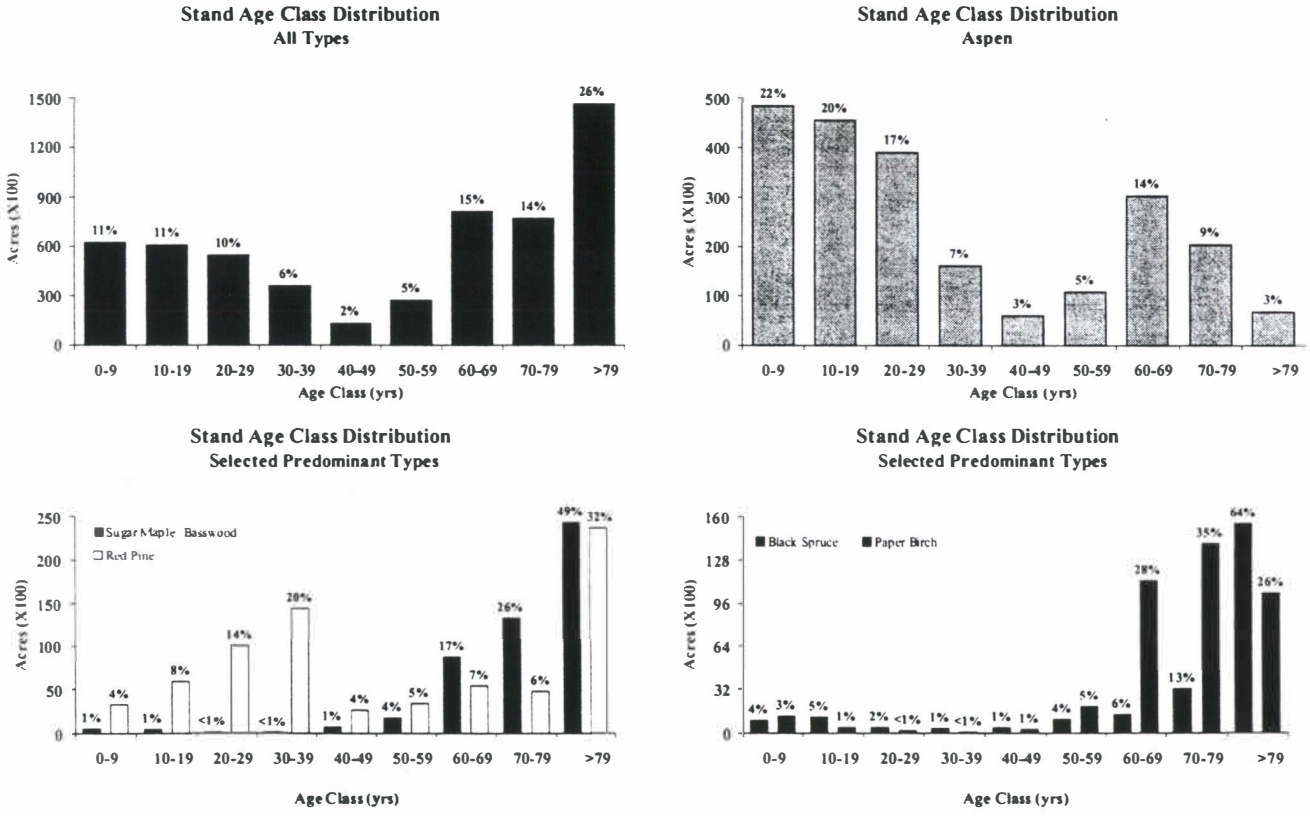


Figure 3.46. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Chippewa National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest).

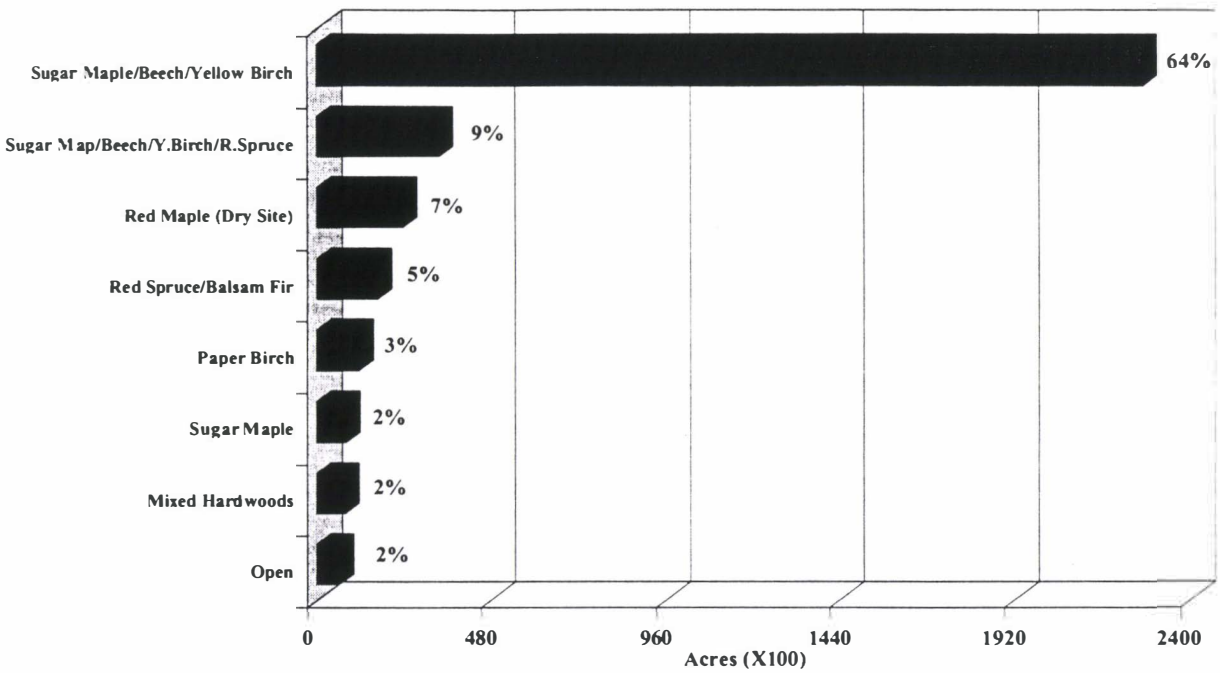


Figure 3.47. Forest composition on the Green Mountain National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

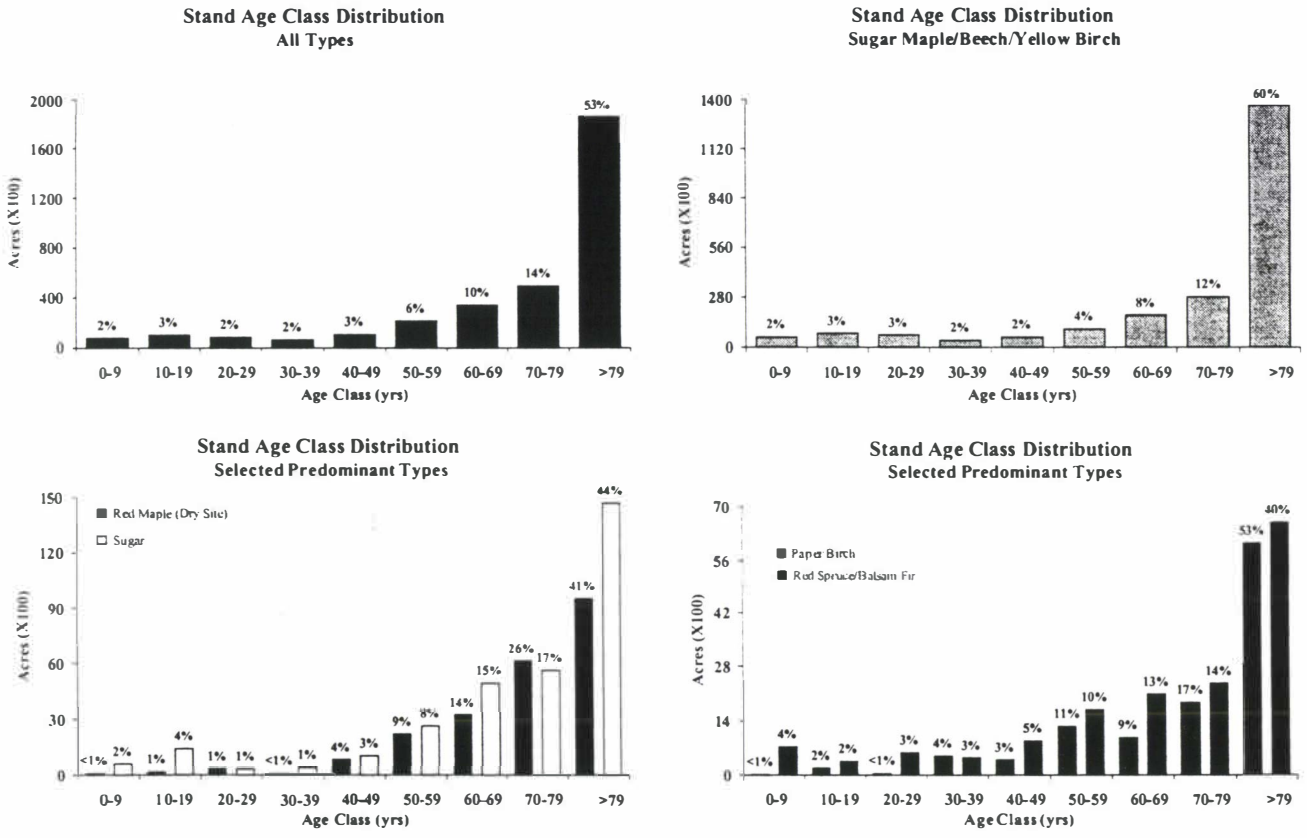


Figure 3.48. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Green Mountain National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Green Mountain National Forest).

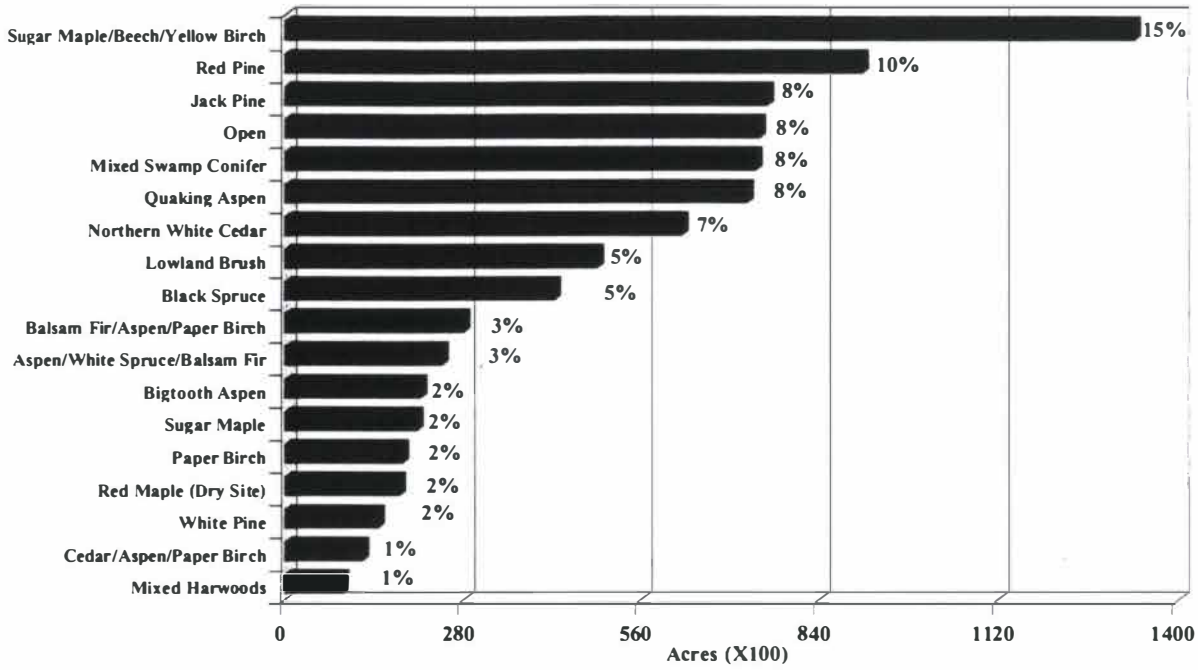


Figure 3.49. Forest composition on the Hiawatha National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

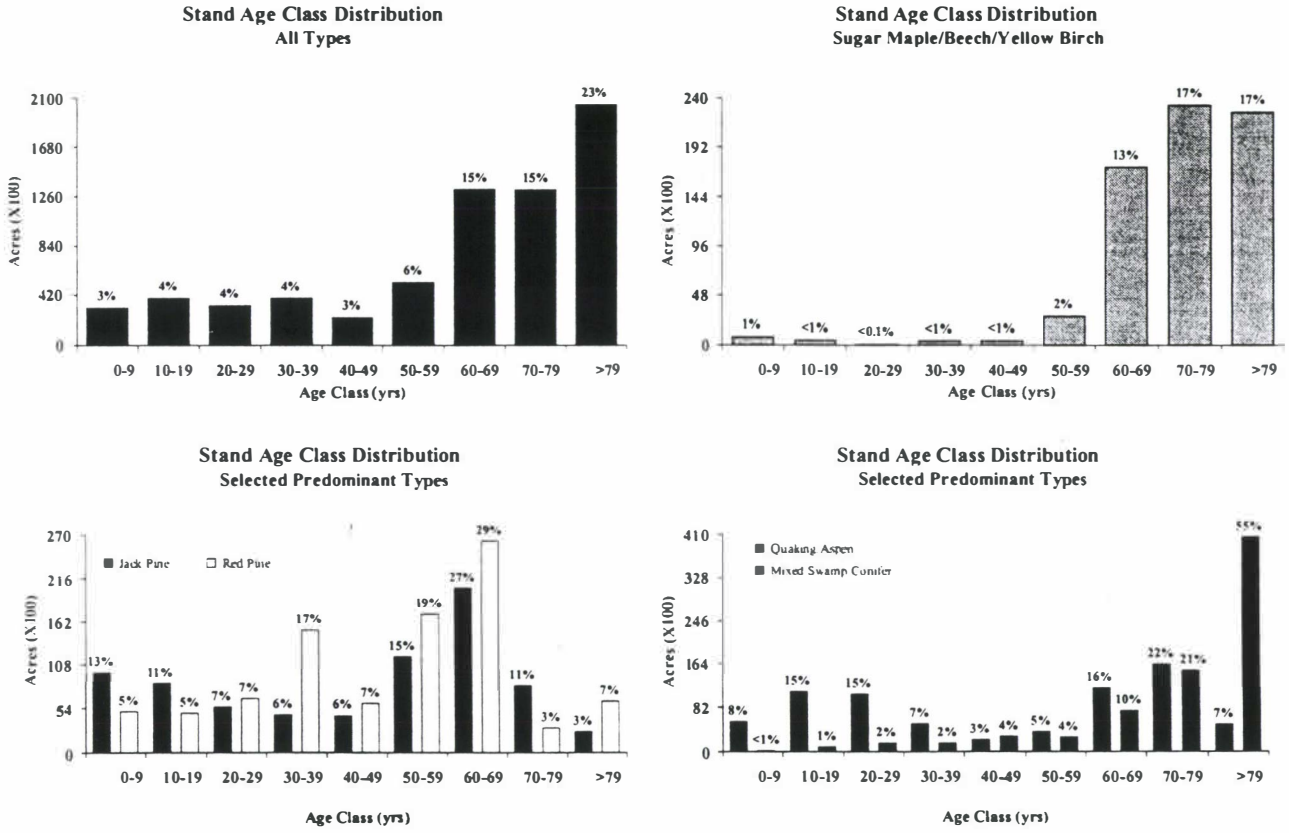


Figure 3.50. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Hiawatha National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Hiawatha National Forest).

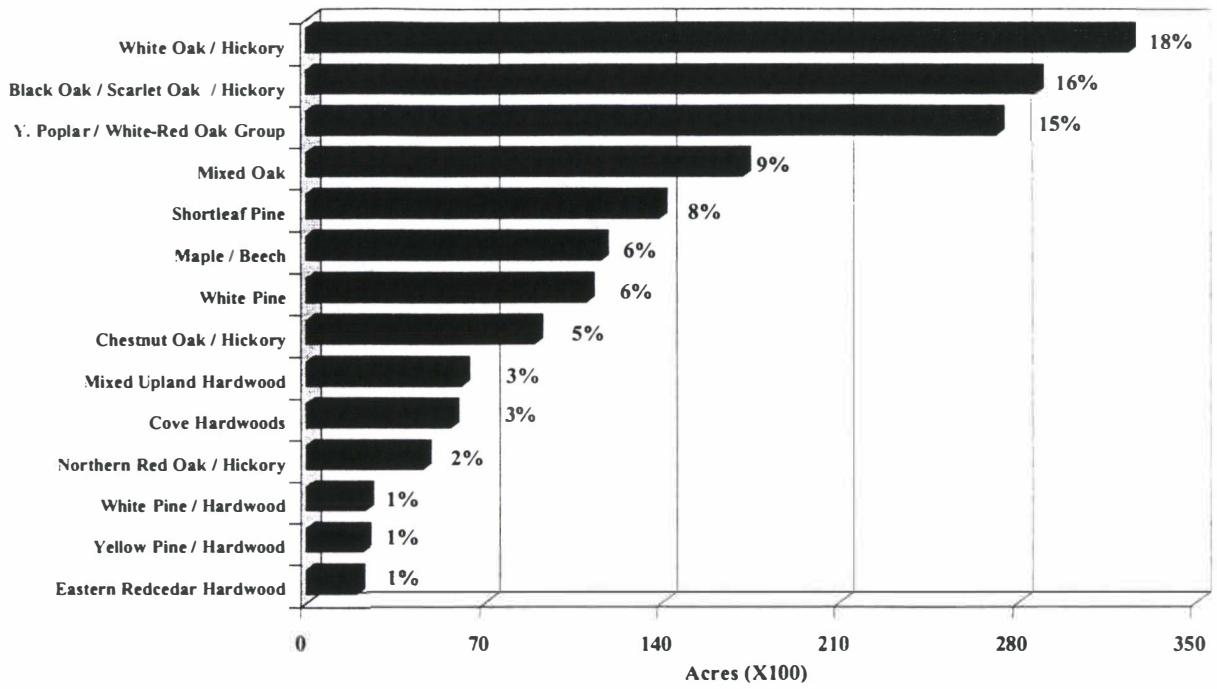


Figure 3.51. Forest composition on the Hoosier National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

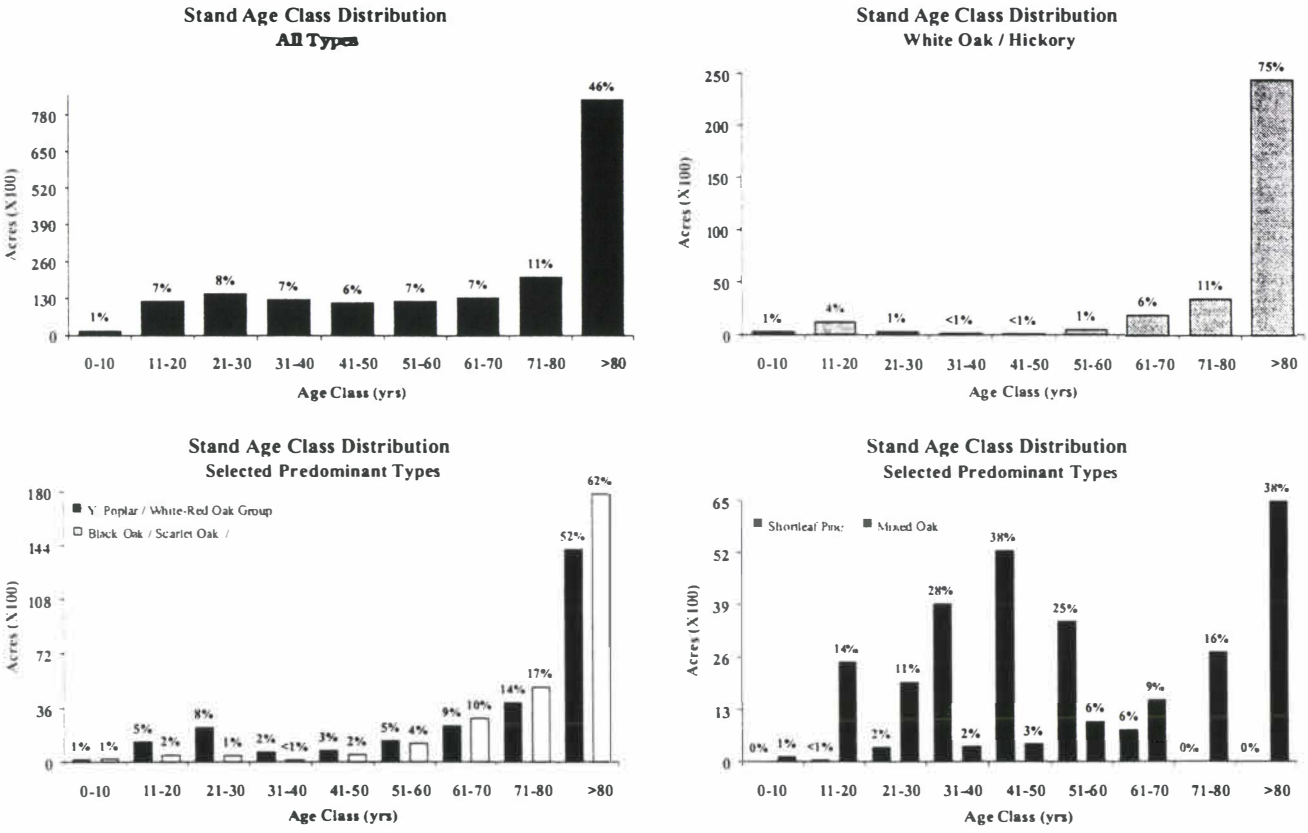


Figure 3.52. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Hoosier National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Hoosier National Forest).

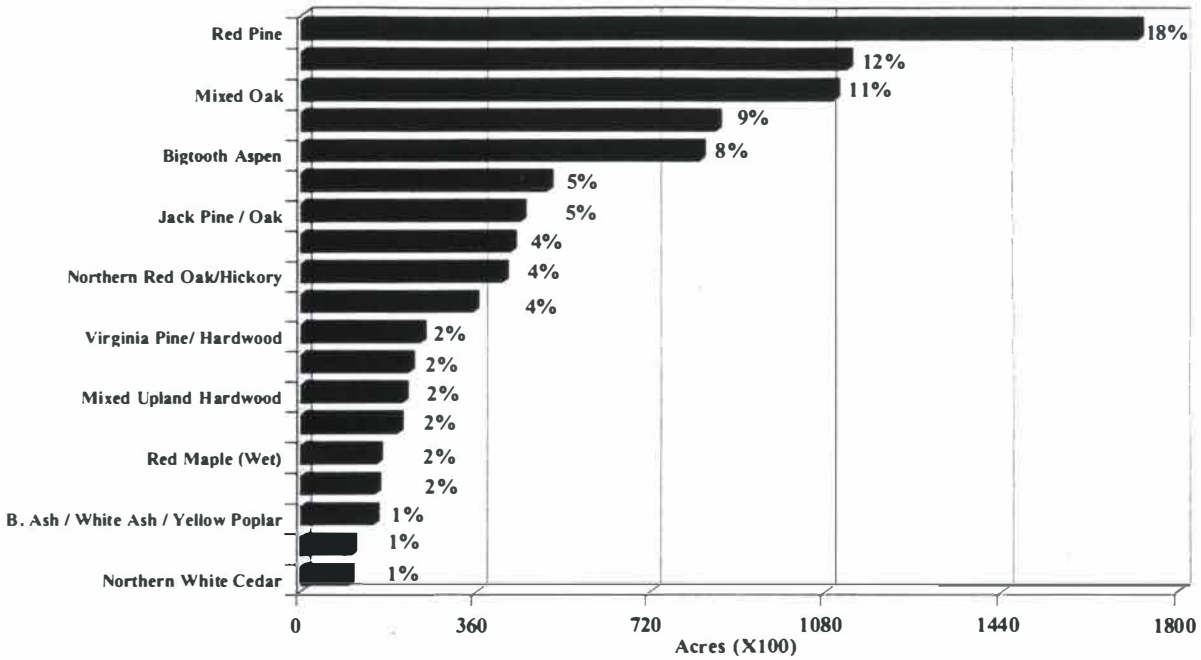


Figure 3.53. Forest composition on the Huron-Manistee National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

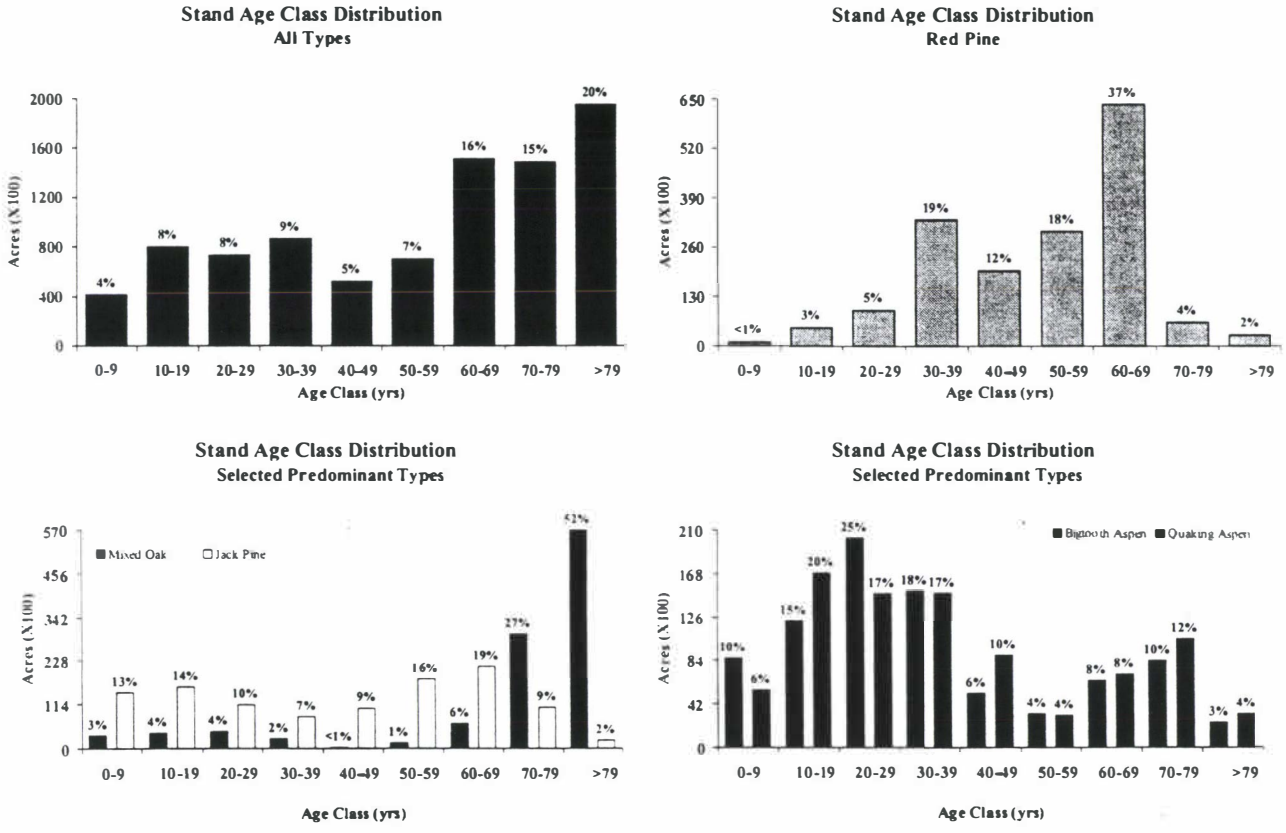


Figure 3.54. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Huron-Manistee National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Huron-Manistee National Forest).

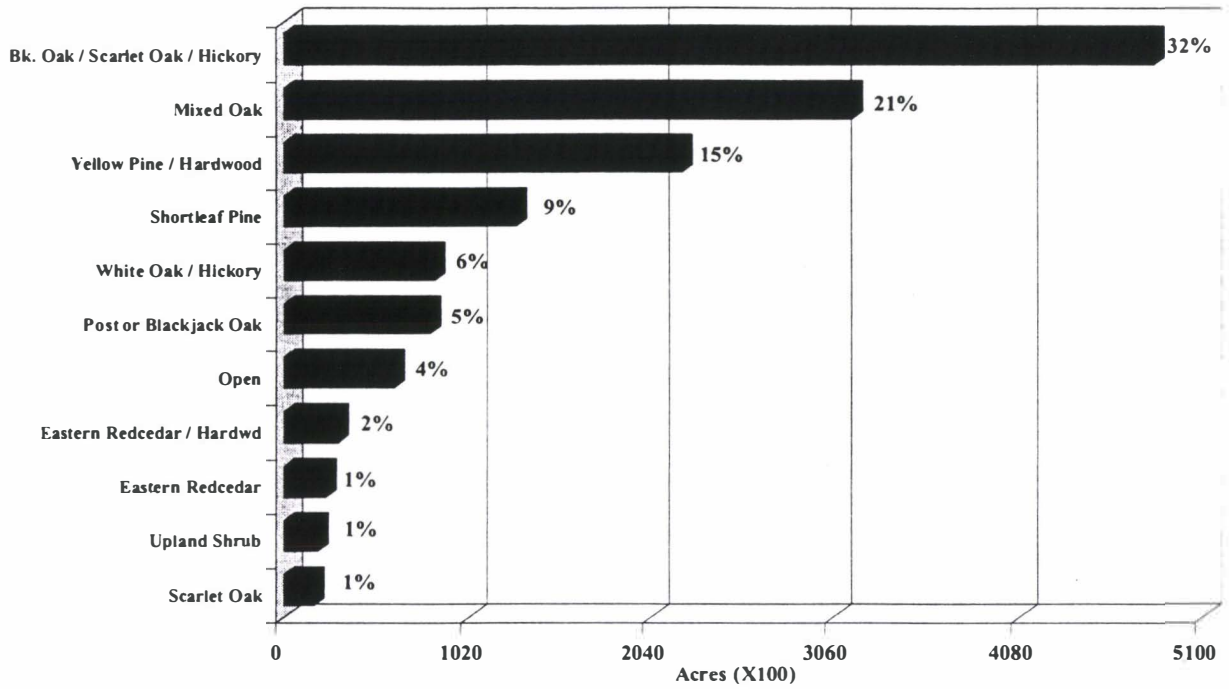


Figure 3.55. Forest composition on the Mark Twain National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

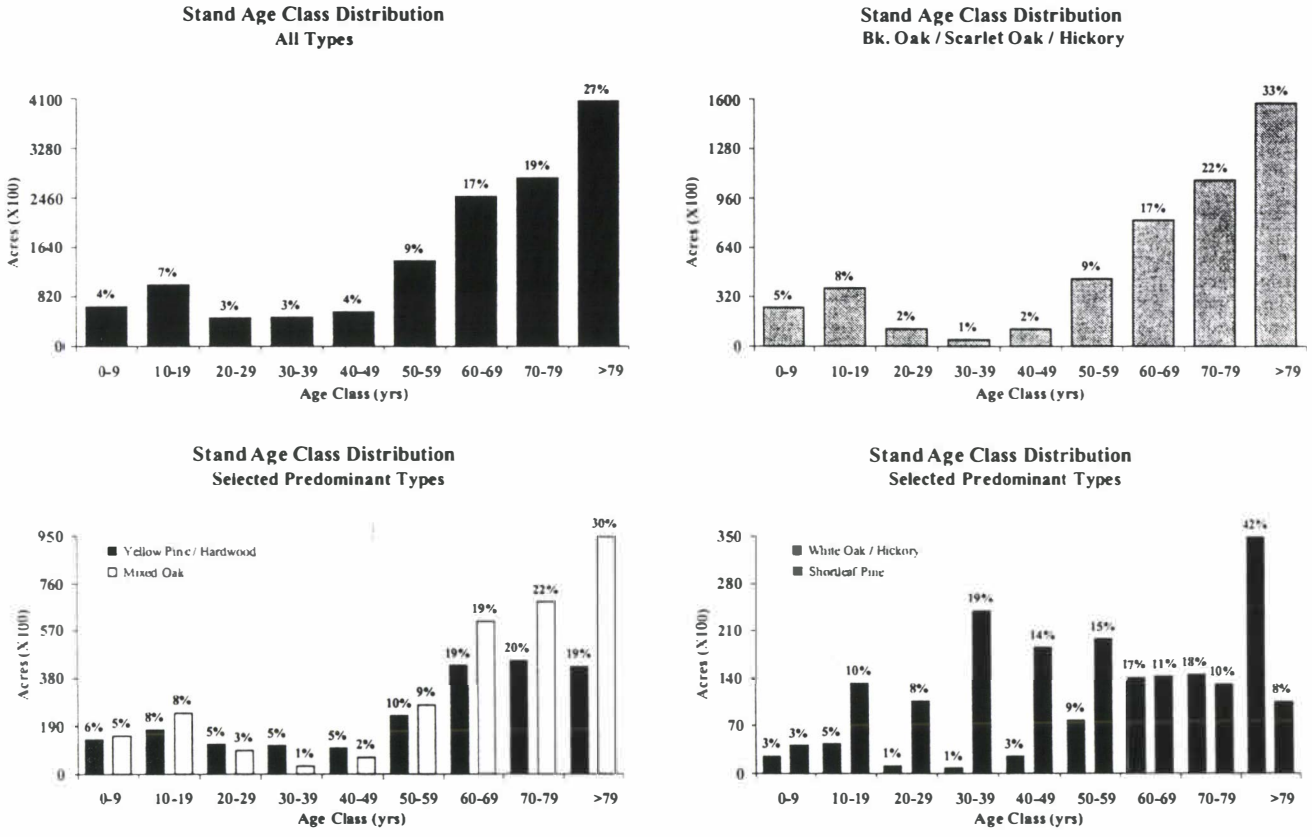


Figure 3.56. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Mark Twain National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Mark Twain National Forest).

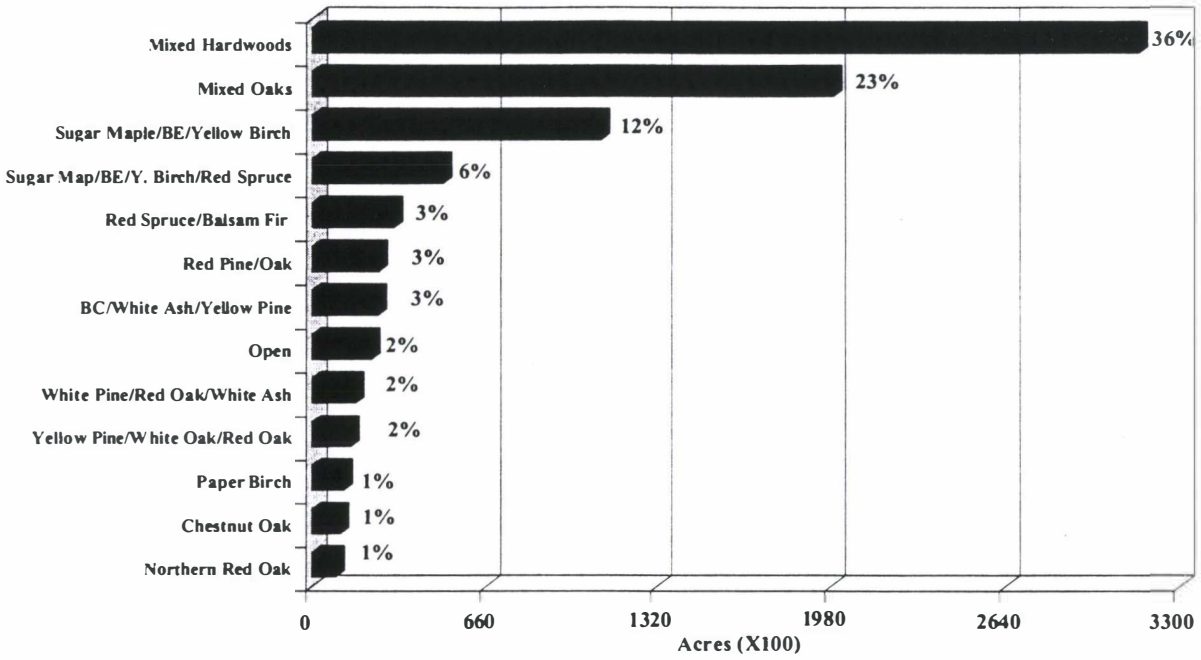


Figure 3.57. Forest composition on the Monongahela National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

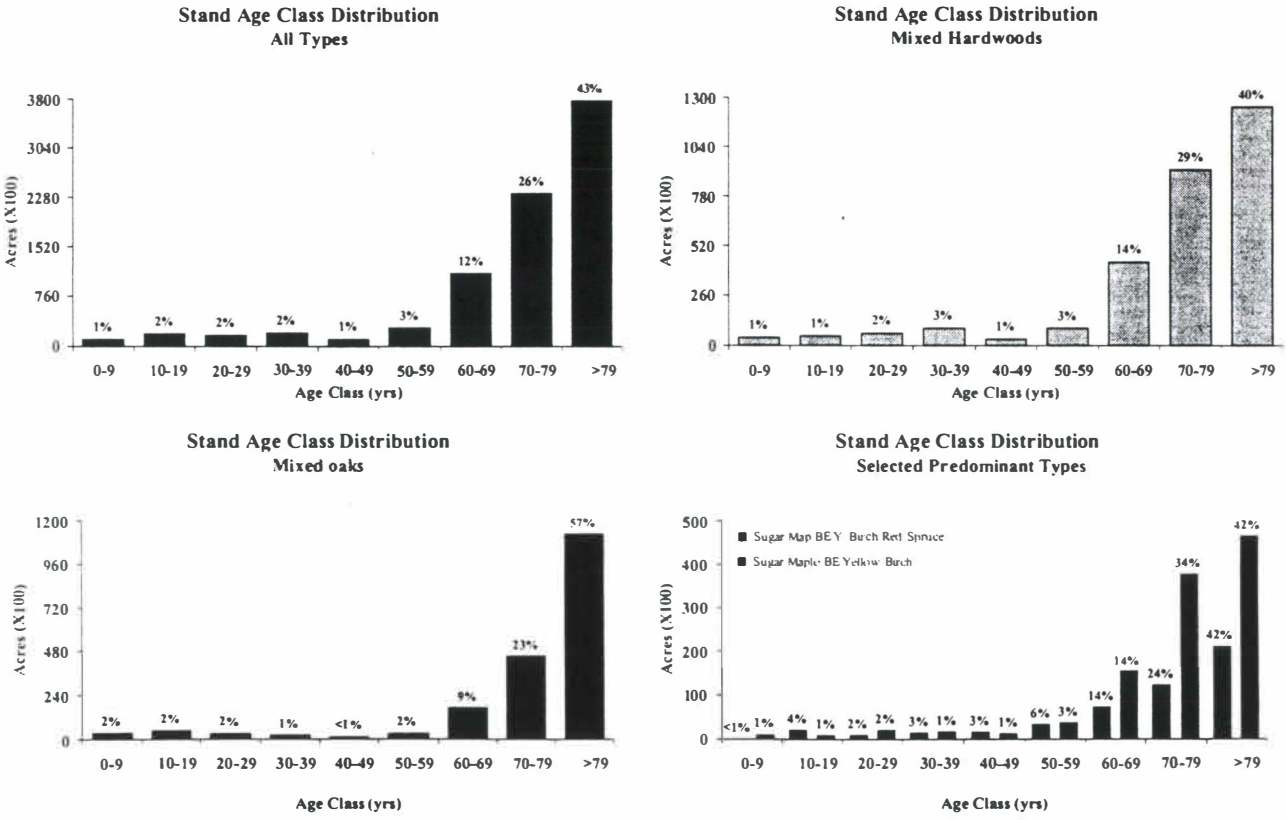


Figure 3.58. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Monongahela National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Monongahela National Forest).

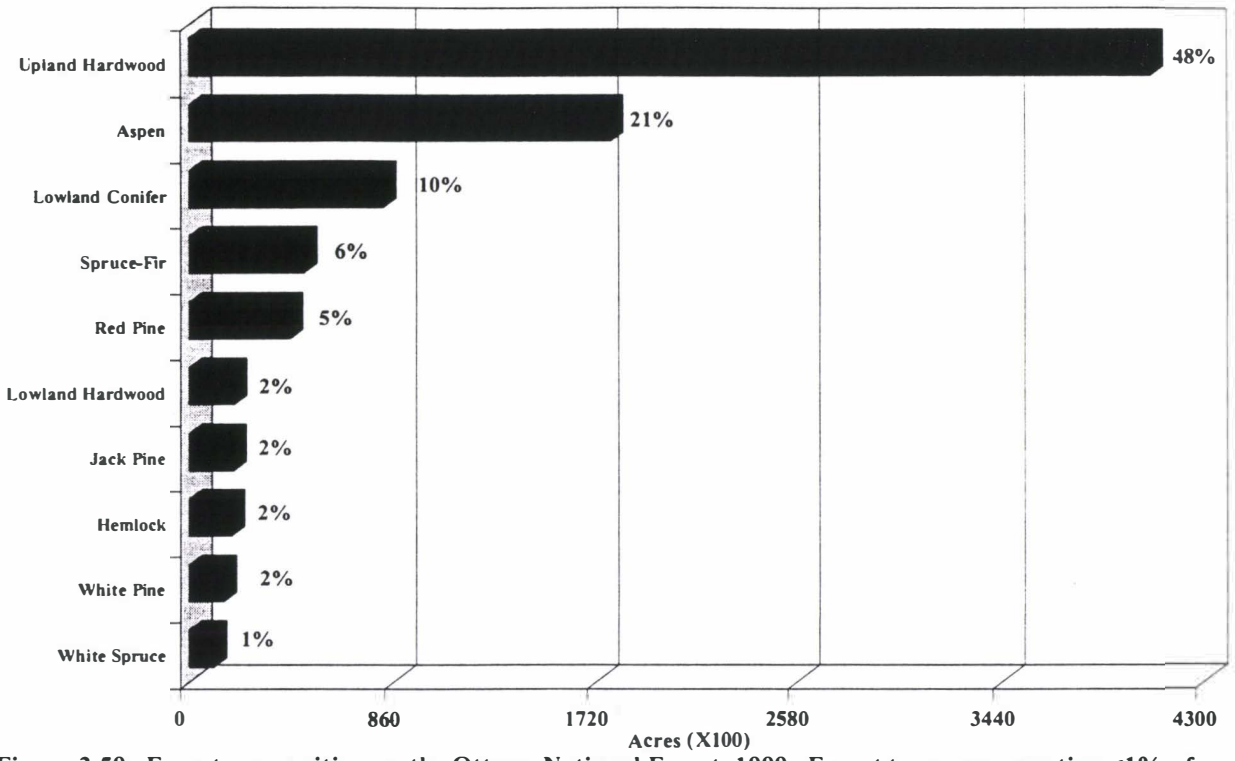


Figure 3.59. Forest composition on the Ottawa National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

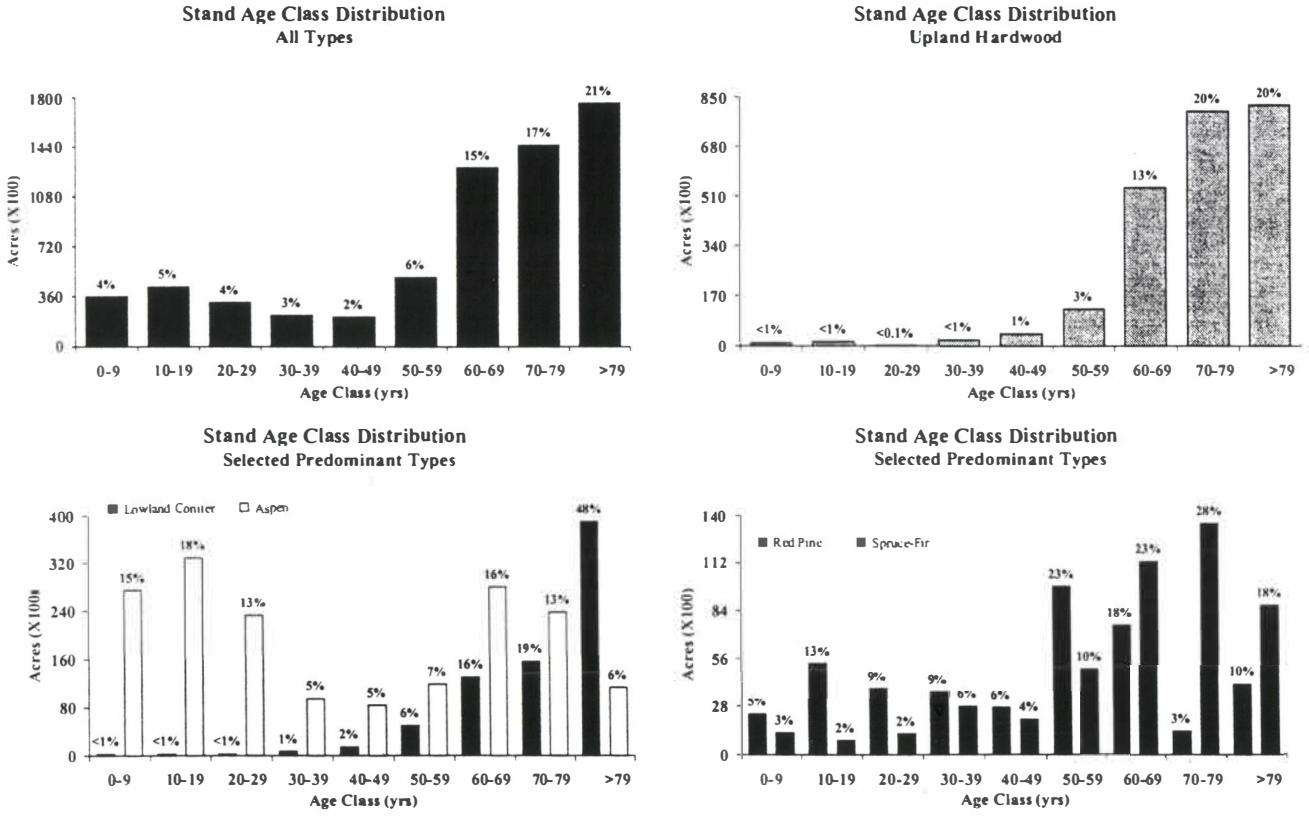


Figure 3.60. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Ottawa National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest).

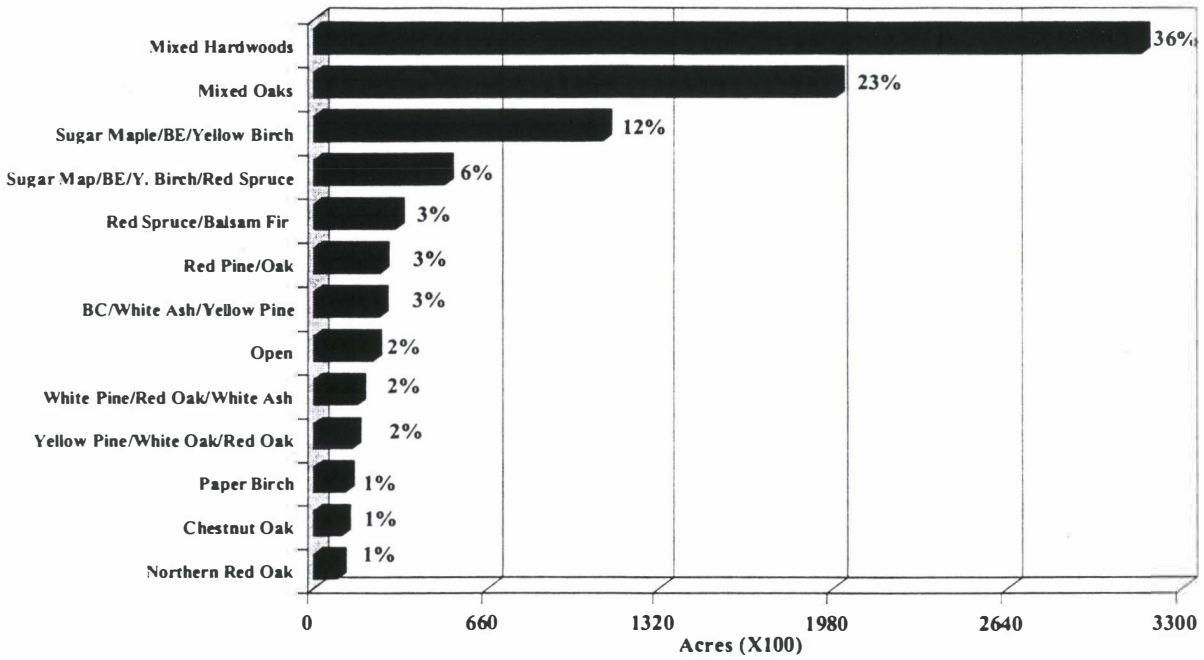


Figure 3.57. Forest composition on the Monongahela National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

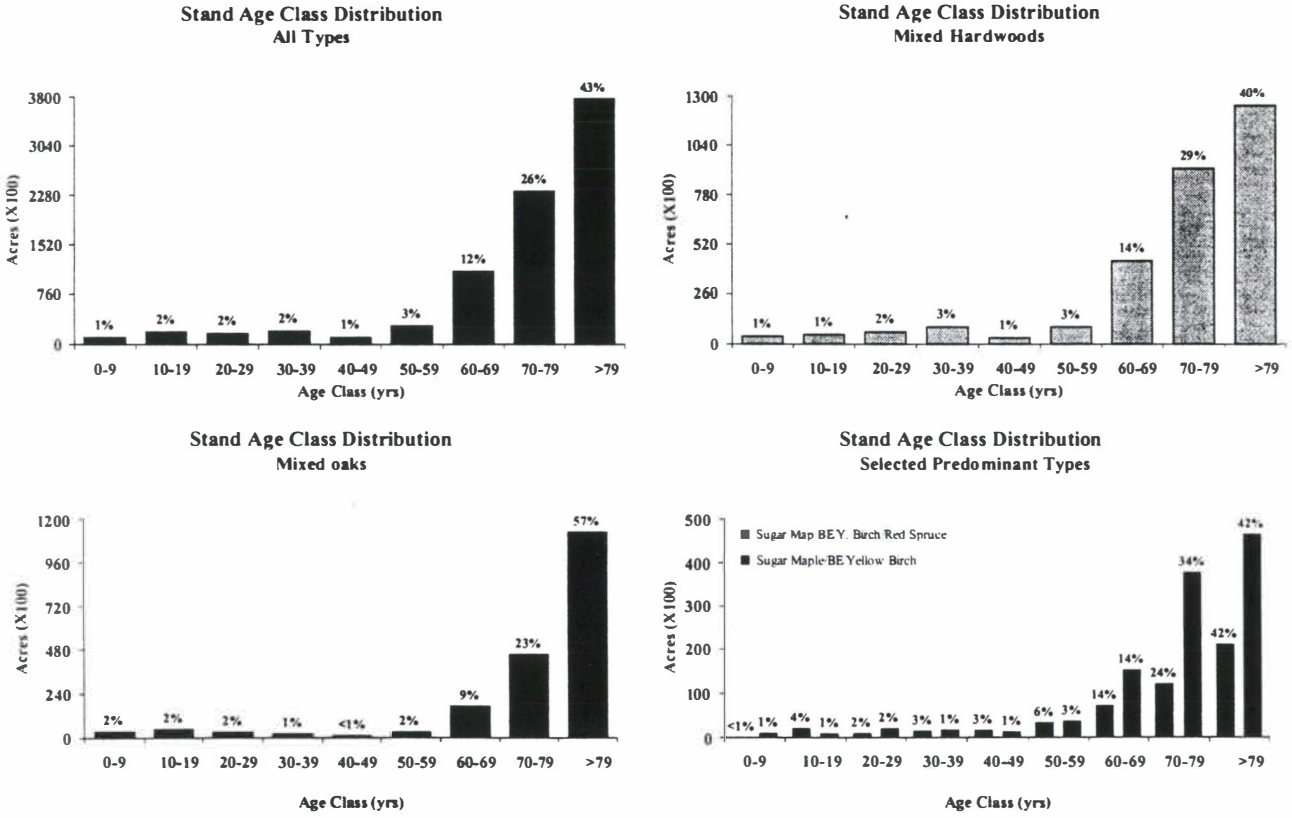


Figure 3.58. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Monongahela National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Monongahela National Forest).

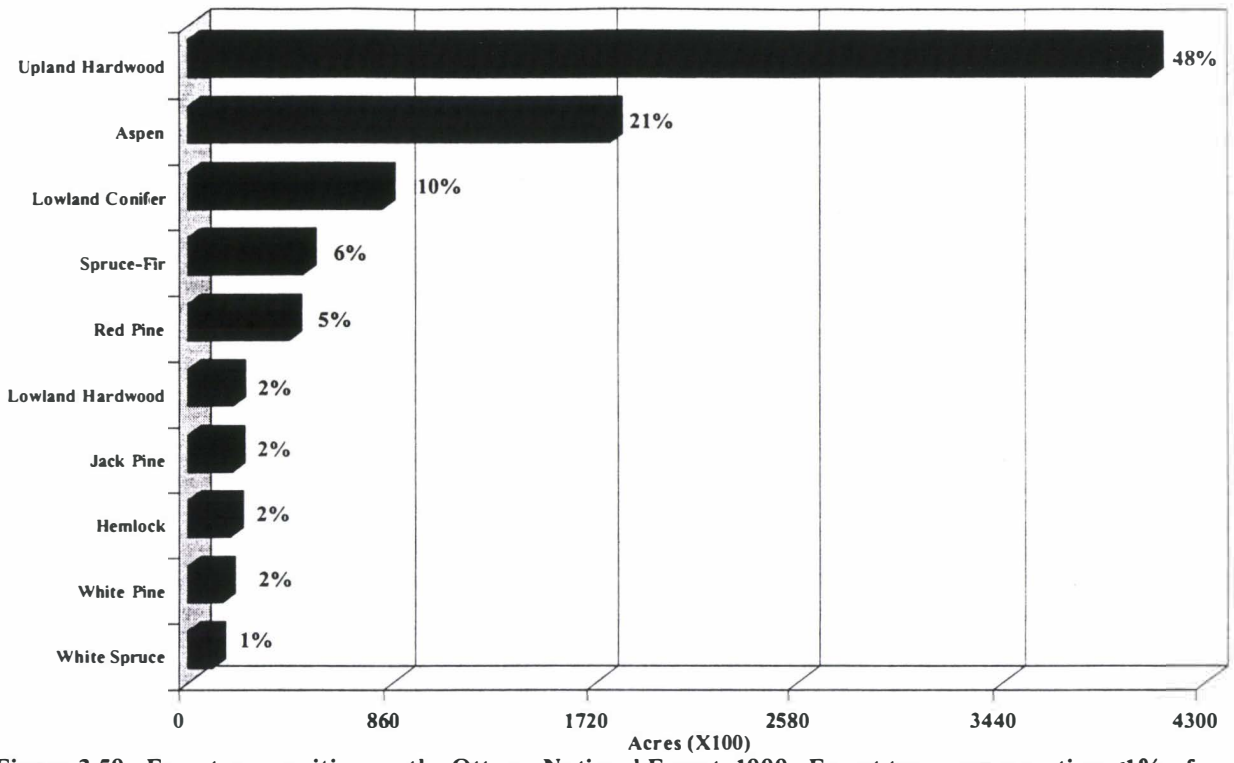


Figure 3.59. Forest composition on the Ottawa National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

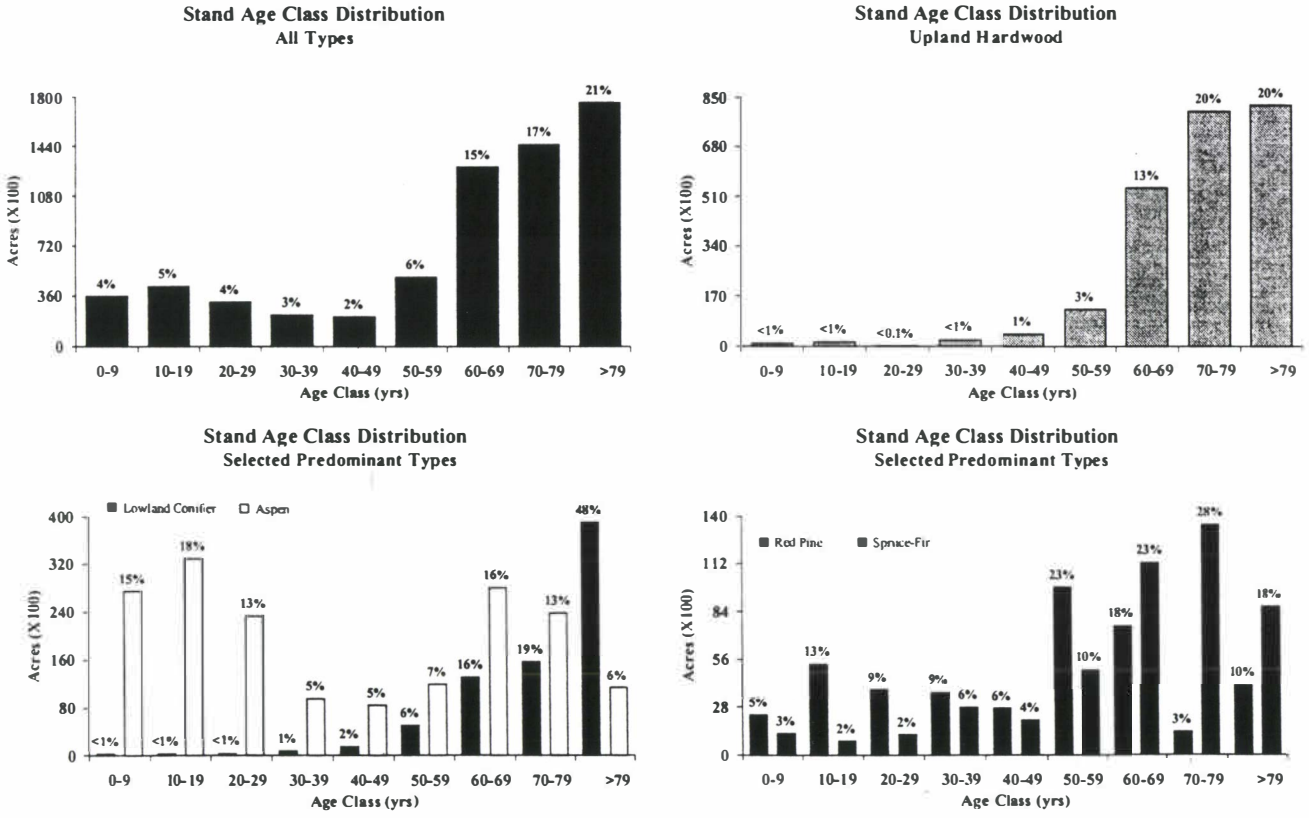


Figure 3.60. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Ottawa National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest).

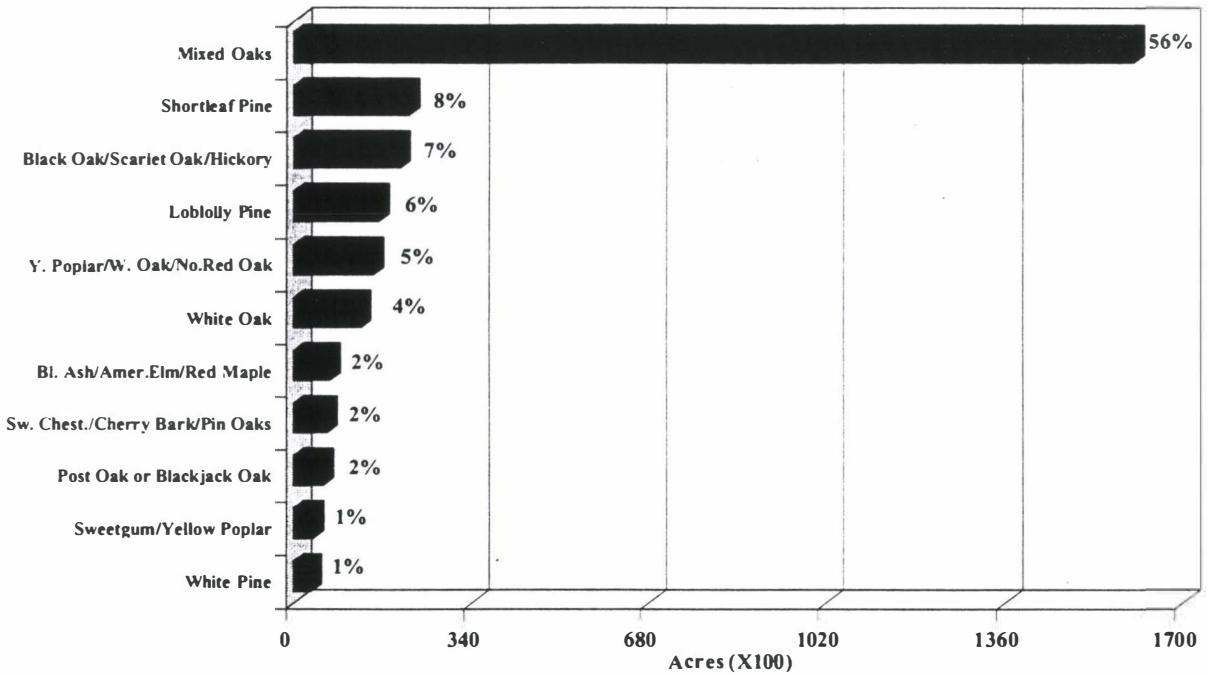


Figure 3.61. Forest composition on the Shawnee National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

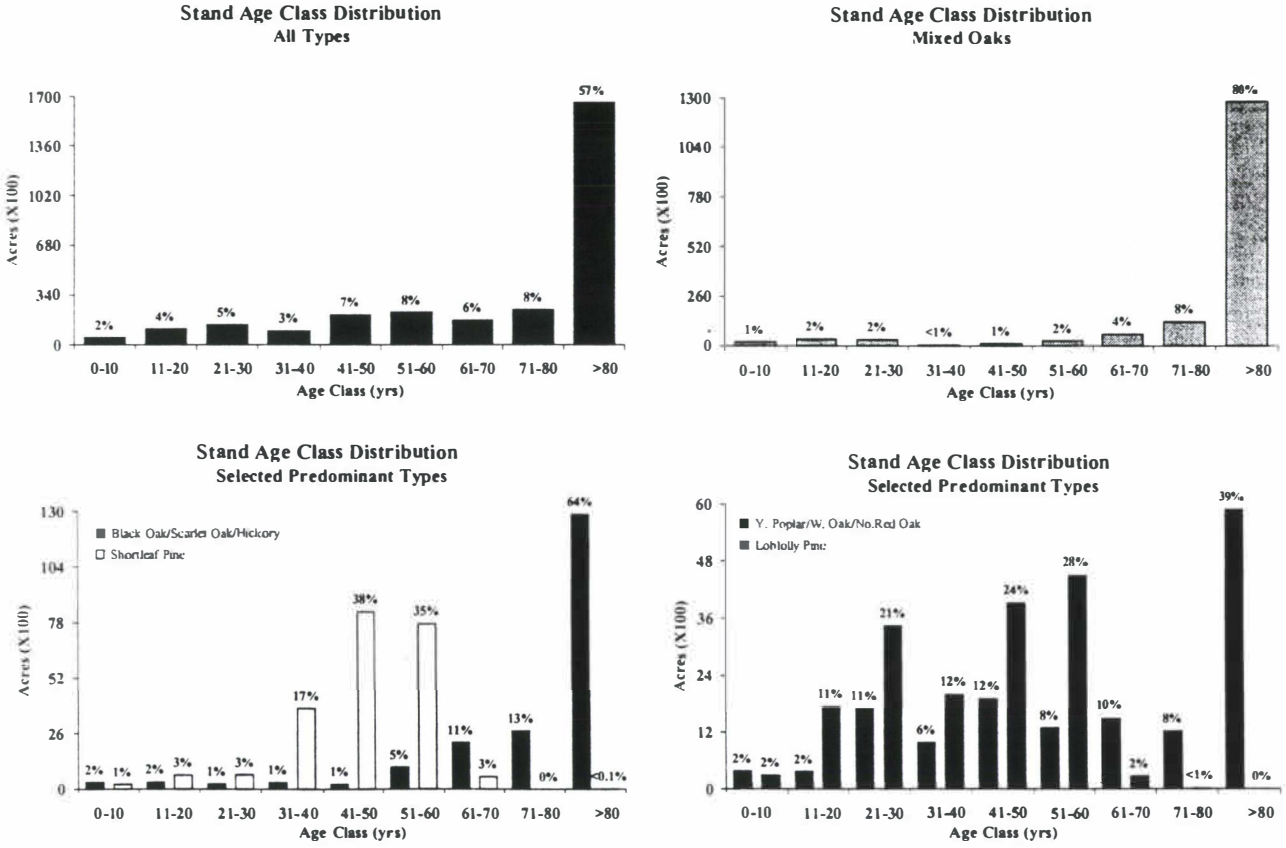


Figure 3.62. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Shawnee National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Shawnee National Forest).

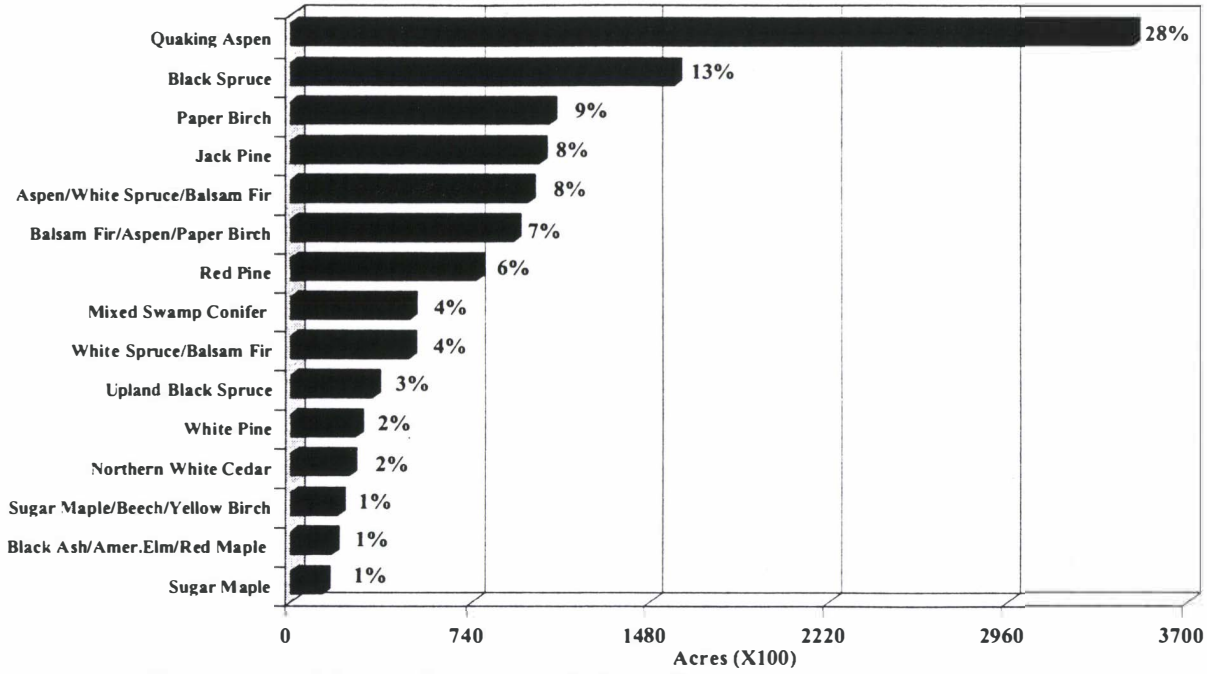


Figure 3.63. Forest composition on the Superior National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

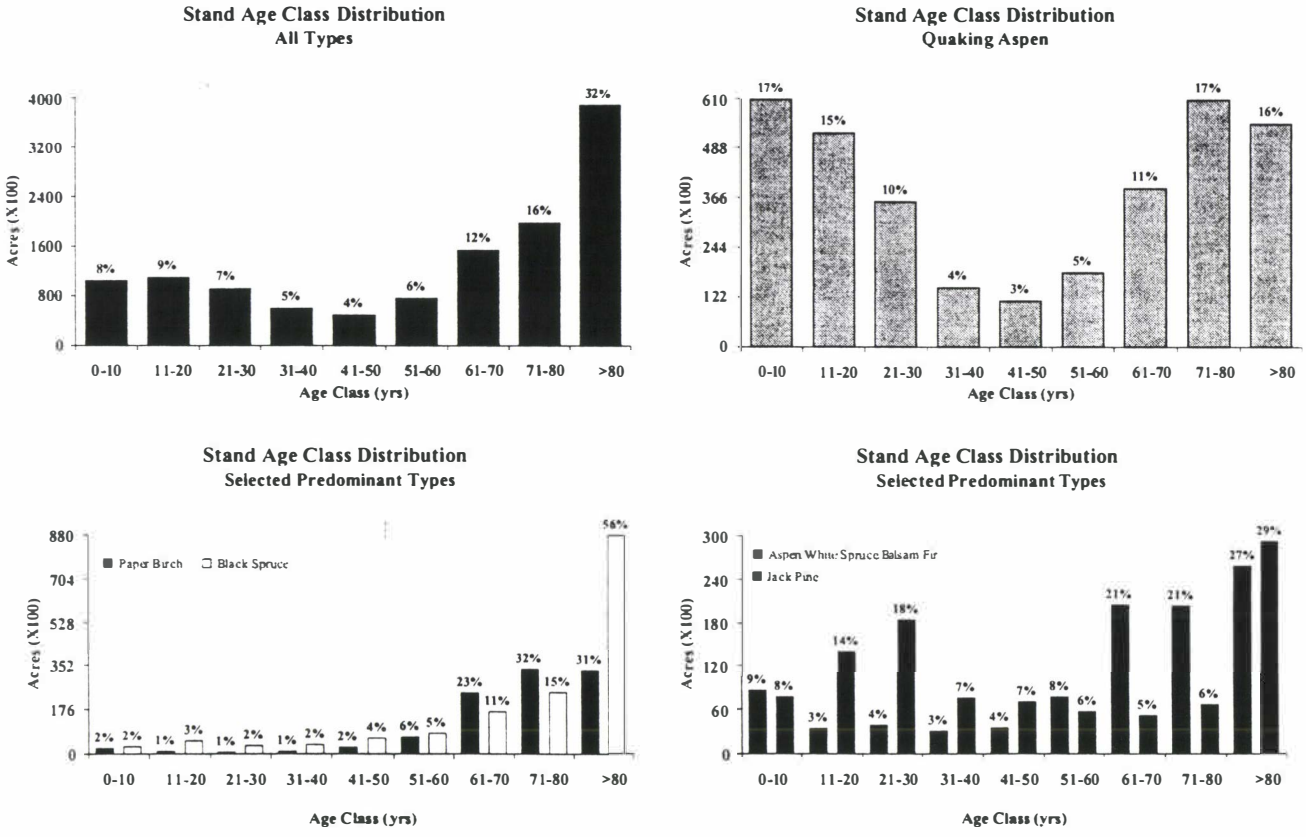


Figure 3.64. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Superior National Forest, 1999. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Superior National Forest).

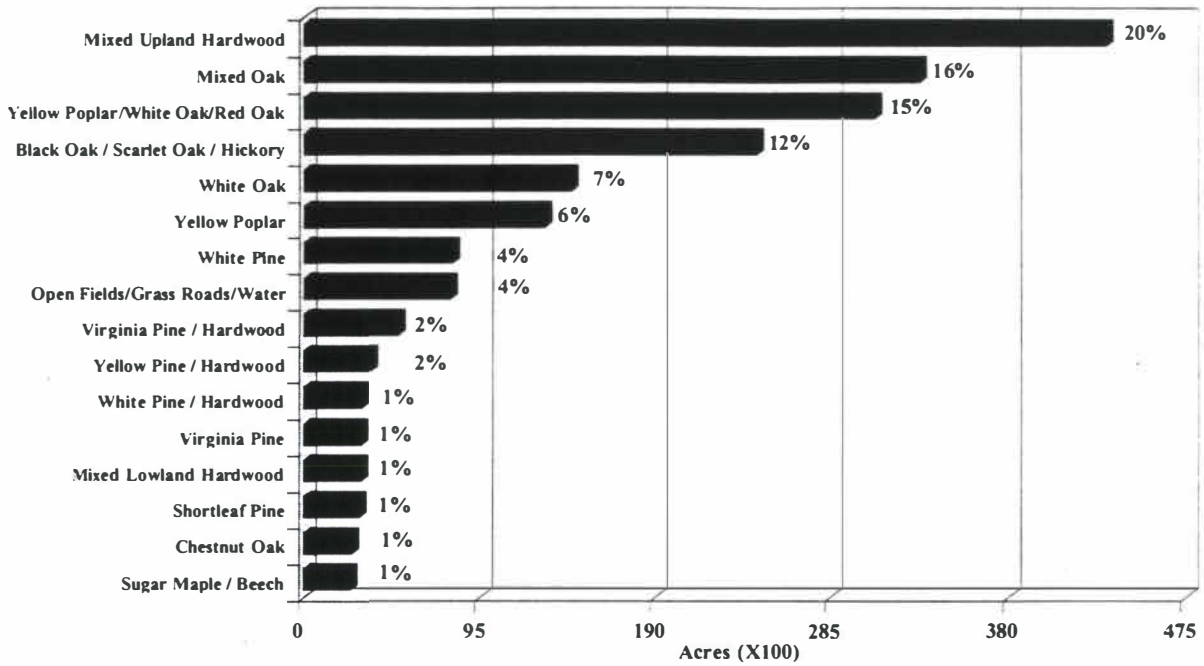


Figure 3.65. Forest composition on the Wayne National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

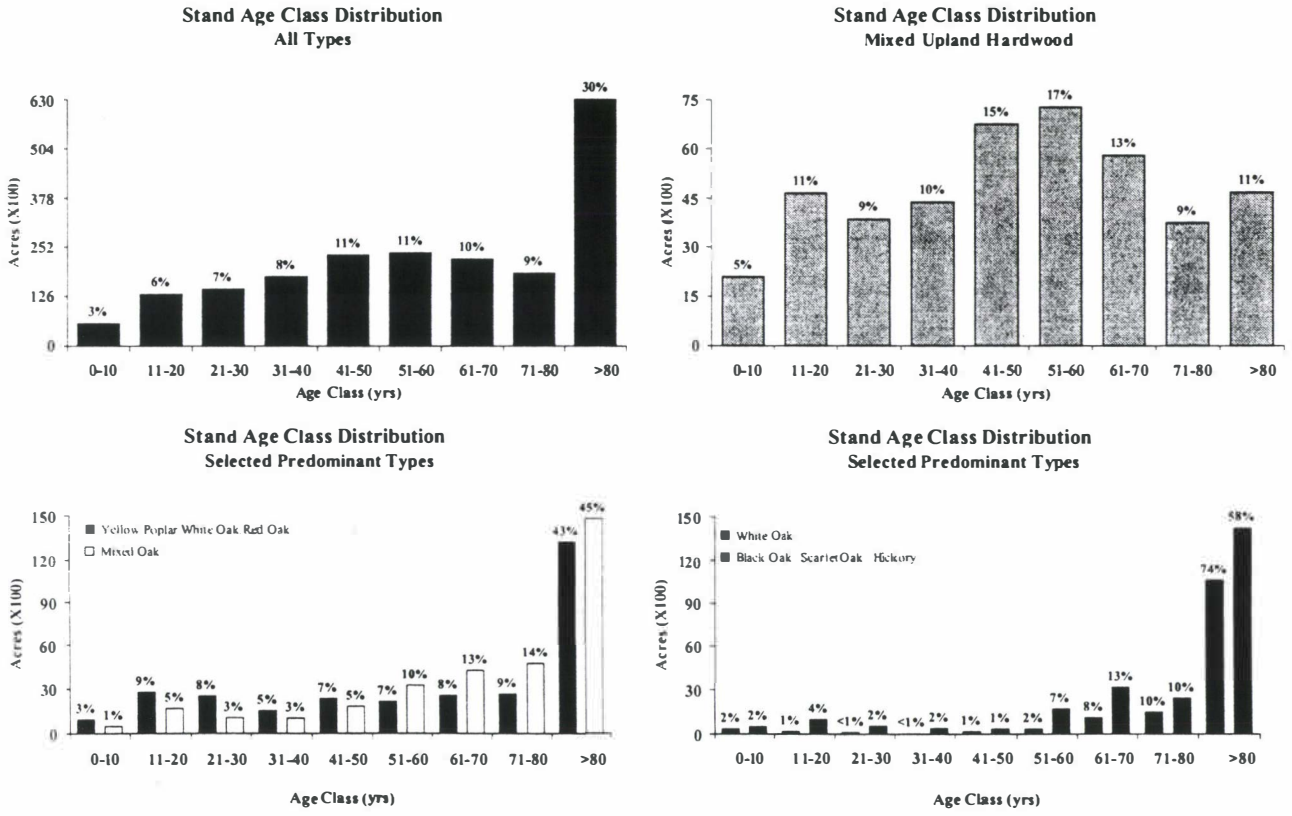


Figure 3.66. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the Wayne National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Wayne National Forest).

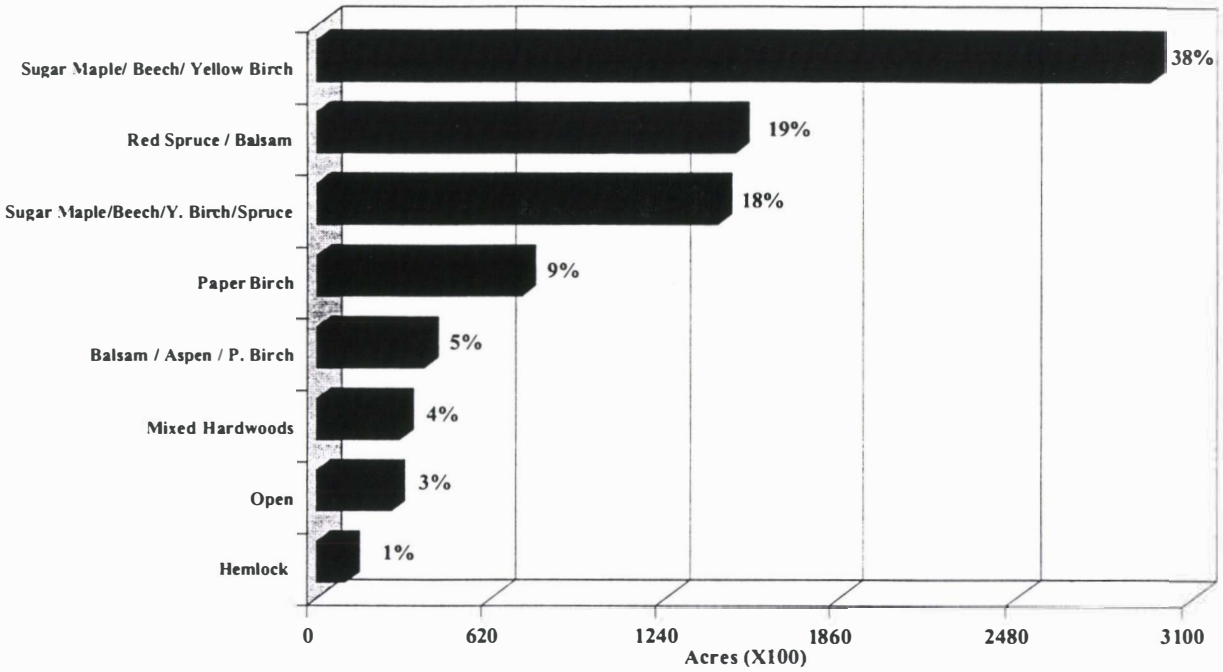


Figure 3.67. Forest composition on the White Mountain National Forest, 1999. Forest types representing <1% of the forest inventory are not shown.

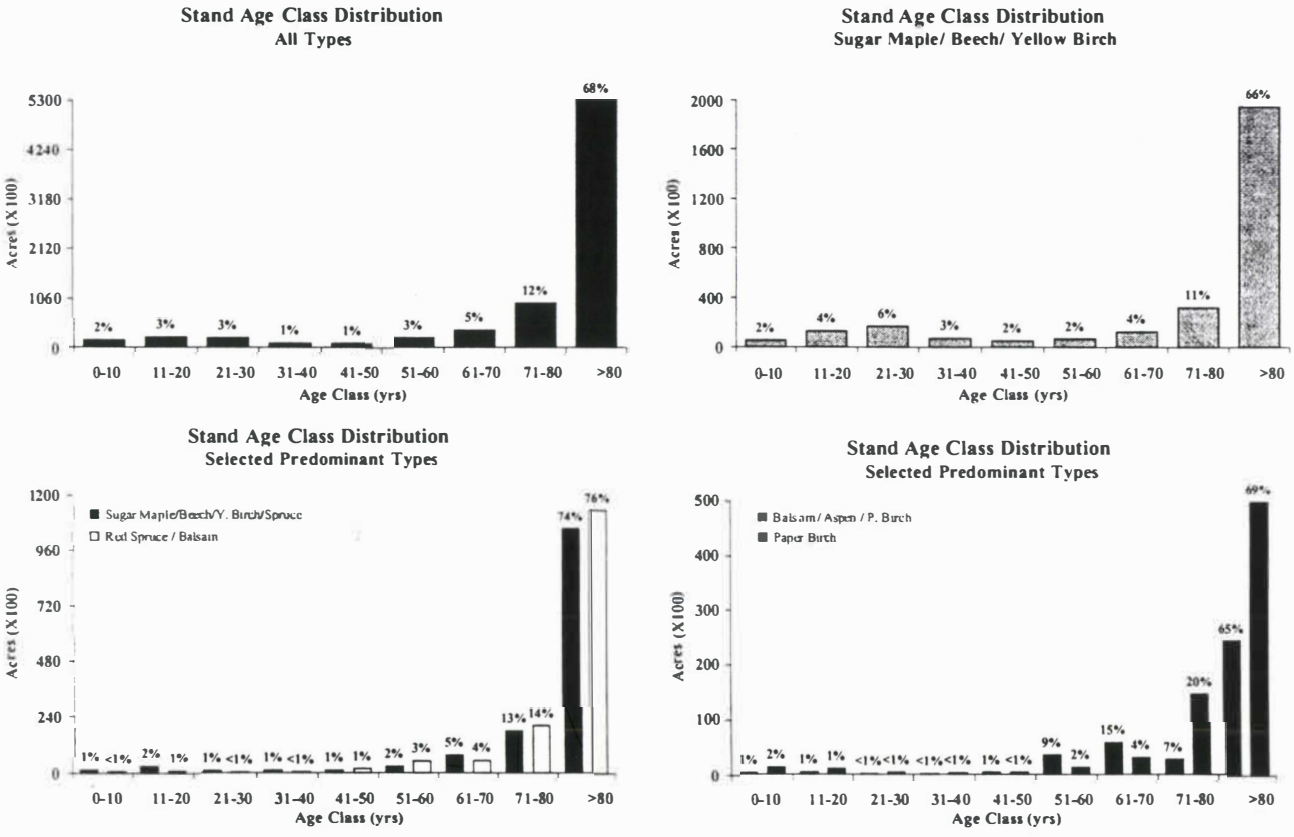


Figure 3.68. Stand age class distribution of predominant forest types for the White Mountain National Forest, 1999. Forest acreage classified as "No Age" is not shown. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Vermont National Forests).

Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands Assessment
Species Profile

Hispid Cotton Rat
(Muridae: Sigmodon hispidus Say and Ord)

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Environmental Science Program
Ferrum College, Ferrum, Virginia

Description: The hispid cotton rat is described by most authors as a medium-sized rodent with grayish-brown, dark brown or blackish-brown fur (Linzey 1998, Burt and Grossenheider 1980). The tail is sparsely haired; the eyes are large while the ears are relatively small. Body measurements are reported as: total length (including tail) 208-365 mm, tail 81-166 mm, hind foot 28-41 mm, ear 16-24 mm and weight 100 – 225 grams (Burt and Grossenheider 1980, Cameron and Spencer 1981, Linzey 1998). Gestation is approximately 28 days; litter size if 2-7. Cotton rats are active throughout the day.

Distribution/Range: The cotton rat ranges from the northern coast of South America through central America and Mexico and throughout the southern and southeastern United States. In the United States, its' range includes all of TX, LA, OK, AR, MS, AL, GA, FL, SC, NC and portions of VA, TN, KY, MO, NE and NM. It is reported to be expanding its' range northward in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Nebraska (Cameron and Spencer 1981, Linzey 1998). Linzey (1998) states that it is the most abundant rodent in most of the southeastern United States. Odum (1954) found that in an 11-year period, cotton rats accounted for 92% of the captures in his study. In must be noted, however, that most studies involve box-type traps or snap traps which are known to undersample certain elements in a small mammal fauna – notably shrews and moles (Briese and Smith 1974, Mengak and Guynn 1987). Inclusion of these insectivores often changes the capture frequencies. In general, appropriate habitat includes crop fields, waste areas, old fields, edges and ecotones, road borders and young forest regeneration areas.

Status: The cotton rat is often the most abundant member of the local fauna in appropriate habitat (Linzey 1998) and therefore has no classification under state or federal threatened and endangered species statues. Populations are secure throughout the range. The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries – Mammal Database (http://dgif.state.us.va/) lists the status as a pest on crops. Numerous studies note the impact of cotton rats on agricultural crops and other fauna. Stoddard (1931) observed that they affect the quail supply through predation on eggs of quail and other ground nesting birds. Komarek (1937) agreed due to their destruction of eggs and of "game foods". Hamilton (1939) reported 500 cotton rats were poisoned on 1 acre of sweet potatoes. Other studies report they can destroy 36-78% of a sugar cane crop and also damage winter tomatoes, cotton (in Texas) and other vegetables (Meyer and Meyer 1944). Cotton rats are major dietary items for several predators including barred owls (*Strix varia*), corn snake (*Elaphe guttata*) (Layne 1974), bobcats (Baker et al. 1993).

Life History Information: Several studies are available on reproduction and growth of both wild-caught and laboratory reared cotton rats. Sexual maturity is reached in 41-70 days at a body weight of 51-53 grams (Goertz 1965). Meyer and Meyer (1944) reported that lab-reared females could be impregnated at 50 days of age. Odum (1954) found no pregnant females less than 60 g but 73% of females over 80 g were pregnant. Some females produced 6 litters in 10 months while 1 female had 9 litters in 10 months at 27-day intervals. Lab-reared cotton rats will breed with littermates but normal dispersal minimizes the likelihood of occurrence in the wild. The estrous cycle lasts 8 days. One male can impregnate multiple females. Meyer and Meyer (1944) describe them as prolific and note that they can breed from early spring through late autumn. Stoddard (1931) reported that breeding continued into the winter in the most southern areas of their range.

Females can copulate shortly after littering. Gestation averages 27 days. Litters from lab colonies averaged 5.6 young with a range of 2-10 young per litter compared to an average of 4.75 young per litter in wild caught cotton rats (Meyer and Meyer 1944). Odum (1954) reported an average litter size from wild cotton rats of 5.2 young per adult female. The young open their eyes at 24 hours post-partum and can be weaned in 5 days although 8-10 days is more common. Young average 6.8 g at birth (range = 3.5 – 8.0 g) and gain about 1 g per day. They can leave the nest at 5 days. Goertz (1965) reported capturing cotton rats as small as 11-14 g in live traps on his grids and Odum (1955) reported captures of cotton rats as small as 10-12 g. Meyer and Meyer (1944) reported a sex ratio in 67 young produced by wild rats as 60 % male and a sex ratio in 538 young from lab-bred rats as 52 % male.

Odum (1954) found that cotton rats showed peak population abundance in autumn and that the highest peaks occurred in 1946, 1948 and 1952. Other small mammals such as *Peromyscus polionotus* and *P. gossypinus* showed a reverse trend – greatest abundance in late winter or spring. Odum (1954) reported that cotton rats seem to breed all summer long in both north and south Georgia and the temperature may not be an important factor in their reproductive cycle. High summer temperatures may inhibit reproduction in other small mammals such as *P. polionotus* and *P. gossypinus*. This would ensure a steady food supply to predators who can exploit adjacent habitats of various ages. Odum (1954) reported an age pyramid for wild cotton rats to be 76% juvenile < 60 g), 18% young adults (60-110 g) and 6% old adults in high density years and 55%, 30%, and 15%, respectively, in low density years. Longevity studies of wild cotton rats are few but it is reasonable to assume that few individuals survive more than a year in the wild. Layne (1974) reported average longevity for adults, subadults and juveniles to be 3.1, 3.1 and 2.9 months respectively.

Habitat Requirements: Cotton rats are strongly associated with early successional habitats if sufficient cover is available. Cotton rats, along with *P. polionotus* and *Reithrodontomys humulis* are considered to be old field species of rodents in the southeast (Briese and Smith 1974). Golley et al. (1965) found that cotton rats occurred in the greatest variety of habitats and had the greatest range in abundance among the 13 species they sampled in an old field in central Georgia. They collected cotton rats in habitats dominated by broomsedge-vine, lowland grass, lespedeza, broomsedge-forb, lowland hardwoods, grass-forbs, upland hardwoods, broomsedge, mixed forbs and aster. Cotton rats were absent, in their study, from habitats dominated by upland grasses, pine-scrub oak, and upland pines. Cotton rat densities varied from 19.1 individuals per hectare in broomsedge-vine habitat to 0.14 individuals per

hectare in aster habitat. Peak density in their study was 19 individuals per hectare. Home range radius was 157.4 feet.

Atkeson and Johnson (1979) found cotton rats in loblolly pine plantations ranging in age from 1 year to 15 years old. They were the species most frequently captured in plantations older than 1 year and were at their highest densities in 3- and 4-year-old plantations and at their lowest densities after canopy closure. They reported the 3-year-old plantations to be dominated by perennial grasses (primarily broomsedge) among the pine seedlings. Most cotton rats were caught in areas with 76-100% ground cover and 80% of all captures were in areas with 51-100% ground cover. Briese and Smith (1974) reported that when a January hailstorm severely reduced cover on their study area, the cotton rat population declined sharply – from 50 captures in January to only 5 captures in February. They reported an emigration of cotton rats out of their study area to surrounding habitats with greater cover. Layne (1974) reported that a December wildfire on his study area resulted in a population drop to zero cotton rats in the 3 months post-fire. Cotton rat populations on the unburned portion of the study area averaged 12 rats per ac in the 7 months prior to the burn and 5.4 rat per ac in the 7 months post-burn – a decline of 55%. However, on the burn area there were 3.7 rats per ac in the 7 months pre-burn and 0.6 rats per ac in the 7 months post burn – an 84% decline. Layne reported that the fire almost completely destroyed the ground cover. Three other studies emphasized the importance of well-developed ground cover to Sigmodon (see Goertz 1965 and Layne 1974)

Cotton rat populations often fluctuate between extreme highs and lows in relatively short time spans. Layne (1974) reported densities of 9.7 rats per ac in June 1960 and 1.8 rats per ac in April 1961. Atkeson and Johnson (1974) reported captures on a 3-year-old pine plantation ranged from 37 individuals in Winter 1972 to 205 individuals in Summer 1972 and 70 individuals in Winter 1973. Odum (1955) caught 0 in Spring 1951, 8 in Fall 1951, 0 in Spring 1952 and 51 in Fall 1951. Briese and Smith (1971) reported monthly captures of 1, 0, 35, 5, 2, and 0 from November to April, respectively, on their study area.

Mengak et al. (1989) found that cotton rats on 3-, 5- and 7-year old naturally regenerated loblolly stands made up 55%, 70% and 80%, respectively of the catch in the South Carolina piedmont. On loblolly plantations aged 2-, 4-, 7-, and 9-years old, cotton rats accounted for 50%, 70%, 60% and 85% of the catch, respectively. Mengak (1987) caught 949 cotton rats on his study areas – nearly twice as many as 5 other species combined. Cotton rats were caught alone at a trap station 57% of the time and in association with at least on other species 43% of the time. It was most frequently caught in association with *R. humulis*. Mengak (1987) found that 12 different habitat variables were useful in discriminating between capture and non-capture stations for cotton rats. Tree height was significantly lower at capture stations than at non-capture stations and pine density was significantly higher at capture stations supporting the conclusion that cotton rats were most prevalent on young pine stands. Abundant cover characterized cottonrat capture stations. Dry weight of vines, grasses and woody vegetation along with percent herbaceous cover, percent grass cover, number of herbaceous species and herbaceous profile diversity were all statistically significantly greater at cotton rat capture stations. Percent vine cover was greater at capture stations but the difference was not statistically significant (Mengak 1987).

Fleharty and Olson (1969) reported that grasses were the main dietary item of cotton rats. Others studies showed the seasonal use of insects and bird eggs (Cameron and Spencer 1981, Stoddard 1931). Cotton rats favor dense vegetation for food and cover (Fleharty and Mares 1973, Layne (1974). Goertz (1964) and Fleharty and Mares (1973) found grass height and

density to be major components of cotton rat habitats. Both studies showed that rats avoided areas of sparse vegetation or areas lacking a tall, dense overstory of grasses. Generally, early successional habitats become less suitable for grazers (herbivores) such as cotton rats and microtine rodents as canopy cover increases and understory vegetation decreases, while species in the granivore/omnivore group (e.g. *P. leucopus*. *P. maniculatus*. *P. polionotus* and *Ochrotomys nuttalli*) increase in older age forest regeneration areas.

Trends in Abundance: Cotton rats are widespread throughout the southern and southeastern United States wherever suitable early successional habitat with adequate cover are located. Therefore, regional cotton rat populations are considered quite stable. Local populations shift as vegetative conditions change seasonally and over time. Site specific populations can fluctuate widely in relatively short time spans. As long as disturbed areas of early successional habitat is available, cotton rat populations can be considered secure.

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Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands Assessment
Species Profile

New England Cottontail
(*Sylvilagus transitionalis*)

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Distribution/Range: The New England cottontail (*Sylvilagus transitionalis*) historically occurred from northern Vermont to Alabama along the mountains and from southern Maine to New Jersey along the coast (Hall 1981). More recent studies, however, suggest that the New England cottontail has been extirpated from some areas and is currently restricted to a mosaic of isolated populations that are scattered throughout most of its former range (Chapman and Stauffer 1981). Defining the distribution of this species has recently been complicated by questions regarding its taxonomic status. Chapman et al. (1992) proposed that the New England cottontail be reclassified as two separate species based on morphological variation and chromosomal differences between northern and southern populations. They suggested that populations east and north of the Hudson River drainage remain classified as *S. transitionalis* and those found west and south be considered a new species called the Appalachian cottontail, *Sylvilagus obscurus*. Litvaitis et al. (1997) acknowledged karyotypic differences between northern and southern races of the New England cottontail but did not believe that these differences warranted separation into two distinct species. The northern race generally occupies boreal habitats in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The southern race inhabits the mountainous portions of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Status: New England cottontail populations have declined dramatically in the northern portion of its range, presumably due to land use changes (Litvaitis 1993) and competition from the eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*) (Chapman and Stauffer 1981). As a result, this species is a candidate for threatened/endangered status by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Federal Register Vol. 54 No. 4:553-579, 6 Jan 1989). Much less is known regarding the status of southern populations. New England cottontails are listed as "status undetermined" in Pennsylvania (Kirkland 1985), a "species in need of conservation" in Maryland (G. Therres, Md. Dept. Nat. Resour., pers. comm.), rare in West Virginia (B. Sargent, W. Va. Dept. Nat. Resour., pers. comm.), locally abundant in Virginia (Fies and Coggin 1985), status undetermined in North Carolina (T. Sharpe, N.C. Wildl. Resour. Comm., pers. comm), locally abundant in Kentucky (J. Sole, Ky. Dept. Fish & Wildl. Resour., pers. comm.), "in need of management" in Tennessee (M. Gudlin, Tenn. Wildl. Resour. Agency), "of special concern" in South Carolina (M. Bunch, S.C. Dept. Nat. Resour., pers. comm.), rare in Georgia (J. Ozier, Ga. Dept. Nat. Resources, pers. comm) and "poorly known" in Alabama (French 1986). Although uncommon throughout most of its southern range, there is no published data that demonstrates populations have declined in this region. Recent surveys in some states have documented the presence of New England cottontails in counties where they had not been recorded previously (Fies and Coggin 1985). The

absence of previous records for this species in some areas may have been due to a lack of collection efforts.

Although little information exists regarding population trends in the Southeast, there is no doubt that New England cottontail populations have declined in northern regions during the past 40 years (Johnston 1972, Jackson 1973, Litvaitis and Litvaitis 1996). Loss of early successional habitat due to forest maturation and human encroachment has restricted some populations to small, disjunct patches of habitat that are vulnerable to local and regional extinction (Barbour and Litvaitis 1993, Litvaitis and Villafuerte 1996). Habitat fragmentation also facilitated the invasion of occupied patches by eastern cottontails, a species that had previously been ecologically segregated from New England cottontails inhabiting remote woodland environments. Competition from eastern cottontails colonizing these habitats appears to have resulted in the displacement of New England cottontails from some areas (Fay and Chandler 1955, Linkkila 1971). Massive introductions of several exotic subspecies of eastern cottontails from midwestern states probably exacerbated this problem by introducing "hybrid vigor" into local populations of *S. floridanus* (Chapman and Fuller 1975). By increasing the genetic variability of *S. floridanus*, these stockings enhanced the ability of eastern cottontails to colonize habitats that were once suitable only for *S. transitionalis* (Chapman and Morgan 1973).

Life History Information: The New England cottontail is a herbivore that feeds on a wide variety of plant species. In Connecticut, the summer diet of *S. transitionalis* consisted of 56% grasses and clovers, 20% herbaceous and shrubby plants (including fruits and seeds), and 24% unidentifiable herbage, twigs, buds, seeds, and fruit pulp (Dalke 1937). During the winter, New England cottontails rely more heavily on woody plant materials. More than 85% of the winter diet of *S. transitionalis* in western Maryland was woody plant material (Spencer and Chapman 1986). Although Dalke and Sime (1941) reported that *S. transitionalis* and *S. floridanus* have nearly identical food habits, Spencer and Chapman (1986) reported that eastern cottontails consume more grasses than New England cottontails. Like other rabbits, the New England cottontail is coprophagous and reingests its own fecal pellets.

In western Maryland and West Virginia, the breeding season for *S. transitionalis* begins in early March and ends in early September (Chapman et al. 1977). Chapman et al. (1977) also reported that 18% of juvenile females bred during the season they were born, but males did not become sexually active until the following year. The gestation period for *S. transitionalis* is 28 days (Tefft and Chapman 1987) and females may produce 3 to 4 litters per year (Bailey 1946). Average litter size is 3.5 young; first litters are typically smaller than subsequent ones (Chapman et al. 1977). Two nests in Maryland were described as shallow depressions or burrow-like chambers averaging 15 cm wide, 13 cm long, and 10 cm deep (Tefft and Chapman 1987). Kittens leave the nest at 16 days of age (Tefft and Chapman 1983). Hybridization of *S. transitionalis* and *S. floridanus* has been described in captive populations (Dalke 1942) and has also been documented in the wild (Chapman and Morgan 1973). However, the frequency of interbreeding is believed to be very low.

Dalke (1937) reported the home range of *S. transitionalis* to be 0.2 to 0.7 ha during the fall. At the start of the breeding season, rabbits dispersed up to 530 m from their winter trap locations. Results from a recent telemetry study in western Maryland suggest that the home range of *S. transitionalis* may be much larger than Dalke (1937) previously reported. Sommer (1997) documented home ranges of 4.9 to 8.5 ha and 1.4 to 9.0 ha for males and females, respectively. Barbour and Litvaitis (1983) observed that New England cottontails were reluctant

to emigrate from small habitat patches, although they did detect movement into neighboring patches on several occasions during March and April. Nugent (1968) reported that male New England cottontails traveled greater distances than females.

Little published information is available on factors that affect the survival of New England cottontails. Chapman et al. (1982) reported that predation is probably the single most important cause of death for most species of cottontails. Many predator species likely prey on New England cottontails. The most important of these, based on their likely occurrence in *S. transitionalis* habitat, are probably the bobcat (*Felis lynx*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), fisher (*Martes pennanti*), weasel (*Mustela* sp.), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barred owl (*Strix varia*), and red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*). The New England cottontail is also hunted as a game animal in many states. Hunting, however, probably has little impact on populations since most areas occupied by *S. transitionalis* are remote and difficult to hunt. The effects of disease and parasites on New England cottontail populations are not known. Chapman et al. (1982) list the known ectoparasites and endoparasites for *S. transitionalis*.

Habitat Requirements: The New England cottontail is primarily a species of upland forests and boreal environments. In the mid-Atlantic and southern portion of its range, *S. transitionalis* is most often associated with high elevation forested areas that have a moderate to dense understory of conifers or ericaceous shrubs (i.e. *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron*, or *Vaccinium*) (Chapman and Stauffer 1981). New England cottontails are also found in young clearcuts (Blymer 1976) and overgrown farmsteads (Chapman and Morgan 1973).

In the northern portion of its range, several researchers failed to identify plant species that were exclusively indicative of *S. transitionalis* habitat (Eabry 1968, Johnston 1972). However, Eabry (1968) found that New England cottontails were more often associated with plant species found in forested environments, while eastern cottontails were usually associated with plant species found in open land habitats. Fay and Chandler (1955) believed that *S. floridanus* required at least some open land, while *S. transitionalis* did not. They suggested that New England cottontails were better adapted for northern hardwood, white pine, and spruce-fir forests.

In New Hampshire, Litvaitis (1993) reported that *S. transitionalis* was found in 10 to 25 year old patches of secondary succession, dominated by shrubs or seedlings and saplings. Occupied patches were 0.2 to 15 ha and associated with idle agricultural lands, powerline corridors, and other areas of human disturbance. Barbour and Litvaitis (1993) reported that New England cottontails occupying small patches (≤ 2.5 ha) more frequently consumed low quality forage and fed at sites further from escape cover than rabbits occupying large patches. New England cottontails in small patches were also more susceptible to predation (Brown and Litvaitis 1995). The persistence of populations in small patches appeared to be dependent upon colonization by dispersing rabbits from larger patches.

Litvaitis and Villafuerte (1996) used metapopulation theory and computer models to study the correlation between declining *S. transitionalis* populations and the loss of early successional habitat. They proposed that the synergistic effect of habitat loss and severe winter weather caused New England cottontail populations to decline rapidly throughout much of New England. Metapopulations occupying small patches were vulnerable to local extinction. Recolonization of these "sink" habitats was dependent upon dispersal from adjacent populations that occupied larger "source" habitats. They suggested that declines be countered by maintaining

large patches (10-75 ha) of early successional habitat in a network throughout the landscape. In woodland areas, they proposed creating early successional habitat by harvesting timber on a 30-year rotation, with 1/3 of the patch being cut every 10 years. In agricultural landscapes, controlled burning and mowing were recommended for maintaining early successional habitats. To facilitate exchange of individuals between populations, Litvaitis and Villafuerte (1996) suggested that patches be in close proximity (<500 m) to each other.

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Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands Assessment
Species Profile

Sharp-Tailed Grouse

(Tympanuchus phasianellus)

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Introduction: Sharp-tailed grouse, also known as "sharptails", are members of the order Galliformes (family Phasianidae). The Sharp-tailed grouse occupies early successional ecosystems including grasslands, pine barrens, savannas, and open wetlands (Reilly 1991). Sharptails nest on the ground and produce precocious young from large clutches. They feed primarily on fruits, buds, catkins, grasses, seeds, and insects (Johnsgard 1983). Sharp-tailed grouse are prey for several predators, including raptors, corvids and canids. They are a mottled brown and buff bird approximately 16-19 inches in length when mature. Sharp-tailed grouse are characterized by a central pair of tail feathers extending far beyond the others thus providing the common name for the species. Adult males are slightly larger (951 grams) than females (815 grams) in average weight (Johnsgard 1983).

Distribution/Range: The sharptail is a non-migratory bird that is distributed over a large area. There are six sub-species of sharp-tailed grouse in North America, including the prairie strain (*T.p. campestris*) of the upper Midwest and Canada.

Status: The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has ranked the sharptail at Global, National and State scales (TNC BioSource database 4/1/99). The Global rank is "G4" which means that it is "Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare, and usually widespread. Possibly cause for long-term concern. Typically more than 100 occurrences and more than 10,000 individuals". The National rank is "N4" ("Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare, and usually widespread...Usually more than 100 occurrences"). In Wisconsin, the TNC rank is "S2" which means that it is "Imperiled in the state because of rarity or because of some factor(s) making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the state. Typically 6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres". The Michigan TNC State rank is "S4" which means that it is "Apparently Secure - Uncommon but not rare, and usually widespread in the State. Usually more than 100 occurrences". In Minnesota, the state rank has not been assessed by TNC.

Population numbers appear to be higher in Wisconsin than in Michigan based on recent lek census data. For example, in 1998 there were 371 dancing males counted on 9 properties in Wisconsin (Gregg 1997), while in the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan there were fewer than 50 dancing males counted in 1995 which was the last year that a survey was conducted in the State. Wisconsin issued 1800 hunting permits in 1998, while Michigan closed the sharptail hunting season in 1996 due to declining numbers. While also declining in Minnesota, the species is apparently more secure than in Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1995, there were approximately 5,000 sharptails harvested by hunters in Minnesota (Berg 1997).

In Michigan, the eastern Upper Peninsula is the only area that currently supports viable sharptail numbers. The Hiawatha National Forest lists the sharptail as a Management Indicator

Species. The Ottawa National Forest in Michigan renders no special status for the species. In Wisconsin, sharptails no longer occupy the Nicolet National Forest, and the species is a candidate sensitive and Management Indicator Species on the Chequamegon National Forest. Sharptails do not occupy habitat on the Superior National Forest and Chippewa National Forest of Minnesota (Weiland 1999, pers. comm.).

Life History Information: Male sharp-tailed grouse perform a pre-mating spring season dancing ritual on a courtship arena or "lek". This activity peaks in early May in the upper Midwest. The courtship ritual of the male sharp-tailed grouse is spectacular and includes cooing and cackling, tail rattling, a flutter jump, inflation of the esophageal air sacs to expose the purple neck skin, and stamping of the feet with a circular dancing motion. Courtship displays are designed to attract females and defend a territory within the lek. Females approach the dancing ground where they mate with dominant males. This lek mating system produces a skewed sex ratio that is typically 1 breeding male to 10 breeding females (Temple 1991).

Sharp-tailed grouse hens lay approximately 1 egg per day (1.3 average) in the spring. Incubation takes approximately 24-25 days. The average hatching date reported by Ammann (1957) is June 18th. Sharp-tailed grouse are vulnerable to nest and brood predation due to large clutch size (12.1 eggs average) and habit of nesting on the ground. Approximately 86% of hens that lost their first nest attempted to renest (Beregrud and Gratson 1988). However, Ammann (1957) reported that sharptails in Michigan are not persistent renesters due to the low proportion of chicks hatching after mid-June. Broods will typically experience about 47% mortality with the majority of the mortality within the first month (Johnsgard 1983). Causes of chick mortality include weather chill, predation and starvation (Bergerud and Gratson 1988).

The primary predators of ground nesters in the Upper Midwest include crow, raven, coyote, fox, skunk, weasel, badger, squirrel, raccoon, snake, owls, hawks, and opossum. Predator success may increase as nesting hens become more concentrated either through habitat reduction or grouse population expansion resulting in a density dependent predator/prey relationship relative to nest density (Bergerud and Gratson 1988). Sharp-tailed grouse are adapted to the cold temperatures of winter and practice the habit of burying themselves in the snow for warmth, roosting and avoiding predation.

Average sharptail population densities range from 11-51 ha/bird, or 2-9 birds per square kilometers (Johnsguard 1983). Sharptails are most mobile in late fall and winter as they search large areas for food (Table 1). They are generally observed farthest from the lek, and have the largest seasonal home range during winter (Gratson 1983, Sjogren and Robinson 1997). In Michigan, birds moved from their winter home range to the vicinity of the lek and their spring home range by March 22 (Sjogren and Robinson 1997). Gratson (1983) reported that male sharptails in May were located an average of only 386 yards (353 m) from the lek which is consistent with a relatively small spring home range.

Table 1. Mean areas of seasonal and annual home ranges from telemetry studies in Michigan (Sjogren and Robinson 1997) and Wisconsin (Gratson 1983).

Season	Michigan	Wisconsin
	Area (ha)	Area (ha)
Spring	40	348
Summer	60	82
Fall	209	388
Winter	380	400
All Year	641	593

Habitat Requirements:

Site Level Considerations: In spring, at least 40 acres (16 ha) of upland open-grass habitat is preferred by sharptails for courtship and mating (Ammann 1957). Open spaces adjacent to the lek allow sharptails to detect most predators at a long distance and escape to hiding cover with rapid flush and flight speed.

During summer, Michigan sharptails were attracted to large areas of recently burned upland-open-grass habitat (Sjogren and Robinson 1997). Sharptails in Michigan apparently prefer a stage of plant succession that follows fire (Baumgartner 1939). Fire can substantially increase the quantity and quality of plant material available for animal consumption through nutrient release and reduced competition, thereby improving prairie grouse habitat (Niemi & Probst 1989). Blueberries are a principal food of sharptails in summer, especially on pine plains (Ammann 1957). Blueberries thrive after a fire, creating ideal sharptail food and cover. Ammann (1957) suggested that sharptails need at least 1 square mile (259 ha) where habitat quality is high (typically with 20% to 50% woody shrub cover) and at least 4 square miles (1036 ha) where habitat quality is poor.

In Michigan, sharptails showed little preference for wetlands (Sjogren and Robinson 1997). However, it is possible that sharptails use lowland openings as increasing population pressures force individuals off preferred uplands. Sharptails may also utilize open wetlands because fewer predators hunt there (Bergerud and Gratson 1988). Ammann (1957) noted that some wetlands in Michigan, such as the Seney marshes, have been regularly occupied by the species, possibly due to greater plant diversity resulting from the minor topographic relief provided by sand ridges. In Wisconsin and Michigan, sharp-tailed grouse preferred shrub communities and conifer woods in winter (Hamerstrom and Hamerstrom 1951, Gratson 1983, Sjogren and Robinson 1997).

Landscape Considerations: Near the edge of their range, sharptails exhibit behavioral and habitat use patterns that are different from those in more central parts of their range. Peripheral populations are often genetically and morphologically divergent from central populations, and the long term conservation of a species may depend on the protection of these genetically distinct populations (Lescia & Allendorf 1995).

It is likely that sharptails existed in the burns and wetlands of northern Michigan and the upper Midwest prior to European settlement, and their populations expanded and contracted depending on natural disturbance (Ammann 1957, Peterle 1994, pers. comm.). For example, approximately 1850 burned areas covered approximately 80,000 acres (32,375 ha), and averaged

over 2400 acres (1000 ha), in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Comer et al 1995). Wildfires create a mosaic of burned and unburned patches of habitat depending on local fire intensity and weather patterns (Niemi and Probst 1989) and is instrumental in the creation and maintenance of early successional habitat used by sharp-tailed grouse and other open-land species.

The sharp-tailed grouse population is not continuous across its range. Sharptail habitat in the upper Midwest consists of semi-open patches or habitat fragments within a primarily forested matrix. Persistence of a metapopulation (noncontinuously distributed, spatially-structured population) requires dispersal to recolonize patches in which extinction has occurred (McCullough 1996). Small, isolated sharptail subpopulations occupy relatively small patches of open-land habitat in the upper Midwest. Dispersal patterns, barriers, genetic factors, and habitat characteristics influence colonization of new habitats by sharp-tailed grouse.

The sharp-tailed grouse is an area-sensitive habitat specialist and isolated patches of their habitat must be relatively large to support viable populations (Temple 1991). Temple (1991) calculated that a population of 280 breeding sharptails per isolated subpopulation would be required to achieve a minimum viable population which would include a spring population of 140 females (all breeders) and 140 males (10% breeding birds). Temple recommended at least 5 separate sub-populations of this size, occupying habitat patches of at least 4000 ha each to achieve a 95% probability of persistence for 50 years.

Trends in Abundance: Sharp-tailed grouse are widespread in the U.S. but their numbers have been decreased in most areas due to habitat changes. The Lake States populations have also been declining in numbers and range in recent years. Fire suppression, forest succession, and reforestation since the 1930's have resulted in the fragmentation and reduction of fire-maintained ecosystems in the Upper Midwest and has contributed to a declining sharptail population.

In Minnesota, the sharptail trend has been unmistakably downward since range-wide dancing ground surveys were begun in 1975. Between 1981 and 1995, there was a net loss of 77% of the sharptail population in Minnesota (Berg 1997). Sharp-tailed grouse populations have also declined in recent years in Michigan. In the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan, non-forested or open-land acreage has decreased 41%, from 21,000 acres (8499 ha) in 1980 to 12,000 acres (4856 ha) in 1993 (Schmidt 1993). The Ottawa National Forest in Michigan no longer has the habitat potential to maintain a viable population of the species, and they no longer have any active leks (Edde 1999 pers. comm.).

Sharp-tailed grouse populations are declining across their range according to The Nature Conservancy (TNC BioSource database 4/1/99); "Regional and local declines and extirpations are attributable to agricultural development and livestock overgrazing, formerly also to over-hunting. Populations have fluctuated, especially in southern part of range, due to habitat changes. Natural forest succession has caused decreases in grouse range also in other areas". Specifically discussing the prairie strain TNC reports "Population decline is due to vegetation succession, improperly placed conifer plantations, and intensive agricultural development". TNC reports that the species is "..moderately threatened range-wide; habitat or community lends itself to alternate use" and that "males are relatively tolerant of lek disturbance, but females avoid disturbed leks".

Factors that influence sharp-tailed grouse population growth rates include: (1) quality of the habitat patch, size of habitat patch, and distribution of habitat patches across the landscape;

(2) predator population levels; (3) hunting regulations and translocations; (4) female nest success and nest density; and (5) spring weather prior to development of thermoregulation of chicks.

The sharp-tailed grouse is an important component of the native biological diversity of fire-regulated ecosystems. Efforts directed at maintaining sharp-tailed grouse should focus on restoring quality habitat at existing subpopulation centers and on other potentially occupied habitats such as historic pine barrens and fire-regulated ecosystems. Sharptail populations respond rapidly to improved habitat conditions, such as timber harvest in large blocks (that mimic wildfire disturbance patterns), and controlled burning of suitable habitat.

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Early Successional Habitat and Open Lands Assessment
Species Profile

Bog Turtle
(Clemmys muhlenbergii)

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Distribution/Range: The bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*) is found along a wide latitudinal range (34°N to 44°N) in 12 eastern states. It is found in discontinuous populations as far north as Massachusetts and as far south as Georgia (Tryon and Herman 1990, Chase et al. 1989).

The core of the bog turtle's range runs from western Connecticut, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania south to the upper piedmont of Maryland and Delaware, and New Jersey. It has also been found in northwestern New York and northwestern Pennsylvania (Lee and Norden 1996). Populations in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland are the largest of the turtle's known range (Tryon and Herman 1990).

In the south, the bog turtle is not as concentrated as has been reported for the northern states (Lee and Norden 1996, Conant and Collins 1991). It can be found in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, the southern Appalachians of Virginia and North Carolina, the North Carolina Piedmont, northeastern Georgia, northwestern South Carolina and eastern Tennessee. Virginia and North Carolina contain the majority of these populations in the south (Tryon and Herman 1990).

Status: Bog turtle sites are widely distributed and disjunct. Four of the 12 states in which bog turtles are known to occur contain isolated sites with only one or two known locations. A loss of viable sites is apparent when comparing historic versus current populations. Many historic sites do not currently support bog turtles or contain populations that are not viable. There has been a 54% average loss of historic sites from the northern states and a 46% net reduction of habitat in the southeast over the last 15-20 years (Lee and Norden 1996, Tryon and Herman 1990).

There is a maximum of 227 extant sites inclusive of all 12 states (Lee and Norden 1996). Sizable populations are found on private lands and therefore are difficult to protect and manage. Many of these areas are being rapidly destroyed by construction, commercial exploitation, wetland draining, polluted waters, covering or capping springs, and natural succession (Bruenderman 1993, Tryon and Herman 1990). There has also been a reduction in large agricultural cattle operations. These herbivores help maintain the open sedge meadows often used by bog turtles. For example, four Maryland counties known to support bog turtles had 123,489 beef and dairy cattle in 1964; by1991 this number had dwindled to 30,500.

The pet trade is another serious problem for this species. Bog turtles are semi-terrestrial, docile, and attractive; they are commonly sold on the pet market for $500 a turtle (Tryon and Herman 1990). Exotic plant species are also becoming a problem in many areas. Multiflora rose is an exotic species that has been invading bog turtle habitat in Maryland (Lee and Norden

1996). In addition, undesirable plants such as alder (*Alnus* spp.), willow (*Salix* spp.), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*) create shaded undesirable habitat conditions (Tryon and Herman 1990).

Habitat Requirements: Bog turtles are found in a variety of wetland habitats including wet meadows, intermittent vegetation-choked ponds, fens, bogs, livestock watering holes, and abandoned beaver ponds (Lee and Norden 1996). These wetland habitats are used for mating, foraging, egg-laying, basking, resting and over-wintering (Chase et al. 1989). In general, bog turtles are found at elevations between 2,000 and 3,000 ft (Tryon and Herman 1990). Their habitats are dependent on local hydrology and land alterations. Suitable habitat occurs during a narrow successional window that is less than 20 years. Bog turtles prefer open canopies with woody shrub cover, although mature turtles have been located in marginal habitat such as mature forest and deep brush.

In the north, bog turtles are typically found in wet meadows or circular basins of subclimax grasses and sedges with level to low-gradient slopes (3-8%). These sites are often found in spring fed areas with permanent shallow running water, a bottom substrate of soft mud, and contain wet and dry pockets throughout (Chase et al. 1989). These habitats have open canopies providing warmth from penetrating sun, high rates of evaporation, and a high humidity microclimate. Bog turtles are also found in sphagnum-bog communities created by water accumulation from run-off (Tryon and Herman 1990).

Dominant plants characteristic of bog turtle habitat in the north include *Sphagnum* spp., sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*) and other sedge species (*Carex* spp.), rice cut-grass (*Leersia oryzoides*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), jewel-weed (*Impatiens pallida*), skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), smooth alder (*Alnus serrulata*), swamp rose (*Rosa palustris*), and multiflora rose (*R. multiflora*) (Lee and Norden 1996). These sites are often acidic due to the abundance of sphagnum. Several sites exhibit an accumulation of ferrihydrate precipitated by 'iron bacteria', which occurs where iron-bearing ground water discharges at the surface and creates a red coloration on the substrate. Additionally, an oil-like substance is often associated with these sites creating a film that can be seen on the surface of the water (Lee and Norden 1996).

Bog turtles are often found in fens in the southern half of their range. Fens are spring-fed with little water stagnation. It was previously thought fens did not provide optimal habitat for bog turtles, however a significant number of new calcareous fen habitat sites have been reported in Virginia and North Carolina (Tryon and Herman 1990).

Dominant vegetation in the southern range include thick mats of *Sphagnum* moss, crested ferns, *Rhododendron* spp., mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), and occasional cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*). Turtles are also found in marsh-bog complexes containing similar vegetation, but with more open areas, sections of deeper water, and additional vegetation types such as cinnamon (*Osmunda cinnamomea*) and marsh (*Thelypteris palustris*) fern, sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), cattail (*Typha* spp.), and sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*). North Carolina sites contain areas of purple and endangered sweet pitcher plant (*Sarracenia* spp.). Over 50% of southern turtle populations are found in pasture bogs maintained by cattle (Tryon and Herman 1990).

Typical soils found in these sedge communities include silt loams (e.g., Baile, Codorus, Glenville, Hatboro) and other similar soils (Plantania and Sanders 1977). Typical soils of spring-fed wetlands contain organic mucky soils (e.g., Codorus, Hatboro, Toxaway) and other alluvial silt loams.

Life History Information: Bog turtles occur in densities of 100 – 213 per hectare in northern suitable habitat (Holub and Bloomer 1977). However, densities of this extreme are not apparent in the south (Tryon and Herman 1990). Most areas inhabited by these turtles range from 0.4 ha - 30.4 ha, with an average size of 1.2 ha (Lee and Norden 1996). Ernst (1977) found that bog turtles had home ranges of 1.33 ha (males) and 1.26 ha (females), respectively.

Bog turtles are active throughout the day from late March through early November. Optimum activity temperature ranges from 16.2° – 31.0°C (Ernst 1977) with hibernation occurring from November to March. Bog turtles over-winter in lower elevation sites with deep water and in the summer use upland areas (Chase et al. 1989). General distances traveled between winter and summer sites are 185-215 m (Barton 1957 as cited in Ernst 1977). Hatchlings and juveniles hibernate in areas within close vicinity to the nest site while adults tend to select deep areas within the bog (Ernst et al. 1989).

Bog turtles overwinter at the same site each year (Chase et al. 1989). Occasionally 2-5 turtles have been observed hibernating in the same hibernacula (Ernst et al. 1989). Hibernacula used by the bog turtle are somewhat varied including waterway soft bottoms (5-55 cm deep), muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) burrows, *Carex* tussocks, cedar (*Juniperus* spp.) stump bases, meadow vole (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*) burrows, and *Sphagnum* moss clumps (Ernst 1977, Ernst et al. 1989). Turtles tend to remain just below the upper surface of the frozen substrate or water during hibernation at which time their cloacal temperature remains near that of the surrounding water or substrate (Ernst 1977).

In the southeast, the bog turtle's distribution is associated with the star-nosed mole (*Condylura cristata*) and the meadow vole (Lee 1970, Lee 1987). Turtles use the runways created by these and other species such as the eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus leucopus*), and meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*). Abandoned beaver ponds progressing into wet meadows create ideal habitat for the bog turtle (Lee and Norden 1996).

Bog turtles often use wet meadows maintained by grazing cattle. The cattle often leave depressions in the ground which, when filled with water, are used by the turtles (Tryon and Harmon 1990). Bog turtles are generalist feeders, consuming a variety of terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, vegetation, and carrion.

Bog turtles can live to be 35 years old. Sexual maturity is attained by both sexes at a plastron length of 70 mm, which is reached during the sixth year of life (Ernst 1977). Tussock sedges provide important summer egg laying and incubation sites, providing protection from predators. In addition, this type of habitat provides thermal protection and maintains the high relative humidity critical for hatchlings (Ernst et al. 1989).

Future Management: In the past, bog turtles have been dependent on areas maintained by fire and by grazing by large herbivores such as bison (*Bison bison*) and American elk (*Cervus canadensis*) (Lee and Norden 1996). Unfortunately, these management techniques are no longer commonplace. Management of bog turtle habitat may be necessary to maintain viable populations. Selective cutting, thinning, hardwood and brush pruning, moderate grazing, and

wintertime burning (prior to turtle emergence from hibernation) reduce buildup of heavy sedges, rushes, and woody vegetation (Tryon and Herman 1990). However, management of above ground vegetation may not be sufficient. Ground water must be protected from pollution, ditching, capping of springs, or the natural flow alteration (Bruenderman 1993).

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Chapter 5. Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

There are 313 species contained within the species habitat relationship database. These species represent the full range of taxa: mammals, birds, herpetofauna, terrestrial invertebrates, and plants. The database contains summary information on habitat relationships. Elements include federal status, criteria code (see below), region, seasonal use (e.g., resident, breeding), open land habitat type (e.g., bald, barren, grass/forb, savannah, prairie, pasture, cropland, shrub/old-field, seedling-sapling), and other specialized habitat requirements.

For inclusion into the database, a species met one or more of the following screening criteria (listed as criteria codes in the database):

(1) Federal or state listing as threatened, endangered, sensitive, or proposed;

(2) Viability concern or Forest Service sensitive species;

(3) Game or furbearer status;

(4) High management or public interest (e.g., avian species with high priority concern scores under Partners In Flight;

(5) Habitat obligates;

(6) Ecological or keystone species;

(7) Locally rare.

Species lists were submitted by National Forests, state agencies, interested cooperators, and from the published literature. Additions to the database are welcomed by the steering committee.

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Rana capito* | Common Name: **Gopher frog**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Gopher frogs are associated with sandy pine flatwoods and turkey oak-pine sandhills, usually in the vicinity of gum or cypress ponds. It requires sandhills with adjacent ponds, open woods or meadows.

Source

Wilson (1995)

Scientific Name: *Rana areolata* | Common Name: **Crawfish frog**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

Scientific Name: *Scaphiopus holbrooki* | Common Name: **Eastern spadefoot**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Bufo woodhousei* | Common Name: **Woodhouse's toad**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

Scientific Name: *Bufo valliceps* | Common Name: **Gulf Coast toad**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

Scientific Name: *Bufo terrestris* | Common Name: **Southern toad**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Sta us: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Bufo quercicus* | Common Name: **Oak toad**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

Scientific Name: *Bufo americanus* | Common Name: **American toad**

Taxa: Amphibian | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Source

Sam Droege, (Pers. Comm.)

Scientific Name: *Muscivora forficata* | Common Name: **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species. Scissor-tailed Flycatchers utilize open habitats with elevated perches. Also utilizes scrub oak/prairie forest type.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Aimophila cassinii* | Common Name: **Cassin's Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species. Cassin's Sparrows are found in shortgrass interspersed with other bushes, mesquite, hackberry, yucca, oaks, cactus, ocotillo, bunchgrass.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Rising (1996)

Scientific Name: *Aimophila aestivalis* | Common Name: **Bachman's Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Bachman's Sparrow special habitats include open canopy pine, containing thick herbaceous cover, of bunch grasses, sparse woody vegetation, and bare soil. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Accipiter gentilis* | Common Name: **Northern Goshawk**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Nonbreeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

For foraging habitat only, not nesting habitat. Goshawks feed on ruffed grouse, rabbits and snowshoe hares that usually respond to improved habitat conditions from the creation of early seral/edge habitat. Utilizes a variety of forest types and successional stages. Occurs in jack pine/scrub oak habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list - Huron-Manistee NF - White Mountain NF - Superior NF - Chippewa NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Colinus virginianus* | Common Name: **Northern Bobwhite**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Northern Bobwhites utilize interspersion of early successional habitats in mid to late successional habitats. Special habitats include dense hardwood near openings, early succession (0-5 years) or open, fire dominated pine habitats. Breeding territory averages 0.5 acre diameter. Home range averages 1000 acre. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hamel (1992) - National Forests in Florida (Ocala, Osceola NF only) - Ouachita NF, MIS list - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Phasianus colchicus* | Common Name: **Ring-necked Pheasant**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Ring-necked Pheasants can be found in open country, farmlands, brushy areas, and woodland edges. Agricultural lands provide the best habitat. Breeding territory averages 3 to 13 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF

Scientific Name: *Ammodramus bairdii* | Common Name: **Baird's Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species. Baird's Sparrows utilize ungrazed or lightly grazed grassland, interspersed with scattered clumps of grass and low shrubs with tangled, matted grass on the ground, or in grasses in dry, shallow ponds and sloughs.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Rising (1996)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Meleagris gallopavo* | Common Name: **Eastern Wild Turkey**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Eastern Wild Turkey prefer mid-late successional habitats with scattered early successional habitats. Requires hard mast sources, large conifer roost trees, scattered grass/forb brooding areas, well distributed water sources, mostly open understories, and woodland margins for nesting. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Ouachita NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Ammospiza leconteii* | Common Name: **LeConte's Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. LeConte's Sparrow special habitats include grass/forb habitats with vegetation greater than two feet high for winter roosting cover and food, or open, fire dominated pine habitats. Breeding territory averages 0.1 to 9 acres.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Hiawatha NF

Scientific Name: *Numenius americanus* | Common Name: **Long-billed Curlew**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Nonbreeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species.

Source

PIF Priority Scores

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Oporornis philadelphia* | Common Name: **Mourning Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

The Mourning Warblers breeding territory ranges from 1.6 to 2.4 acres, averaging 1.9 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Coccyzus erythropthalmus* | Common Name: **Black-billed Cuckoo**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Black-billed Cuckoo habitats include old fields, shrub stage. Also occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Sialis sialis* | Common Name: **Eastern Bluebird**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Eastern Bluebirds are found in open woodlands, open country, farmlands and orchards. Pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Occurs on savannah, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF - Ouachita NF, MIS list - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - White Mountain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Caprimulgus carolinensis* | Common Name: **Chuck-will's-widow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Chuck-will's-widows are found in open woods and forest edges. Occurs on glades on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Icterus spurius* | Common Name: **Orchard Oriole**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Orchard orioles are found in old fields, orchards and open areas. Occurs on savannahs on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Lanius ludovicianus migrans* | Common Name: **Migrant Loggerhead Shrike**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Migrant Loggerhead Shrikes require open grassy country, scattered trees and thorny shrubs, agriculture/farmland, small grass openings, large fields, successional fields, mesic dolomite prairie. Roadsides, fencerows, openings (Hoosier NF, Indiana). Occurs on savannahs, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Dry sand prairie habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF. State Threatened (Illinois), regional forester's sensitive species list.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Michigan Endangered species - Benyus at.al. 1992 - Hiawatha NF - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - Huron-Manistee NF - White Mountain NF - Superior NF - Chippewa NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Buteo ragalis* | Common Name: **Ferruginous Hawk**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Nonbreeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species.

Source

PIF Priority Scores

Scientific Name: *Lanius excubitor* | Common Name: **Northern Shrike**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Northern Shrikes prefer areas with elevated perches and short vegetation. Northern Shrikes occupy pine barrens, agricultural fields; and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hiawatha NF

Scientific Name: *Icteria virens* | Common Name: **Yellow-breasted Chat**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Yellow-breasted Chat habitat includes overgrown fields, hedges, thickets and woodland margins generally dry situations, and especially briar thickets. Key habitat requirements include dense cover of shrubs, brushy tangles and saplings. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Breeding territory averages 1.2 to 2.5 acres.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - Francis Marion NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Grus canadensis* | Common Name: **Sandhill Crane**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds ☐ Barrens ☐ Grass-Forb ☑ Savannah ☑ Prairie ☑ Pasture ☑ Cropland ☑ Shrub-Old Field ☑ Seedling-Sapling ☑

Comments

PIF concern species. Sandhill Cranes special habitat requirements include open pine savannas with associated standing water. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Hamel (1997) - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Hiawatha NF MIS - National Forests in Florida (Ocala NF only).

Scientific Name: *Eremophila alpestris* | Common Name: **Horned Lark**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds ☐ Barrens ☐ Grass-Forb ☑ Savannah ☑ Prairie ☑ Pasture ☑ Cropland ☑ Shrub-Old Field ☐ Seedling-Sapling ☐

Comments

Horned Larks prefer areas with a minimum of vegetation. Breeding territory averages 2 to 12 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976)

Scientific Name: *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* | Common Name: **Bobolink**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds ☐ Barrens ☑ Grass-Forb ☑ Savannah ☑ Prairie ☑ Pasture ☑ Cropland ☑ Shrub-Old Field ☑ Seedling-Sapling ☐

Comments

Bobolink habitats include pine barrens, alvar, and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Breeding territory averages 2.7 to 12.1 acres. Occurs on warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Dendroica pensylvanica* | Common Name: **Chestnut-sided Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 6 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Chestnut-sided Warblers breed in brushy thickets, open deciduous woodlands and borders and second growth. Nests in shubbery, near pasture and at margins of woodlands, usually 1-6 feet above ground. Key habitat requirements include deciduous (usually) saplings or open, middle-aged woods. Open-canopy conditions, deciduous shrub/sapling, above 3,000 feet. Sprouts and brush at wood margins and seedling stands.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - FWRBE team - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Dendroica kirtlandi* | Common Name: **Kirtlands's Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Kirtland's Warblers nest only in north-central Michigan, where controlled plantings and fires produce required habitat, thickets of young jack pines. Nests in young (5-23 year old) dense jack pine, typically found in large contiguous stands. Home range from 30 ha to 200 ha. Occupies post clearcutting or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Occurs in pine barren habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Benyus at.al. (1992) - Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Dendroica discolor* | Common Name: **Prairie Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Statns: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Prairie Warblers Breed in dry, brushy clearings, forest margin, pine barrens. Nests in brushy, low-treed (1-10 feet high) country or even in barren pastures. Key habitat requirements include saplings or shrubs, usually in open country with shrub/sapling component, and in poor soil. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, and glades habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Michigan Threatened species - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - Francis Marion NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Ammodramus henslowii* | Common Name: **Henslow's Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Henslow's Sparrow habitats include grass/forb habitats, early succession (0-5 years) or open, successional fields, dolomite prairie, typic prairie, sedge meadows, hayfields, and fire dominated pine habitats. State Endangered (Illinois), potential addition to regional forester's sensitive species list. Dense herbaceous vegetation, moist ground letter, sedge meadows. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Pensinula of Michigan.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola NF only) - Hiawatha NF - Michigan Special Concern species - FWRBE team - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Calcarius ornatus* | Common Name: **Chestnut-collared Longspur**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species. Chestnut-collared Longspur utilizes plains, prairies, and early secession habitats (0-5 years).

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy

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Scientific Name: *Falco peregrinus* | Common Name: **Peregrine Falcon**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Peregrine Falcons utilizes bogs, small grass openings, large fields and shrub sapling openings. Requires cliffs or tall buildings for nesting. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Benyus at.al. 1992 - Monongahela NF, TES list - Hiawatha NF - Ouachita NF - White Mountain NF - Superior NF - Chippewa NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Bartramia longicauda* | Common Name: **Upland Sandpiper**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

State Endangered (Illinois). Upland Sandpipers use mesic dolomite prairie, mesic typical prairie (primarily in pastures and hayfields). Breeding territory averages 20 to 30 acres. Home range averages 19.8 to 212.4 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF

Scientific Name: *Bonasa umbellus* | Common Name: **Ruffed Grouse**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Ruffed Grouse utilize the interspersion of early successional habitats (0-10 years) in mid to late successional habitats. Special habitats include dense hardwood near openings for nesting cover, drumming sites, grass/forbs brood habitat. Requires forest, edges and brushy openings, especially those having dense berry thickets.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Hiawatha NF - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Asio otus* | Common Name: **Long-eared Owl**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

State Endangered (Illinois). Long-eared Owls use successional fields, successional woodlands, forests, woodlands, savannas, prairies (all types). Uncommon locally on the Hiawatha NF, they may be more migratory. Occurs in jack pine/scrub oak habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Michigan Threatened species - Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Asio flammeus* | Common Name: Short-eared Owl

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

State Endangered (Illinois). Short-eared Owls utilize prairie habits, all types and moisture classes, dunes, successional fields, pastures, hayfields and extensive open grasslands. Breeding territory averages 182.5 to 299.8 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Michigan Endangered species - Superior NF - Chippewa NF

Scientific Name: *Aphelocoma coerulescens* | Common Name: Florida Scrub Jay

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Florida Scrub Jay specific habitat components include sapling/pole timber oaks occurring on sandy soils. Found in scrub on Ocala NF. Habitat most suitable in 3-15 year range after stand replacing events. Significant declines in Merritt Island population in 1988. Ocala NF showing declines. Suspect cyclical encephalitis outbreak.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Florida NF (Ocala only) - Hamel (1992) - L. Lowery, Ocala NF Biologist

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Scientific Name: *Anthus spragueii* | Common Name: Sprague's Pipit

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species. Sprague's Pipit special habitats include grass/forb habitats (short grass) for winter roosting cover and food located in early secession (0-5 years).

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Coccyzus americanus* | Common Name: **Yellow-billed Cuckoo**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Yellow-billed Cuckoos utilizes habitats such as open grass, orchards and farmlands. Occurs on savannahs on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Ammodramus savannarum* | Common Name: **Grasshopper Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List. Grasshopper Sparrows breeds in grasslands, cultivated fields, prairie, hayfields, pasture, old fields, and open savannahs. Key habitat requirements include fields where vegetation is approximately one foot high. Breeding territory averages 0.8 to 4.3 acres. Utilizes pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Also occurs on warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hoosier NF Species Habitat Priority list - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Circus cyaneus* | Common Name: **Northern Harrier**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

State Endangered (Illinois). Northern Harriers utilize successional fields, prairie (all types and moisture classes), sedge meadow (also pastures and hayfields), and shallow marshes. Home range 0.38 to 3.89 square miles. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Occurs in dry sand prairie habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Michigan Special Concern species - Huron-Manistee NF - White Mountain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Toxostoma rufum* | Common Name: **Brown Thrasher**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Brown Thrashers are found on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), glades, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occurs on pine barrens on the Hiawatha NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Falco columbarius* | Common Name: **Merlin**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list - Michigan Threatened species

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Scientific Name: *Charadrius melodus* | Common Name: **Piping Plover**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Piping Plovers are found in shrub sapling openings, sandy beaches, lakeshores and dunes. Frequents inland lake areas and ponds during migration.

Source

Benyus, at.al. (1992)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Cistothorus platensis* | Common Name: **Sedge Wren**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Sedge Wrens utilize pine barrens, alvar, and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF

Scientific Name: *Vireo bellii* | Common Name: **Bell's Vireo**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Bell's Vireo prefer dense vegetation characteristic of mid-successional habitats, or any successional stage exhibiting dense understory vegetation, particularly upland and lowland carr, riparian areas, brushy fields, and young second-growth forest or woodland. Habitat often includes black locust, hawthorn, alder thickets, hazelnut, rose, staghorn sumac, grape, brambles, box elder, black cherry, honeysuckle and mulberry. Also found in old fields and old pastures.

Source

Audubon Society's Partners in Flight 1996 Watch List - Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list

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Scientific Name: *Picoides arcticus* | Common Name: **Black-backed Woodpecker**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Black-backed Woodpeckers use pine barrens on the Hiawatha NF. Special Concern species for the Hiawatha NF. Often found in burned over areas. Occurs in pine barren habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF - Michigan Special Concern species - Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sturnella magna* | Common Name: **Eastern Meadowlark**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Eastern Meadowlarks use pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Breeding territory averages 3 to 15 acres. Occurs on savannah, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hiawatha NF - Mark Twaine NF

Scientific Name: *Tyrannus tyrannus* | Common Name: **Eastern Kingbird**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Eastern Kingbirds are found on pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Spizella pusilla* | Common Name: **Field Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Field Sparrow utilize scattered saplings, shrubs with tall herbaceous cover, open country, poor soil, old fields, and grass-shrub openings. Pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Agelaius phoeniceus* | Common Name: **Red-winged Blackbird**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Red-winged Blackbirds utilize pine barrens, alvar, and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Occurs on savannahs, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Euphagus cyanocephalus* | Common Name: **Brewers Blackbird**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Brewers Blackbirds utilize pine barrens, alvar, and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF

Scientific Name: *Molothrus ater* | Common Name: **Brown-headed Cowbird**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Brown-headed Cowbirds use pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, and glade habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF - Ouachita NF, MIS list - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Spiza americana* | Common Name: Dickcissel

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Dickcissels are found in meadows, pastures, and grasslands (Hoosier NF, Indiana). Occurs on warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Hoosier NF, Species Habitat Priority list - Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Scolopax minor* | Common Name: American Woodcock

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

American Woodcock special habitat requirements include, woodland thickets, bottomland forests, moderate shrub layer, abundant dead litter, and standing water. Fertile moist soil containing earthworms, clearings and dense swales. Improved pasture and bogs. Home range for the female is 42 ha and 74 ha for the male. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Kennedy and White (1997) - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Pooecetes gramineus* | Common Name: Vesper Sparrow

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Vesper Sparrows utilize pine barrens and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Breeding territory averages 1.2 to 1.8 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hiawatha NF - FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Colaptes auratus* | Common Name: **Northern Flicker**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds ☐ | Barrens ☑ | Grass-Forb ☑ | Savannah ☑ | Prairie ☐ | Pasture ☑ | Cropland ☑ | Shrub-Old Field ☑ | Seedling-Sapling ☑

Comments

Northern Flickers utilize pine barrens, alvar, and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), and savannah habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Maleagris gallopavo* | Common Name: **Wild Turkey**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ☑ | Barrens ☑ | Grass-Forb ☑ | Savannah ☐ | Prairie ☐ | Pasture ☑ | Cropland ☑ | Shrub-Old Field ☑ | Seedling-Sapling ☑

Comments

Wild Turkeys prefers mid to late successional habitats with scattered early successional habitats. Requires hard mast-producing woodlands, large conifers for roosting, scattered grass/forb brooding areas, well distributed water sources, open understories, woodland margins for nesting. Open land is required for foraging for insects. Home range averages 100 to 200 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ouachita NF, MIS list

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Scientific Name: *Passerculus sandwichensis* | Common Name: **Savannah Sparrow**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds ☐ | Barrens ☐ | Grass-Forb ☑ | Savannah ☑ | Prairie ☑ | Pasture ☑ | Cropland ☐ | Shrub-Old Field ☑ | Seedling-Sapling ☐

Comments

Savannah Sparrows prefer open country with grassy meadows, cultivated fields (especially alfalfa), lightly grazed pastures, roadside edges, coastal grasslands, sedge bogs, at the edge of salt-marshes and tundra. This species avoids areas with tree cover. Breeding territory averages 0.4 to 2.7 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Rising (1996) - FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Pedioecetes phasianellus* | Common Name: **Sharp-tailed Grouse**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Sharp-tailed Grouse use pine barrens, alvar and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. Home range 15 to 406 ha (mean 103 ha). Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Peterson (1980) - Connelly, et.al. (1998) - Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list, Hiawatha NF, MIS

Scientific Name: *Empidonax alnorum* | Common Name: **Alder Flycatcher**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

Benyus, at.al. (1992) - FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Thryomanes bewickii altus* | Common Name: **Appalachian Bewick's Wren**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Appalachian Bewick's Wren special habitats include snags/live cavities, shrub/saplings associated with agricultural settings. Nest in thickets, brushy areas, and hedgerows in rural lands. Home range average 1 to 4 ha. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), glades, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Kennedy and White (1997) - Hiawatha NF - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Mark Twain NF - FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Dendroica striata* | Common Name: **Blackpoll Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 6 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Blackpoll Warblers utilize stunted spruce sites especially at high elevations.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF

Scientific Name: *Piplio erythrophthalmus* | Common Name: **Rufous-sided Towhee**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Rufous-sided Towhees utilize dense, brushy understory, well drained soils, open woods, undergrowth, and brushy edges. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Mark Twain NF - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Zenaida macroura* | Common Name: **Mourning Dove**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Mourning Doves sue farmyards, grassy meadows, cultivated fields, backyard feeders, suburbs and towns. They also occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannahs, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh) on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Mark Twain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Vireo griseus* | Common Name: **White-eyed Vireo**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species. White-eyed Vireos breed in brushy, moist areas near streams, old fields with thickets and shrubs in open forest. Nests in low thickets and brushlands usually 1-8 feet above the ground. Territory averages 0.14 ha to 1.3 ha. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, and glades on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - Francis Marion NF

Scientific Name: *Vermivora pinus* | Common Name: **Blue-winged Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Blue-winged Warblers use old fields with scattered shrubs and small trees. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, glades, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF - Francis Marion NF

Scientific Name: *Tyto alba* | Common Name: **Barn Owl**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Barn Owls are a nocturnal predator associated with large, open areas.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus* | Common Name: **Lesser Prairie Chicken**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species.

Source

PIF Priority Scores

Scientific Name: *Tympanuchus cupido* | Common Name: **Greater Prairie Chicken**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

PIF concern species.

Source

PIF Priority Scores

Scientific Name: *Vermivora chrysoptera* | Common Name: **Golden-winged Warbler**

Taxa: Bird | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

PIF concern species. Golden-winged Warblers breed in early stages of succession (shrub/sapling 0-10 years) that gradually changes from abandoned farm fields to woodland; hides nest in grass clumps. Prefers abandoned fields with scattered deciduous saplings on hillsides rather than valleys. Open areas with saplings in deciduous woodlands. Pine barrens, and agricultural areas on the Hiawatha NF. They also occur on bogs. Territory averages 0.4 ha to 0.6 ha.

Source

PIF Priority Scores - Canfer (1992) - PIF Priority Scores - The Southern National Forest's Migratory and Resident Landbird Conservation Strategy - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF - FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Cicindela patruela* | Common Name: NCN

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Cicindela patruela utilize sunlit sandy jack pine openings created by roads, fire and clearings.

Source

Superior NF, TESLR species list, Chippewa NF

Scientific Name: *Apodrepanulatrix liberaria* | Common Name: **New Jersey tea spanworm**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Zanclognatha martha* | Common Name: **Pine Barrens zanclognatha moth**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Aflexia rubranura* | Common Name: **Red-veined prairie leafhopper**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

State Endangered (Illinois). Red-veined prairie leafhoppers utilize mesic typical prairies, and mesic dolomite prairies.

Source

Midewin NTP (Illinois)

Scientific Name: *Lycaeides melissa samuelis* | Common Name: **Karner blue butterfly**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Karner blue butterflies inhabit sandy pine barrens, lakeshore dunes, sandy pine prairies, and dry ridges within the tall-grass prairie biome. Occurs in jack pine/scrub oak, pine barrens, and dry sand prairie habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

Opler (1984) - www.fws.gov/r3pao/eco_serv/endangrd/news/karnerbl.html - Huron-Manistee NF - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Papaipema eryngii* | Common Name: **Erynigium stem-borer moth**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

State Endangered (Illinois). Erynigium stem-borer moths utilize mesic typical prairies, and mesic dolomite prairies.

Source

Midewin NTP (Illinois)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Helicodiscus diadema* | Common Name: **Shaggy coil**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Shaggy coils occur in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Nicrophorus americanus* | Common Name: **American burying beetle**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

American burying beetles occur in Arkansas, Rhode Island, Oklahoma and Nebraska. Habitats include, sandy grasslands with scattered stands of cottonwood in low areas. The Block Island, Rhode Island population occurs on glacial moraine deposits vegetated with a post-agricultural maritime scrub plant community. The eastern Oklahoma population occurs in oak-hickory forest and grasslands on the Ozark uplift and in the Ouachita Mountains from forest/pasture ecotone and open pasture. One specimen was taken from an agricultural field.

Source

Ouachita NF

Scientific Name: *Atrytonopsis hianna* | Common Name: **Dusted skipper**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Dusted skippers are found in bluestem grasslands, and often on acid pine or pine-oak barrens or prairies. Old-fields, woodland clearings and power-line swaths are also utilized. Also on dry sand prairies and fire maintained habitats.

Source

Opler (1984) - Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Schinia indiana* | Common Name: **Phlox moth**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Phlox moths are found in jack pine, scrub oak dry sand prairie, and pine barrens communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Speyeria idalia* | Common Name: **Regal fritillary**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

The regal fritillary occurs in dry sand prairie habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

Opler (1984) - Terwillinger (1991) - FWRBE team - Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Appalachia arcana* | Common Name: **Secretive locust**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Secretive locusts utilize jack pine, scrub oak and pine barren communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Merolanche dolli* | Common Name: **Doll's merlanche**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Doll's merlanche use jack pine, scrub oak and pine barren communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Incisalia irus* | Common Name: **Frosted elfin**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Frosted elfins use dry sand prairie communities, and shale barrens..

Source

Huron-Manistee NF - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Erynnis persius* | Common Name: **Persius duskywing**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Persius duskywing's are found in open areas within boreal forest, open fields, boggy places, and dry sand prairies.

Source

Opler (1984) - Huron-Manistee NF - White Mountain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Incisalia henrici* | Common Name: **Henry's elfin**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds | Barrens ✔ | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie ✔ | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Henry's elfins are most often found with acidic, sandy or rocky soils. Also found in at least somewhat open areas, but usually in the vicinity of pine or pine-oak woodland, and dry sand prairies.

Source

Opler (1984) - Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Hesperia ottoe* | Common Name: **Ottoe skipper**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie ✔ | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Ottoe skippers are native prairie obligates, often found on hills or slopes, and requires a mixture of suitable nectar plants. Prairie inhabitants whose range spans almost the entire tallgrass prairie biome. This species also uses dry sand prairies.

Source

Opler (1984) - Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Pyrgus wyandot* | Common Name: **Grizzled skipper**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds | Barrens ✔ | Grass-Forb ✔ | Savannah | Prairie ✔ | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Grizzled skipper occur in jack pine/scrub oak, dry sand prairies, and pine barren habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF. They also use upland acid meadows.

Source

Hiawatha NF - Huron-Manistee NF - Superior NF, TESLR species list - Chippewa NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Lithophane lepida lepida* | Common Name: **Pine pinion moth**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Cicindela denikei* | Common Name: **NCN**

Taxa: Invertebrate | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species prefers sandy rock openings in northern hardwood forests.

Source

Superior NF, TESLR species list

Scientific Name: *Ursus americanus* | Common Name: **Black Bear**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Black bear utilize hollow logs, tree cavities, orchards, Orchards, rock ledges and slash piles. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies post clearcutting or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF, MIS species - Mark Twain NF - White Mountain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Myotis grisescens* | Common Name: **Gray bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ☐ | Barrens: ☐ | Grass-Forb: ☑ | Savannah: ☐ | Prairie: ☐ | Pasture: ☑ | Cropland: ☐ | Shrub-Old Field: ☐ | Seedling-Sapling: ☐

Comments

95% of the gray bat population occurs in 5 caves in the southeastern U.S., 4 of these caves in VA.

Source

Webster, et. al. (1985)

Scientific Name: *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* | Common Name: **Gray fox**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ☐ | Barrens: ☐ | Grass-Forb: ☐ | Savannah: ☐ | Prairie: ☐ | Pasture: ☑ | Cropland: ☑ | Shrub-Old Field: ☑ | Seedling-Sapling: ☑

Comments

Gray foxes occur in early forest stage (any forest type age 0-10 years) on the Ouachita NF. They also occur on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannahs, and glades.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Spermophiusv tridecemline* | Common Name: **Thirteen-lined ground squirrel**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ☐ | Barrens: ☑ | Grass-Forb: ☐ | Savannah: ☐ | Prairie: ☑ | Pasture: ☐ | Cropland: ☐ | Shrub-Old Field: ☑ | Seedling-Sapling: ☐

Comments

Thirteen-lined ground squirrel occupy pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Hiawatha NF, rare and declining species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Synaptomys borealis* | Common Name: **Northern bog lemming**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game species list

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Scientific Name: *Lasiurus cinereus* | Common Name: **Hoary bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Hoary bats occur on jack pine, and scrub oak communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Canis latrans* | Common Name: **Coyote**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Coyote mainly inhabit brushy country bordering the edges of second growth hardwood forests, fields interspersed with thickets, and marshlands. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, warm season grasslands, glades, shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut, post-clearcut or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* | Common Name: **Rafinesque's big-eared bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ☐ Barrens ☐ Grass-Forb ☑ Savannah ☐ Prairie ☐ Pasture ☑ Cropland ☐ Shrub-Old Field ☐ Seedling-Sapling ☐

Comments

Rafinesque's big-eared bats roost near water. Abandoned buildings or caves near water are utilized.

Source

Webster, et. al. (1985)

Scientific Name: *Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus* | Common Name: **Virginia big-eared bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ☐ Barrens ☐ Grass-Forb ☑ Savannah ☐ Prairie ☐ Pasture ☑ Cropland ☐ Shrub-Old Field ☑ Seedling-Sapling ☑

Comments

Virginia big-eared bats favor karst regions dominated by oak-hickory or beech-maple-hemlock associations. Undisturbed caves (summer and winter) are vital. Forages in patchy mosaic habitats including forest edges.

Source

Webster, et. al. (1985) - Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Lepus americanus* | Common Name: **Snowshoe hare**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 6 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ☑ Barrens ☐ Grass-Forb ☐ Savannah ☐ Prairie ☐ Pasture ☐ Cropland ☐ Shrub-Old Field ☑ Seedling-Sapling ☐

Comments

Snowshoe hares utilize dense brushy or softwood cover, shrub swamp, krummholz and bogs. Home range averages 4 ha. Occupies post-clearcut or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF - White Mountain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Felis rufus* | Common Name: **Bobcat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ☐ | Barrens: ☐ | Grass-Forb: ☑ | Savannah: ☑ | Prairie: ☐ | Pasture: ☑ | Cropland: ☑ | Shrub-Old Field: ☑ | Seedling-Sapling: ☑

Comments

Bobcats use brushy, rocky woodlands with fields, roadways, open areas, early-successional forests, old roads, farmlands, and rocky ledges for hunting and dens. They occur on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, warm season grasslands, glades, shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies post clearcutting or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1977) - Terwilliger (1991) - Hoosier NF Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list - Hiawatha NF - Ouachita NF, MIS list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Marmota monax* | Common Name: **Woodchuck**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ☐ | Barrens: ☐ | Grass-Forb: ☑ | Savannah: ☑ | Prairie: ☐ | Pasture: ☑ | Cropland: ☑ | Shrub-Old Field: ☑ | Seedling-Sapling: ☑

Comments

Woodchucks use brushy, rocky open or semi-woodlands with fields, old roads, orchards, farmlands, fencerows, and improved pasture. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1977) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Taxidea taxus* | Common Name: **Badger**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ☐ | Barrens: ☑ | Grass-Forb: ☑ | Savannah: ☑ | Prairie: ☑ | Pasture: ☑ | Cropland: ☑ | Shrub-Old Field: ☐ | Seedling-Sapling: ☐

Comments

Badgers occur in open land, including farmland, especially in areas with somewhat sandy soil. Home range averages 2.4 sq. km. for the males and 1.6 sq. km. for the females. It also found on savannahs, and warm season grasslands habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Hoosier NF Sensitive Species list - www.geocites.com/rainforest/6332/2tard1.html - Mark Twain NF - Hiawatha NF rare and declining species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Myotis austroriparius* | Common Name: Southeastern myotis

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species is irregularly distributed within rang, and found mixed with Myotis lucifogos during hibernation. Can range up to 20 km from roost.

Source

Webster, et. al., (1985) - www.nsrl.ttv.edu/tmot/myotaust.htm

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Scientific Name: *Vulpes fulva* | Common Name: Red fox

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

This species utilizes rough, rocky forested areas, often with dense thickets, and cultivated sites. Preferring a mix of woods and open areas. Home range averages 4.8 km. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies pine barrens, agricultural fields, and large clearcut, post-clearcut or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Myotis keenii* | Common Name: Keen's myotis

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species habitually use cave or loose tree bark for refugia.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - www.nsrl.ttv.edu/tmot/myotsept.html

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Myotis leibii* | Common Name: **Eastern small-footed bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Eastern small-footed bats are located in caves in or near woods.

Source

Webster, et.al. (1985) - De Graff (1986) - Monongahela NF, TES list - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Myotis septentrionalis* | Common Name: **Northern long-eared bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species uses hollow trees, loose bark, buildings, caves in winter, forest edges, clearings and ponds.

Source

West Virginia DNR (1987)

Scientific Name: *Myotis sodalis* | Common Name: **Indiana bat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Indiana bats needs cool, humid caves or mines 4-8 degrees Celsius for hibernation. Trees used for nursery colonies include red oak, slippery elm, cottonwood, silver maple and shagbark hickory. Sensitive to cave disturbance. Forages primarily in riparian and upland forests.

Source

Webster, et al. (1985) - DeGraff (1986) - www.inhs.vive.edu/chf/pub/suveryrports/mar-apr96/bats.html - Monongahela NF, TES list - Ouachita NF, MIS list - White Mountain NF

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Neotoma magister* | Common Name: **Allegheny woodrat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Allegheny woodrat utilize extensive rocky areas in deciduous or mixed forests, rock outcrops, cliff, talus slopes with boulders, crevices, caves and riverbanks. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Odocoileus virginianus* | Common Name: **White-tailed deer**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

White-tailed deer occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. Occupies post-clearcut or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF, MIS criteria - Ouachita NF, MIS criteria - Mark Twain NF - White Mountain NF

Scientific Name: *Sylvilagus floridanus* | Common Name: **Eastern cottontail**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Eastern cottontails are found in areas with brush piles, improved pasture, stone walls, dens, burrows, herbaceous and shrubby cover. Also uses orchards, sedge meadows, shallow or deep marshes, and shrub swamps. Home range averages .5 to 40 acres. Occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), shortleaf pine reproduction (0-3" dbh), savannah, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - FWRBE team - Mark Twain NF

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sylvilagus transitionalis* | Common Name: **New England cottontail**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb ✔ | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture ✔ | Cropland ✔ | Shrub-Old Field ✔ | Seedling-Sapling ✔

Comments

This species needs young woodlands with dense cover and clearings. They also use shrub swamp habitats. Home range averages .5 to 1.8 acres.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - FWRBE team

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Scientific Name: *Castor canadensis* | Common Name: **Beaver**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 3 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland ✔ | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling ✔

Comments

Beavers utilize woodland streams or quite small lakes and marshes bordered by stands of small timber, with a lack of disturbance.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Hiawatha NF

Scientific Name: *Reithrodontomys fulvescens* | Common Name: **Fulvous harvest mouse**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb ✔ | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture ✔ | Cropland ✔ | Shrub-Old Field ✔ | Seedling-Sapling ✔

Comments

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Microtus chrotorrhinus carolinensis* | Common Name: **Southern rock vole**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling ✔

Comments

Southern rock voles utilize rocky high mountains, unvegetated talus, grass balds, recent clearcuts, roadfills, open fields, and mossy boulders and logs. They respond to the regeneration of red spruce stands.

Source

Webster, et. al. (1985) - Terwillinger (1991) - Linzey (1998) - Monongahela NF, TES list

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Scientific Name: *Synaptomys borealis* | Common Name: **Northern bog lemming**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: R | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb ✔ | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Northern bog lemmings use wet alpine and subalpine meadows, muskeg, bogs, heaths, and sedges.

Source

Benyus, at. al. (1992)

Scientific Name: *Canis lupus* | Common Name: **Gray wolf**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds ✔ | Barrens ✔ | Grass-Forb ✔ | Savannah ✔ | Prairie ✔ | Pasture ✔ | Cropland ✔ | Shrub-Old Field ✔ | Seedling-Sapling ✔

Comments

The gray wolf utilizes post clearcutting or young upland conifer ecosystems of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Source

Benyus, at. al. (1992) - Hiawatha NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sigmodon hispidus* | Common Name: **Hispid cotton rat**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Hispid cotton rats occur on warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Synaptomys cooperi* | Common Name: **Bog lemming**

Taxa: Mammal | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species uses low damp sphagnum bogs with heavy growth of vegetation; marshes, meadows, and orchards. Home range averages one acre per individual.

Source

DeGraff (1986) - Burt & Grossenheider (1964) - Godin (1976)

Scientific Name: *Pycnanthemum torrei* | Common Name: **Torrey mountain mint**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Torrey mountain mint occurs in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Lachnocaulon minus* | Common Name: **Small's bogbutton**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments: Small's bogbutton occurs in bogs.

Source: FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Ilex collina* | Common Name: **Long-stalked holly**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments: Long-stalked holly occurs in bogs.

Source: FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Hexastylis speciosa* | Common Name: **Harper's heartleaf**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments: Harper's heartleaf occurs in bogs.

Source: FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Helonias bullata* | Common Name: **Swamp pink**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Swamp pink occurs in bogs.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Carex oklahomensis* | Common Name: **Sooner sedge**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Sooner sedge occurs in bogs. This species is spreading via wet roadside ditches and is widespread in Arkansas.

Source

FWRBE team - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Arnoglossum sulcatum* | Common Name: **Indian plantain**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Indian plantain occurs in bogs.

Source

FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Andropogon arctatus* | Common Name: **Pineswoods bluestem**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Pineswoods bluestem occurs in bogs.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Ctenium aromaticum* | Common Name: **Toothache grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Toothache grass occurs in bogs, and wet savannahs on the Kisatchie NF.

Source

National Forests in Florida, MIS criteria - Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Silene ovata* | Common Name: **Mountain catchfly**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Mountain catchfly occurs in glades and prairies. Sylamore RD on the Ozark NF has a population on a roadside cedar glade on steep ground.

Source

FWRBE team- Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Eco., Kisatchie NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Rhus michauxii* | Common Name: **Michaux's sumac**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Michaux's sumac occurs on glades and prairies. It also grows on sandy or rocky open woods, in areas of disturbance creating open areas and roadsides.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Potentilla robbinsiana* | Common Name: **Robbin's cinquifoil**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Leavenworthia crassa* | Common Name: **NCN**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species occurs in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Delphinium alabamicum* | Common Name: **Alabama larkspur**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Alabama larkspur occurs in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Geum geniculatum* | Common Name: **Bent avens**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Gentiana austromontana* | Common Name: **Appalachain gentian**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Carex misera* | Common Name: **Wretched sedge**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Xyris drummondi* | Common Name: **Drummond's yellow-eyed grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah ✔ | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments: Drummond's yellow-eyed grass occur in pitcher plant bogs on Kisatchie NF, Louisiana. The population size is hard to determine because of identification difficulty.

Source: FWRBE team- Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Xyris chapmanii* | Common Name: **Chapman's yellow-eyed grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah ✔ | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Calopogon multiflorus* | Common Name: **Many-flowered grasspink**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source
FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Rudbeckia heliopsidis* | Common Name: **Sun-facing coneflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Sun-facing coneflower occurs in glades and prairies. Also found along roadsides and powerline-rights-of-way.

Source
FWRBE team - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Xyris stricta* | Common Name: **Pineland yellow-eyed-grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Pineland yellow-eyed-grass occurs in Tasodium ascendens/Nyssa biflora depressional ponds and stringers.

Source
National Forests in Florida

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Clematis addisonii* | Common Name: **Addison's leatherflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Addison's leatherflower occurs in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Aster georgianus* | Common Name: **Georgia aster**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Georgia aster occurs in glades and prairies. This species is also found along roadsides.

Source

FWRBE team - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Arenaria godfreyi* | Common Name: **Godfrey's stitchwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Godfrey's stitchwort occurs in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Arabis georgiana* | Common Name: **Georgia rock cress**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Georgia rock cress occurs in glades and prairies.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Agrimonia incisa* | Common Name: **Incised grovebur**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Incised grovebur occurs in glades, prairies, longleaf savannas, and woodlands.

Source

FWRBE team - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Rhododendron cumberlandens* | Common Name: **Cumberland azalea**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Prenanthes roanensis* | Common Name: **Roan rattlesnakeroot**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Hypericum graveolens* | Common Name: **Mountain St. John's-wort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Hypericum buckleyi* | Common Name: **Blue Ridge St. John's-wort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Lilium iridollae* | Common Name: **Panhandle lilly**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

This species is found in bogs.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Macbridea alba* | Common Name: **White birds-in-a-nest**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah ✔ | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

White birds-in-a-nest utilizes grassy vegetation on poorly drained, infertile sandy peat soils of the Florida Gulf coastal lowlands near the mouth of the Apalachicola River. It also is found in seepage bogs, mesic to wet long lead pine savannahs, and sparingly on drier sites with longleaf pine and runner oaks.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola NF only).

Scientific Name: *Physostegia godfreyi* | Common Name: NCN

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah ✔ | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

This species is found in wet savannahs.

Source

National Forests in Florida, MIS criteria (Apalachiola NF only)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Rhynchospora inundata* | Common Name: **Horned beakwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Horned beakwort occurs in Tasodium ascendens swamps and savannah

Source

National Forests in Florida, MIS criteria

Scientific Name: *Sporobolus floridanus* | Common Name: **Florida dropseed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Florida dropseed occurs in mesic to wet longleaf pine savannahs, wet savannahs, and depressions in pine savannahs.

Source

National Forests in Florida, MIS criteria

Scientific Name: *Sporobolus curtissii* | Common Name: **Curtiss dropseed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Curtiss dropseed occurs in wet to mesic long leaf savannahs.

Source

National Forests in Florida, MIS criteria

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Hymenocallis henryae* | Common Name: **Panhandle spiderlilly**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Panhandle spiderlilly occurs in Tasodium ascendens/Nyssa biflora dominated depressional ponds and stringers.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola only)

Scientific Name: *Botrychium pallidum* | Common Name: **Pail moonwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Pail moonwort occurs in open, disturbed habitats, log landings, and roadsides

Source

Minnesota NFs, TES list - Superior NF - Chippewa NF

Scientific Name: *Carex xerantica* | Common Name: **Dry sedge**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Dry sedge utilizes rocky forest opening. This species is a prairie relict.

Source

Minnesota NFs, TES list - Superior NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sporobolus junceus* | Common Name: **Pineywoods dropseed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Pineywoods dropseed is found in long leaf pine sandhill savannahs.

Source

National Forests in Florida MIS species

Scientific Name: *Geum peckii* | Common Name: **Mountain avens**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Carex wiegandii* | Common Name: **Wiegand's sedge**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Arnica lanceolata* | Common Name: **Arnica**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source

White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Bouteloua curtipendula* | Common Name: **Side oats grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens ✔ | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Side oats grass occurs in jack pine, scrub oak communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Gentiana alba* | Common Name: **Yellowish gentian**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Yellowish gentian occurs in open areas, typically with alkaline soils.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Lilium canadense* | Common Name: **Canada lilly**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Canada lilly occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Lespedeza nuttallii* | Common Name: **Nuttal's bush-clover**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Nuttal's bush-clover occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Lechea racemulosa* | Common Name: **Illinios pinweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Illinois pinweed occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Tragia cordata* | Common Name: **Heartleaf noseburn**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Heartleaf noseburn occurs in dry forest communities and edges. Infrequent in north central Arkansas.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Oxydendrum arboreum* | Common Name: **Sourwood**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Sourwood occurs in dry forest communities and edges.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Lycopodium dendroideum* | Common Name: **Treelike clubmoss**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Treelike clubmoss occurs in dry forest communities and edges.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Eupatorium album* | Common Name: White thoroughwort

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

White thoroughwort occurs in dry forest communities and edges.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Desmodium humifusum* | Common Name: Spreading tick-trefoil

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Spreading tick-trefoil occurs in dry forests communities and edges.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Zizia aptera* | Common Name: Golden alexanders

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Golden alexanders occurs in open areas, typically with alkaline soils.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Aster erynigiifolius* | Common Name: **Coyote-thistle aster**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Ophioglossum engelmannii* | Common Name: **Engelmann's adder's-tongue**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Engelmann's adder's-tongue occurs in open areas, typically with alkaline soils.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Polytaenia nuttallii* | Common Name: **Prairie parsley**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Prairie parsley occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Setaria genticulata* | Common Name: **Perennial foxtail**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Perennial foxtail occurs in open areas with dry soil.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Spiranthes vernalis* | Common Name: **Spring ladies' tresses**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Spring ladies' tresses occur in open lands areas.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Andropogon gerardi* | Common Name: **Big bluestem**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb ✔ | Savannah ✔ | Prairie ✔ | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Rudbeckia fulgida* | Common Name: **Orange coneflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Orange coneflower occurs in open lands areas. Widespread, but local to calcareous springs in woodlamds on the Sylamone RD, Ozark NF. Not rare there. Likes sun, glades, but is a wetland species, requires seeps, springs.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Hypericum denticulatum* | Common Name: **Coppery St. John's-wort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Coppery St. John's-wort occurs in open lands areas.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Gonolobus oblicua* | Common Name: **Angle-pod**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Angle-pod occurs in open lands areas.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Festuca paradoxa* | Common Name: **Cluster fescue**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Cluster fescue occurs in open lands areas.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Carex bushii* | Common Name: **Bush's sedge**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Bush's sedge occurs in open lands areas. This prairie species does well on roadsides and is common in grasslands in north central Arkansas, and occasional elsewhere in Arkansas. Widespread in Arkansas, also.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Echinacea purpurea* | Common Name: **Purple coneflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

This species is occasional on Ozark NF. Purple coneflower prefers sunny roadsides at mesic sites in valleys.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Prenanthes aspera* | Common Name: **Rough white lettuce**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Rough white lettuce occurs in open areas, typically with alkaline soils.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* | Common Name: **Coral berry**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Coral berry occurs in stunted white oak woodland habitat on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Scientific Name: *Lithospermum latifolium* | Common Name: **Broad-leaved puccoon**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✓ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Broad-leaved puccoon is found on jack pine, and scrub oak communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Panicum virgatum* | Common Name: Switchgrass

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 6 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

In the Midwest, Sample et al. found that switchgrass fields are used by savannah, grasshopper, and Henslow's sparrows, dickcissels, meadowlarks, bobolinks and upland sandpipers.

Source

Sample, D.W., L. Paine and A. Roth.; PIF, Dan Twedt

Scientific Name: *Carex walterianna* | Common Name: Walter's sedge

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah ✔ | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Walter's sedge occurs in Taxodium aslendens /Nussa biflora swamp depressions and stringers. This species also occurs on Savannah River Site in South Carolina in swamps. Not necessarily found on open lands.

Source

National Forests in Florida MIS criteria

Scientific Name: *Diarrhena americana* | Common Name: Diarrhena

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens ✔ | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Diarrhena occurs on novaculite talus slopes on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Aristida beyrichiana* | Common Name: **Wiregrass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Wiregrass occurs on long leaf pine sandhill savannahs, wet to mesic long leaf pine savannahs and wet savannahs.

Source

National Forests in Florida MIS criteria

Scientific Name: *Juniperus virginia* | Common Name: **Red cedar**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Red cedar occurs on novaculite glades on the Ouachita NF. Abundant in the Ozarks. It also occurs on roadsides.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

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Scientific Name: *Galium arkansanum* | Common Name: **Arkansas bed straw**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Arkansas bed straw occurs on the Ozark NF, north central Arkansas, and novaculite glades on the Ouachita NF. It also occurs on fire suppressed barrens.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Amsonia hubrictii* | Common Name: **Ouachita blue star**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Ouachita blue star occurs on shale glades on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Scientific Name: *Draba aprica* | Common Name: **Open ground whitlow**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Open ground whitlow occurs on shale glades on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Scientific Name: *Nothoscordum bivalve* | Common Name: **False garlic**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

False garlic occurs in dry forests and barrens. This species is widespread and common in Arkansas, including as a lawn weed. It can also in glades and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF- Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Vaccinium vacillans* | Common Name: **Low-bush blueberry**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 7 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Low-bush blueberry occurs in stunted white oak woodland habitat on the Ouachita NF. This species is also present in north central Arkansas.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol., Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Panicum yadkinense* | Common Name: **Yadkin panic-grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Yadkin panic-grass occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Rhus copallina* | Common Name: **Winged sumac**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Winged sumac occurs in early forest stage (any forest type age 0-10 years) on the Ouachita NF. This species is widespread in the Ozarks.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Pinguicula planifolia* | Common Name: **Chapman's butterwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Chapman's butterwort occurs in wet savannahs and ecotones in the edge of cypress ponds and stringers.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola only)

Scientific Name: *Woodwardia areolata* | Common Name: **Netted chain-fern**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Netted chain-fern occurs in dry forest, barrens, swamps, bogs and pinelands.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

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Scientific Name: *Waldsteinia fragarioides* | Common Name: **Barren strawberry**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Barren strawberry occurs in dry forest and barrens. Should be listed on Ozark NF. Three sites on Sylamore Ranger District. This species grows on steep north facing talus slopes on bluff faces and similar habitats. "In my opinion, this plant survives on loose talus where other plants can't keep a foothold. That's critical for it in Arkansas." Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol., Kisatchie NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF, Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Stenanthium gramineum* | Common Name: **Featherbells**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Featherbells occurs in dry forests, woodlands, and barrens. Infrequent on Sylamare RD of Ozark NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Scutellaria parvula var. parvula* | Common Name: **Small skullcap**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Small skullcap occurs in dry forest and barrens. Also occurs in Ozarks, not rare there.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Scutellaria parvula var. australis* | Common Name: **Southern skullcap**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Southern skullcap occurs in dry forest and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sanicula smallii* | Common Name: **Small's snakeroot**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Small's snakeroot occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Rubus enslenii* | Common Name: **Creeping dewberry**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Creeping dewberry occurs in dry forests and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Robinia hartwegii* | Common Name: **Hartwig's locust**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Hartwig's locust is found on roadsides.

Source

FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Danthonia spicata* | Common Name: Oatgrass

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Oatgrass occurs in stunted white oak woodland habitat on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Scientific Name: *Spiranthes vernalis* | Common Name: Early ladies'-tresses

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source

Fernald (1950) - Newcomb (1977) - Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

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Scientific Name: *Schizachyrium scoparium* | Common Name: Little bluestem

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 6 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Little bluestem is an important constituent of tall and mixed grass prairies. Occurring on dry soil, and open woods. Occasionally found on roadsides.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Setaria geniculata* | Common Name: **Bristly foxtail**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Bristly foxtail occurs on damp to dry open soil, and borders of saline marshes.

Source

Fernald (1995) - Hoosier NF, Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

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Scientific Name: *Buchnera americana* | Common Name: **American bluehearts**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

American bluehearts are found in sandy soils of upland forests and prairies.

Source

Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Helenium brevifolium* | Common Name: **Shortleaf sneezeweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Shortleaf sneezeweed occurs in bogs.

Source

FWRBE team

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Prenanthes boottii* | Common Name: **Boott's rattlesnake root**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Vaccinium boreale* | Common Name: **Boreal blueberry**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments

Source: White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Solidago spithamaea* | Common Name: **Blue Ridge goldenrod**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds ✔ | Barrens | Grass-Forb | Savannah | Prairie | Pasture | Cropland | Shrub-Old Field | Seedling-Sapling

Comments: Blue Ridge goldenrod grows in full sun in the crevices of granite outcrops, and usually found above 4600 feet.

Source: FWRBE team

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sorghastrum nutans* | Common Name: **Indiangrass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 6 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Indiangrass is common in mesic to dry prairies as well as pastures, fields, and open savannas throughout the tallgrass region. Also found on dry slopes, borders of woods, and roadsides.

Source

Ladd (1995) - Fernald (1950) - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

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Scientific Name: *Phlox bifida ssp. stellaria* | Common Name: **Cleft phlox**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Cleft phlox is found on calcareous barrens, cliffs, and open, sandy or gravelly slopes. Indiana populations are restricted to crevices above limestone cliffs, wooded bluffs and glades. Also occurs in dry sand prairie habitats, and rock outcrops on the Huron-Manistee NF.

Source

Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list - Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Spiranthes ochroleuca* | Common Name: **Yellow nodding ladies'-tresses**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Yellow nodding ladies'-tresses utilize open, moist, often sandy sites.

Source

Gleason and Cronquist (1991) - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Juncus secundus* | Common Name: **Second rush**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Second rush occurs in open areas with clay soils.

Source

Gleason and Cronquist (1991) - Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

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Scientific Name: *Tomanthera auriculata* | Common Name: **Eared false-foxglove**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Eared false-foxglove utilizes mesic typic prairie, mesic dolomite prairie, and dry to moist prairies in the tallgrass regions, from Minnesota south and eastward. State Threatened (Illinois), potential addition to regional forester's sensitive species list.

Source

Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Ladd (1995)

Scientific Name: *Tomanthera gattingeri* | Common Name: **Roundstem false foxglove**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Roundstem false foxglove is a species of dry woods, barrens and prairies, open woods, hills, barrens, and siliceous slopes. It occurs in the Shawnee Hills and Highland Rim of the Interior Low Plateaus, and on the Hoosier National Forest in the barrens and dry forest on the Tell City Ranger District.

Source

Fernald (1995) - Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Trifolium stoloniferum* | Common Name: **Running buffalo clover**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Running buffalo clover utilizes rich, fertile, semi-shaded habitats with open, savannah like forests or lightly disturbed areas such as old logging roads. It also occurs on limestone outcrops, limestone bench landforms, old farmsteads and cemeteries.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Asplenium bradleyi* | Common Name: **Bradley's spleenwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Found on very acidic soils, crevices of sandstone, shale cliffs, rock outcrops and boulders.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Solidago arguta v. harrisii* | Common Name: **Shale barren goldenrod**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Shale barren goldenrod is found in the calcium transition from shale barren to cedar glades on limestone soils.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Danthonia compressa* | Common Name: **Flat oat grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Flat oat grass occurs in jack pine, scrub oak communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Calamogrostis porteri* | Common Name: **Ofer hollow reed grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Ofer hollow reed grass habitat includes barrens and open forests in dry rocky soil.

Source

Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Gentiana puberulenta* | Common Name: **Downy gentian**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Downy gentian is found on jack pine, scrub oak and dry sand prairie communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Juncus marginatus marginatus*
Common Name: **Grass-leaved rush**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Grass-leaved rush is found in moist meadows, most frequently in clay soils. Populations are also found in a few old fields.

Source
Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Sporobolus heterolepis*
Common Name: **Prairie dropseed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Prairie dropseed occurs in dry sand prairies and pine barrens.

Source
Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Buchnera americana*
Common Name: **Bluehearts**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Source
Hoosier NF, Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Berberis canadensis* | Common Name: **American barberry**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

American barberry is found mostly on limestone in woods, open fields and roadsides.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Asclepias hirtella* | Common Name: **Tall green milkweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Tall green milkweed occurs on dry sand prairies and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Aster sericeus* | Common Name: **Western silvery aster**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Western silvery aster occurs on dry sand prairies and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Besseya bullii* | Common Name: Kitten tails

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Kitten tails are found on dry sand prairies and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Trichostema dichotomum* | Common Name: Bastard pennyroyal

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 7 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Bastard pennyroyal are found on dry sand prairies and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Botrychium campestre* | Common Name: Prairie moonwort

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Prairie moonwort is found on dry sand prairies.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Allium oxyphilum* | Common Name: **Lillydale onion**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Lillydale onion is found on acidic or limestone soils in the geological transition from shale barren with very little calcium to highly calcified limestone soils in cedar glades.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Bromus purgans* | Common Name: **Canada brome**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Canada brome occurs on novaculite talus slopes on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Scientific Name: *Streptanthus squamiformis* | Common Name: **Twinflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Twinflower occurs on novaculite glades on the Ouachita NF.

Source

Ouachita NF, MIS list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Poa saltuensis* | Common Name: **Drooping bluegrass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments:

Source: Fernald (1995) - Strausbaugh and Core (1977)

Scientific Name: *Arenaria patula* | Common Name: **Spreading sandwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments: Spreading sandwort occurs on mesic dolomite prairies, and dolomite glades in north central Arkansas. State threatened (Illinois)

Source: Midewin NTP (Illinois) - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF

Scientific Name: *Panicum verrucosum* | Common Name: **Warty panic-grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments: Warty panic-grass occurs on wet woods, bogs, and shores.

Source: Gleason and Cronquist (1991) - Hoosier NF Sensitive Species list

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Calystegia catesbiana sericata* | Common Name: **Blue Ridge bindweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Blue Ridge bindweed is found on roadsides.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Dalea foliosa* | Common Name: **Leafy prairie-clover**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Leafy prairie-clover occurs on mesic dolomitic prairies, and wet-mesic dolomite prairies.

Source

Midewin NTP (Illinois)

Scientific Name: *Echinacea laevigata* | Common Name: **Smooth coneflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Smooth coneflower is occasionally found in prairies and open woodlands. Scattered through the tallgrass region west to southeastern Kansas. Occurs in both Carolina and Savannah River Sites. Also found along roadsides.

Source

Ladd (1995) - FWRBE team - Ozark NF - Philip E. Hyatt, Bot/Ecol, Kisatchie NF - Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Eriogonum alleni* | Common Name: **Shale barren wild buckwheat**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 5 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Shale barren wild buckwheat occurs on the most sterile and barest of sites on shale barrens.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Geum radiatum* | Common Name: **Spreading avens**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: ✔ | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Spreading avens occurs on grass balds.

Source

FWRBE team

Scientific Name: *Helianthus schweinitzii* | Common Name: **Schweinitz's sunflower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Schweinitz's sunflower occurs on roadsides, often associated with diabase clay.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Listera auriculata* | Common Name: **Auricled twayblade**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments:

Source: White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Poa fernaldiana* | Common Name: **Wavy bluegrass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments:

Source: White Mountain NF, TESLR, Forest Sensitive and Game Species list

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Scientific Name: *Arabis missouriensis deami* | Common Name: **Rock cress**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments: Rock cress is found on dry sand prairies.

Source: Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Arabis serotina* | Common Name: **Shale barren rock cress**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Shale barren rock cress is a biennial herb found mostly on shale barrens.

Source

Monongahela NF, TES list

Scientific Name: *Smilax biltmoreana* | Common Name: **Biltmore carrion-flower**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Biltmore carrion-flower is found along roadsides.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Sporobolus teretifolius* | Common Name: **Wire-leaved dropseed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Wire-leaved dropseed occurs on pond cypress savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Silene regia* | Common Name: **Royal catchfly**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Royal catchfly is found in dry woods, barrens and prairies.

Source

Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

Scientific Name: *Asclepias pedicellata* | Common Name: **Savannah milkweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Savannah milkweed occurs on pond cypress savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Lobelia boykinii* | Common Name: **Boykin's lobelia**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Boykin's lobelia occurs on pond cypress savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Plantago sparsitolia* | Common Name: **Pineland plantain**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Pineland plantain occurs on wet savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Gentiana autumnalis* | Common Name: **Pine barren gentian**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Pine barren gentian occurs on pine woodlands and fire maintained flatwoods.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Schwalbea americana* | Common Name: **American chaffseed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

American chaffseed occurs on pine woodland and fire maintained flatwoods.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Pteroglossapsis ecrista* | Common Name: **Crested fringed orchid**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Crested fringed orchid occurs in pine woodland and fire maintained flatwoods.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Narthecium americana* | Common Name: **Yellow asphodel**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Yellow asphodel occur in bogs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Allium cernuum* | Common Name: **Nodding onion**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Nodding onion occurs in open woodlands.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Rhexia aristosa* | Common Name: **Awned meadow beauty**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Awned meadow beauty occurs in pond cypress savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Lysimachia fraseri* | Common Name: **Fraser's loosestrife**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Fraser's loosestrife is found along roadsides on the Andrew Pichens and Highlands Districts of the southern Blue Ridge.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Harperocallis flava* | Common Name: **Harper's beauty**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Harper's beauty occurs in acidic boggy areas in full sun with soils high in sand and peat. Presettlement habitat was probably open bogs surrounded by buckwheat tree, pond pine, and bog-flatwood ecotones where periodic fire prevented woody succession. Most occurrences are in acidic roadside ditches with a moderate groundcover of savannah species. Also occurs in wet savannahs and seepage bogs.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola NF only)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Festuca scabrella* | Common Name: **Rough fescue**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Rough fescue occurs in jack pine, scrub oak, pine barren, and dry sand prairie communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Ranunculus rhomboideus* | Common Name: **Prairie buttercup**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Prairie buttercup occurs in jack pine, scrub oak, pine barren, and dry sand prairie communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Pycnanthemum verticillatum* | Common Name: **Whorled mountain mint**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Whorled mountain mint occurs in jack pine, scrub oak communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: ***Prunus alleghaniensis*** Common Name: **Allegheny plum**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Allegheny plum occurs in jack pine, scrub oak, dry sand prairie, and pine barren communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: ***Oryzopsis canadensis*** Common Name: **Canada rice-grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Canada rice-grass occurs in jack pine, scrub oak and pine barren communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: ***Linum virginianum*** Common Name: **Virginia flax**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Virginia flax occurs in jack pine, scrub oak and dry sand prairie communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Silphium terebinthactum* | Common Name: **Prairie rosinweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Prairie rosinweed occurs on Piedmont prairies.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Linum sulcatum* | Common Name: **Furrowed flax**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Furrowed flax occurs in dry sand prairies, jack pine, scrub oak and pine barren communities.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Tomanthera skinneriana* | Common Name: **Purple false foxglove**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Purple false foxglove is a species of dry sandy areas and barrens.

Source

Hoosier NF, Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Scutellaria floridana* | Common Name: **Florida skullcacp**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Florida skullcacp utilizes dark, humus rich sands of pine-palmetto flatwoods, wet prairies, and savannahs. It occurs in fire-maintained pinelands and prairies. Responds to fire by sprouting and blooming.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola NF only)

Scientific Name: *Polygala lewtonii* | Common Name: **Lewton's polygala**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: E | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Lewton's polygala is found in sandhills characterized by longleaf pine and low scrub oaks, including low turkey oak woods, and transitional sandhill/scrub habitats. Occasionally inhabits powerline clearings, new roadsides, sandpine scrub and long leaf pine sandhill savannahs. Sites are always quite dry, sparsely vegetated and have much disturbed ground with no real canopy overhead.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Ocala NF only)

Scientific Name: *Pinguicula ionantha* | Common Name: **Violet-flowered butterwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Violet-flowered butterwort are found on open, acidic soils of seepage bogs on gentle slopes, deep quagmire bogs, ditches, and depressions in grassy pine flatwoods and grassy savannahs, often occurring in shallow standing water. Also on wet savannahs, cypress swamp edges and the ecotones next to cypress swamps.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola NF only)

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Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Botrychium hesperium* | Common Name: **Western moonwort**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Western moonwort occurs on pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Orobanche fasciculata* | Common Name: **Fasicled broom-rape**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Fasicled broom-rape occur on dry sand prairies, and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Oxypolis ternata* | Common Name: **Piedmont cowbane**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Piedmont cowbane occurs on pond cypress savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Lechea minor* | Common Name: **Least pinweed**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Least pinweed occur on dry sand prairies, and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Sisyrinchium strictum* | Common Name: **Blue-eyed grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Blue-eyed grass occurs on dry sand prairies, and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Sisyrinchium atalanticum* | Common Name: **Atlantic blue-eyed grass**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Atlantic blue-eyed grass occurs on dry sand prairies, and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Lysimachia loomisii* | Common Name: **Loomis' loosestrife**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Loomis' loosestrife occurs on pond cypress savannahs.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NFs

Scientific Name: *Agoseris glauca* | Common Name: **Pale agoseris**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Pale agoseris occurs on dry sand prairies and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Cirsium hillii* | Common Name: **Hill's thistle**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Sta us: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Hill's thistle occurs on dry sand prairies, and pine barrens.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Tomanthera skinneriana*
Common Name: **Pale false foxglove**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Pale false foxglove dry sand prairie, and pine barrens.

Source
Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Eriogonum longifolium var. gnaphalifolium*
Common Name: **Scrub buckwheeat**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 11 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Scrub buckwheeat occurs on dry pinelands, sandhills, and scrub (longleaf pine-turkey oak, scrub oaks). More commonly found in transition habitats between scrub and high pine and in turkey oak barrens than in either dense scrub or open high pine. This species does not tolerate soil disturbance.

Source
National Forests in Florida (Ocala NF only)

Scientific Name: *Bonamia grandifloria*
Common Name: **Large-flowered bonamia**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments
Large-flowered bonamia, a Florida endemic, is restricted to the xeric, white sand scrub (or its edges) in the center of the peninsula. Locally abundant on deep, white, dry sands of ancient dunes and sandy ridges in clearings or openings of scrub habitat on the Central Ridge of Florida. Also found on sand pine scrub and long leaf sandhill savannahs.

Source
National Forests in Florida (Ocala NF only)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Geum triflorum* | Common Name: **Prairie smoke**

Taxa: Plant | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Prairie smoke occurs on dry sand prairies.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Triplasis purpurea* | Common Name: **Sand grass**

Taxa: Plants | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Sand grass occurs on dry sand prairies.

Source

Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Solidago rigidia* | Common Name: **Prairie goldenrod**

Taxa: Plants | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: | Seasonal Use:

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Prairie goldenrod is found along roadsides.

Source

Robin Roecker, Francis Marion & Sumter NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Gopherus polyphemus* | Common Name: Gopher tortoise

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

The gopher tortoise prefers open-canopied, pine-scrub oak sandhills. This species also needs early successional stage habitat and sandy soils. It is also found in ecotone areas between forests and grasslands. Listed as sensitive in Florida. Federal listing is Threatened west of Tombigbee and Mobile Rivers in Alabama. It Needs open areas in loose, well drained soil for burrows/nests, and herbaceous forage. Found on all NF's in Florida.

Source

Wilson (1995) - Ernst (1994) - www.fws.gov/r9endspp/l/c/sac2v.html - National Forests in Florida (Apalachicola, Osceola, Ocala NF) - Moler (1992)

Scientific Name: *Drymarchon corais* | Common Name: Indigo snake

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

The indigo snake prefers high well-drained, sandy soils. It is found in palmetto-covered hills, pine barrens, and open-canopied, pine-scrub oak sandhills. This snake needs a canopy and utilizes gopher tortoise burrows for shelter. Indigos inhabit dry habitats that are bordered by water. Also uses farmlands, fields and disturbed areas. Home range averages from 50 to 100 ha.

Source

Wilson (1995) - Ashton (1988)

Scientific Name: *Clemmys muhlenbergii* | Common Name: Bog turtle

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: T | Criteria Code: 1 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

The bog turtle inhabits sphagnum bogs, swamps, and marshy meadows that have clear, slow-moving streams with soft muddy bottoms. Home range averages 1.28 ha.

Source

Wilson (1985) - De Graff (1986)

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Opheodrys vernalis* | Common Name: **Smooth green snake**

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

The smooth green snake inhabits such habitats as wet meadows, prairies, bog and marsh edges, and open woodlands. It need abundant surface cover in open woods or meadows. Home range averages less than 30 yards.

Source

Wilson (1995) - De Graff (1986)

Scientific Name: *Masticophis flagellum* | Common Name: **Coachwhip**

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Coachwhips inhabit dry high pine, grasslands, prairies, cut-over pines, dry oak ridges, broomsedge fields, pine flatwoods and palmetto flatwoods. It also occurs along the edge of prairies where there is ample brush and other shelter. Coachwhips inhabit dry, xeric habitats with open understories. These habitats include pine flatwoods, longleaf pine-turkey oak, and sand pine scrub. Occurs on savannah, glades, warm-season grassland, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Wilson (1995) - Johnson (1992) - Ashton (1988) - Mark Twain NF

Scientific Name: *Terrapene ornata* | Common Name: **Ornate box turtle**

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 7 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

The ornate box turtle is generally a dry prairie and savanna specialist inhabiting treeless, sandy plains and gently rolling country with grass and scattered low brush. Occurs on savannahs, glades, warm-season grasslands, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF.

Source

Ernst (1994) - Charles G. Curtin - Mark Twain NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Sceloporus woodi* | Common Name: **Florida scrub lizard**

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 8 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

The Florida schrub lizard is largely restricted to evergreen oak scrub and young sand pine scrub with ample open space. It is also found in the ecotone between scrub and sandhills, sandhills surrounded by scrub, scrubby flatwoods, citrus groves, open sandy areas (for nesting, basking, and foraging) in close proximity to mature trees (Pinus, Quercus), and prefers open sand along sandpine edges. This species never occurs in nonxeric habitats. Forest Sensitive species in Florida. Sandpine scrub on Ocala NF.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Ocala NF only) - Moler (1992)

Scientific Name: *Elaphe obsoleta* | Common Name: **Black rat snake**

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 4 | FS Region: 8,9 | Seasonal Use: Breeding

Balds: | Barrens: ✔ | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: ✔ | Prairie: ✔ | Pasture: ✔ | Cropland: ✔ | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling: ✔

Comments

Black rat snake occurs on oak-hickory regeneration (0-3 years), savannah, and shrub-grass or fruiting tree shrub habitat types on the Mark Twain NF. It also occurs in jack pine/scrub oak habitats on the Huron-Manistee NF. Concern Species for the Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF's.

Source

Green Mountain and Finger Lakes NF - Mark Twain NF - Huron-Manistee NF

Scientific Name: *Heterodon nasicus* | Common Name: **Western hognose snake**

Taxa: Reptile | Federal Status: | Criteria Code: 2 | FS Region: 9 | Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds: | Barrens: | Grass-Forb: ✔ | Savannah: | Prairie: | Pasture: | Cropland: | Shrub-Old Field: ✔ | Seedling-Sapling:

Comments

Western hognose snakes utilize sandy, gravelly areas, sparse scrub oak, and grasslands.

Source

Chippewa NF

Early Successional and Open Land Species Habitat Relationships Database

Scientific Name: *Neoseps reynoldsi*

Common Name: **Sand skink**

Taxa: Reptile

Federal Status: T

Criteria Code: 1

FS Region: 8

Seasonal Use: Resident

Balds	Barrens	Grass-Forb	Savannah	Prairie	Pasture	Cropland	Shrub-Old Field	Seedling-Sapling
	✔							

Comments

Sand skink utilize loose sands of sand pine-rosemary scrub, longleaf pine-turkey oak (sandhill) or turkey oak "barrens" adjacent to scrub, and St. Lucie fine and Lakeland yellow sands, well-drained sands in open glades free of rooted plants, and sand pine communities. Sandpine on Ocala NF. Habitat characterized by absence of canopy and ground covering grasses.

Source

National Forests in Florida (Ocala NF only) - Moler (1992) - Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida

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Appendix A. Forest Inventory and Analysis State Tables

Region 8 States

Table A.1. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Alabama, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	27.3	39.2	903.2	2117.6	3087.2
8-17 yrs	48.0	68.7	1083.3	2795.3	3995.4
18-27 yrs	105.6	91.1	1092.5	3298.4	4587.7
28-37 yrs	155.9	101.9	655.8	2825.0	3738.5
38-47 yrs	128.3	97.2	488.0	2265.4	2978.8
48-57 yrs	65.6	77.1	252.2	1474.1	1868.9
58-67 yrs	34.0	32.7	113.7	752.2	932.5
68-77 yrs	18.1	31.6	117.1	227.3	394.1
78-87 yrs	11.6	11.4	56.8	157.0	236.8
88 +	11.0	5.8	32.5	62.8	112.1
All Ages	605.4	556.6	4794.8	15975.0	21931.8

Table A.2. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Alabama, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2
Longleaf/ Slash Pine	93.2	39.5	538.1	516.1	1186.9
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	138.8	60.9	2251.8	3803.5	6255.0
Oak/Pine	188.9	172.5	1063.4	3096.9	4521.7
Oak/Hickory	168.2	213.3	1056.0	6212.0	7649.5
Oak/Gum/Cypress	11.0	70.3	562.0	1609.9	2253.2
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	0.0	6.3	10.0	16.3
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	21.9	22.1	44.0
All Types	605.3	556.5	5499.5	15270.5	21931.8

Table A.3. Stand age class distribution by forest type group for timberland in Alabama, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group								
	White Pine Pine Hemlock	Longleaf Slash Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottonwood	Non-Typed	All Types
0-7 yrs	0	69.5	1327.1	537.7	1048.3	71.0	0	33.6	3087.2
8-17 yrs	0	273.2	1796.8	851.7	952.7	121.0	0	0	3995.4
18-27 yrs	5.2	440.2	1663.8	1182.8	1097.6	177.6	10.0	10.5	4587.7
28-37 yrs	0	204.6	931.4	1008.8	1362.2	231.7	0	0	3738.5
38-47 yrs	0	103.6	372.5	610.9	1477.9	414.0	0	0	2978.8
48-57 yrs	0	53.2	131.8	220.8	935.1	521.8	6.3	0	1868.9
58-67 yrs	0	11.4	26.30	69.4	522.2	303.3	0	0	932.5
68-77 yrs	0	16.4	0	19.4	135.4	222.9	0	0	394.1
78-87 yrs	0	13.6	0	10.0	92.6	120.5	0	0	236.8
88 +	0	1.2	5.6	10.3	25.6	69.4	0	0	112.1
All Ages	5.2	1186.9	6255.0	4521.7	7649.5	2253.2	16.3	44.1	21931.9

Table A.4. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Alabama, 1990. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	108.1	153.3	2252.9	5821.7	8336.0
Poletimber	116.1	152.8	1547.3	4096.2	5912.4
Sawtimber	381.2	250.6	1677.3	5330.3	7639.4
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	21.9	22.1	44.0
All Classes	605.4	556.7	5499.4	15270.3	21931.9

Table A.5. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Alabama, 1982. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	140.9	111.6	1662.5	4808.4	6723.4
Poletimber	171.2	128.7	1275.6	5373.2	6948.7
Sawtimber	376.5	219.7	1449.6	5571.9	7617.7
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	11.6	70.3	287.1	369.0
All Classes	688.6	471.6	4458.0	16040.6	21658.8

Table A.6. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Arkansas, 1995. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	33.6	37.1	394.8	764.7	1230.2
8-17 yrs	161.9	53.5	1109.2	1322.6	2647.3
18-27 yrs	198.0	125.2	1036.0	2109.0	3468.2
28-37 yrs	421.6	110.4	779.7	2350.9	3662.4
38-47 yrs	600.9	150.2	438.6	1973.2	3162.9
48-57 yrs	509.0	160.2	279.2	1227.5	2176.0
58-67 yrs	193.9	151.5	273.2	571.5	1190.2
68-77 yrs	91.0	89.5	114.6	203.8	498.9
78-87 yrs	20.3	47.1	64.6	81.0	213.0
88 +	33.4	10.3	24.3	64.9	132.8
All Ages	2263.3	935.0	4514.3	10669.3	18381.9

Table A.7. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Arkansas, 1995. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	831.8	88.0	2450.3	1706.9	5077.0
Oak/Pine	453.6	92.6	747.2	1843.8	3137.2
Oak/Hickory	1074.6	201.5	568.4	5282.9	7127.4
Oak/Gum/Cypress	11.9	499.5	700.0	1580.0	2791.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	42.3	41.3	143.4	227.0
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	7.3	24.8	32.1
All Types	2371.9	923.9	4514.5	10581.8	18392.1

Table A.8. Stand age class distribution by forest type group for timberland in Arkansas, 1995. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

Forest Type Group							
Stand Age Class	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwood**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
0-7 yrs	443.5	179.3	467.2	82.8	31.8	25.6	1230.2
8-17 yrs	1318.9	416.9	683.1	187.1	34.8	6.5	2647.3
18-27 yrs	1388.1	806.2	1084.6	166.0	23.4	0	3468.2
28-37 yrs	1052.8	780.7	1518.8	300.0	32.1	0	3662.4
38-47 yrs	551.4	600.4	1587.5	400.4	23.3	0	3162.9
48-57 yrs	169.8	296.0	1111.3	589.4	9.5	0	2176.0
58-67 yrs	69.5	46.3	396.9	665.4	12.1	0	1190.2
68-77 yrs	53.7	0	178.8	247.1	19.4	0	498.9
78-87 yrs	6.0	5.1	64.3	116.2	21.4	0	213.0
88 +	10.0	12.1	45.7	45.6	19.3	0	132.8
All Ages	5041.8	3143.0	7138.0	2799.9	227.0	32.1	18381.9

Table A.9. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Arkansas, 1995. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	239.3	137.0	1248.0	2745.3	4369.6
Poletimber	679.6	160.4	1164.2	3447.6	5451.8
Sawtimber	1453.0	626.4	2095.1	4364.1	8538.6
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	7.3	24.8	32.1
All Classes	2371.9	923.8	4514.6	10581.8	18392.1

Table A.10. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Arkansas, 1988. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	313.6	136.8	1671.3	2679.0	4800.6
Poletimber	848.1	159.0	896.8	3174.0	5077.9
Sawtimber	1136.0	483.3	1802.6	3932.9	7354.9
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	5.3	6.1	11.4
All Classes	2297.7	779.1	4376.0	9792.1	17244.8

Table A.11. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Arkansas, 1978. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	332.7	106.3	1151.1	2456.6	4046.7
Poletimber	953.1	101.0	879.0	3539.2	5472.3
Sawtimber	1063.4	356.6	2175.8	3387.7	6983.5
Nonstocked Areas	-----	3.9	26.7	82.5	113.1
All Classes	2349.2	567.8	4232.6	9466.0	16615.6

Table A12. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1987. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	185.2	163.4	1509.3	1678.7	3536.6
11-20 yrs	128.0	162.8	1059.0	1066.8	2416.6
21-30 yrs	79.7	195.7	612.2	801.1	1688.7
31-40 yrs	70.9	188.7	285.3	812.6	1357.5
41-50 yrs	112.9	247.1	326.0	847.3	1533.3
51-60 yrs	136.4	252.1	275.6	697.2	1361.3
61-70 yrs	147.8	280.2	227.5	455.8	1111.3
71-80 yrs	73.2	124.7	128.3	396.0	722.2
> 80 yrs	95.4	187.5	178.2	461.1	922.2
All Ages	1029.5	1802.2	4601.4	7216.6	14650.7

Table A.13. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1987. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Longleaf/Slash Pine	504.4	650.7	2414.0	2302.2	5871.3
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	221.1	127.7	507.9	709.8	1566.5
Oak/Pine	82.9	222.7	340.9	832.5	1479.0
Oak/Hickory	48.0	206.7	230.3	1528.3	2013.3
Oak/Gum/Cypress	173.1	589.3	1091.5	1824.5	3678.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	5.2	16.8	20.0	42.0
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	1029.5	1802.3	4601.4	7217.3	14650.7

Table A.14. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Florida, 1987. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	**Longleaf Slash Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwd**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	1861.7	617.4	348.4	440.7	256.6	11.8	0.0	3536.6
11-20 yrs	1363.1	410.8	192.3	258.5	181.9	9.9	0.0	2416.5
21-30 yrs	941.3	171.8	139.0	197.4	239.1	0.0	0.0	1688.6
31-40 yrs	528.0	124.6	149.4	223.2	325.2	7.1	0.0	1357.5
41-50 yrs	408.7	129.1	217.8	257.3	520.4	0.0	0.0	1533.3
51-60 yrs	315.8	78.5	174.9	235.8	553.4	2.9	0.0	1361.3
61-70 yrs	269.8	24.7	106.3	143.7	558.9	7.9	0.0	1111.3
71-80 yrs	102.3	7.0	76.0	107.5	427.0	2.4	0.0	722.2
> 80 yrs	80.7	2.6	74.9	149.0	616.0	0.0	0.0	923.2
All Ages	5871.4	1566.5	1479.0	2013.1	3678.5	42.0	0.0	14650.7

Table A.15. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1995. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	348.7	462.7	2009.3	2591.6	5412.3
Poletimber	242.3	419.1	1465.8	1896.8	4024.0
Sawtimber	409.6	879.6	977.3	2520.2	4786.7
Nonstocked Areas	28.9	40.8	149.1	208.8	427.7
All Classes	1029.5	1802.3	4601.5	7217.4	14650.7

Table A.16. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1987. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	266.8	270.9	2061.6	1802.2	4401.6
Poletimber	202.6	246.0	1780.0	1654.1	3882.2
Sawtimber	426.7	776.1	1126.1	2597.7	4926.6
Nonstocked Areas	94.1	150.9	478.6	1048.0	1771.6
All Classes	990.2	1443.9	5446.4	7102.1	14982.6

Table A.17. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1970. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	244.0	243.5	1944.3	2097.4	4529.2
Poletimber	305.4	203.0	1312.0	2330.5	4150.9
Sawtimber	419.4	406.1	1538.0	2624.3	4987.8
Nonstocked Areas	66.5	257.6	422.2	1817.4	2563.7
All Classes	1035.3	1110.2	5216.5	8869.6	16231.6

Table A.18. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Florida, 1959. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	221.8	203.9	1158.5	2382.0	3966.2
Poletimber	308.4	265.3	1168.4	2745.3	4487.4
Sawtimber	331.9	230.2	1298.7	2372.9	4233.7
Nonstocked Areas	165.0	491.1	884.2	5358.2	6898.5
All Classes	1027.1	1190.5	4509.8	12858.4	19585.8

Table A.19. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	107.8	100.9	1840.0	3591.3	5640.0
11-20 yrs	56.6	51.6	1278.9	1742.6	3129.7
21-30 yrs	23.3	95.6	1007.5	1997.4	3123.8
31-40 yrs	31.0	184.5	589.2	2741.6	3546.3
41-50 yrs	56.2	177.8	456.5	2579.3	3269.8
51-60 yrs	150.4	111.1	284.9	1832.1	2378.5
61-70 yrs	124.8	88.2	187.4	887.6	1288.0
71-80 yrs	108.2	42.1	77.0	370.3	597.6
> 80 yrs	93.5	41.9	148.7	373.4	657.5
All Ages	751.8	893.7	5870.1	16115.6	23631.2

Table A.20. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	54.6	0.0	0.0	19.9	74.5
Longleaf/Slash Pine	4.1	183.2	1579.9	2410.8	4178.0
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	149.4	301.4	2162.0	4220.9	6833.7
Oak/Pine	150.0	108.0	494.4	2311.5	3063.9
Oak/Hickory	389.8	164.9	693.3	4669.6	5917.6
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	126.8	857.8	2260.5	3245.1
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	3.9	9.4	82.6	222.5	318.4
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	751.8	893.7	5870.0	16115.7	23631.2

Table A.21. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Georgia, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Longlf-Slash Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	4.9	1128.5	2177.2	711.1	1216.2	386.3	15.9	0.0	5640.1
11-20 yrs	9.5	700.4	1107.1	466.3	576.6	243.5	25.6	0.0	3129.7
21-30 yrs	0.0	853.2	868.2	362.5	634.0	379.1	26.8	0.0	3123.8
31-40 yrs	0.0	681.5	1267.6	490.2	682.0	384.7	40.4	0.0	3546.4
41-50 yrs	19.4	407.5	825.2	419.2	975.0	551.1	72.3	0.0	3969.8
51-60 yrs	10.6	246.1	344.6	263.1	844.2	517.7	52.1	0.0	2378.4
61-70 yrs	18.7	126.1	176.7	127.1	477.9	317.8	43.7	0.0	1288.0
71-80 yrs	11.3	28.6	47.6	70.9	253.9	174.3	11.0	0.0	597.6
> 80 yrs	0.0	6.2	18.7	53.4	257.9	290.8	30.6	0.0	657.6
All Ages	74.4	4178.0	6833.7	3063.9	5917.6	3245.1	318.4	0.0	23631.2

Table A.22. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1997. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	82.9	214.3	1987.9	5865.1	8150.2
Poletimber	129.8	159.5	1567.8	3785.7	5642.8
Sawtimber	498.0	657.6	1215.3	7241.8	9612.7
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	9.0	119.5	261.9	390.4
All Classes	710.7	1040.4	4890.5	17154.5	23796.1

Table A.23. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1989. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	154.0	150.4	2349.3	4734.8	7388.5
Poletimber	89.1	192.4	1954.5	4058.3	6294.3
Sawtimber	508.7	539.7	1367.9	6869.1	9285.4
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	11.1	198.5	453.4	663.0
All Classes	751.8	893.6	5870.1	16115.7	23631.2

Table A.24. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1982. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	110.6	153.1	2214.6	3331.5	5809.8
Poletimber	175.9	190.1	1974.2	5381.4	7721.6
Sawtimber	467.3	450.4	1560.6	7030.5	9508.8
Nonstocked Areas	11.1	25.3	186.9	470.3	693.6
All Classes	764.9	818.9	5936.3	16213.7	23733.8

Table A.25. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	43.7	159.3	1598.9	4548.7	6350.6
Poletimber	235.4	192.2	1276.7	7333.9	9038.2
Sawtimber	560.2	347.3	1304.2	6579.7	8791.4
Nonstocked Areas	-----	33.4	138.4	487.0	658.8
All Classes	839.3	732.2	4318.2	18949.3	24839.0

Table A.26. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Georgia, 1961. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	139.7	374.4	1740.9	9465.2	11720.2
Poletimber	161.6	178.0	724.7	3656.5	4720.8
Sawtimber	472.1	450.5	1331.2	6338.4	8592.2
Nonstocked Areas	-----	64.6	149.6	524.8	739.0
All Classes	773.4	1067.5	3946.4	19984.9	25772.2

Table A.27. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Kentucky, 1988. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	11.8	23.6	21.0	245.7	302.1
21-30 yrs	23.3	40.6	25.2	1345.6	1434.7
41-50 yrs	107.3	68.9	66.0	2925.3	3167.5
61-70 yrs	170.2	28.7	30.9	1941.3	2171.1
> 80 yrs	155.5	68.2	25.3	1836.5	2085.5
Mixed	230.7	145.8	36.2	2773.8	3186.5
All Ages	698.8	375.8	204.6	11068.2	12347.4

Table A.28. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Kentucky, 1988. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	15.2	0.0	0.0	21.4	36.6
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	49.1	34.5	0.0	562.0	645.6
Oak/Pine	71.7	32.8	12.0	748.9	865.4
Oak/Hickory	512.7	275.3	172.3	8519.9	9480.2
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	0.0	5.1	176.2	181.3
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	24.8	2.6	407.5	434.9
Maple/Beech/Birch	50.2	8.5	12.4	632.2	703.3
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	698.9	375.9	204.4	11068.1	12347.3

Table A.29. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Kentucky, 1988. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	9.7	21.6	6.7	238.9	0.0	18.6	6.4	0.0	301.9
21-30 yrs	6.5	188.8	170.7	830.2	52.3	97.5	88.7	0.0	1434.7
41-50 yrs	8.3	268.5	334.1	2191.2	86.5	131.2	147.6	0.0	3167.4
61-70 yrs	5.5	60.7	163.2	1743.1	12.4	46.0	140.3	0.0	2171.2
> 80 yrs	0.0	15.2	74.0	1871.0	0.0	17.4	107.8	0.0	2085.4
Mixed	6.6	90.8	116.8	2605.8	30.0	124.1	212.6	0.0	3186.7
All Ages	36.6	645.6	865.5	9480.2	181.2	434.8	703.4	0.0	12347.3

Table A.30. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Kentucky, 1988. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	52.8	68.4	49.2	1857.5	2027.9
Poletimber	85.3	77.6	42.4	2991.6	3196.9
Sawtimber	455.7	183.6	112.9	6370.4	7122.6
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	593.8	329.6	204.5	11219.5	12347.3

Table A.31. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Kentucky, 1975. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	3751.0
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	2852.4
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	5283.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	14.6
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	11901.9

Table A.32. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Louisiana, 1991. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	41.2	40.7	655.9	783.5	1521.2
8-17 yrs	84.4	57.8	761.9	1051.7	1955.9
18-27 yrs	46.9	54.3	649.8	1139.4	1890.3
28-37 yrs	113.2	130.1	733.6	1520.5	2497.5
38-47 yrs	104.1	161.3	444.6	1332.4	2042.3
48-57 yrs	117.7	111.7	267.6	1163.8	1660.5
58-67 yrs	26.5	136.0	165.2	791.1	1118.8
68-77 yrs	3.9	28.4	118.4	397.8	548.0
78-87 yrs	16.3	17.4	49.0	270.6	354.4
88 +	14.3	5.4	52.2	121.6	193.4
All Ages	568.5	742.9	3898.3	8573.3	13783.0

Table A.33. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Louisiana, 1991. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Longleaf/Slash Pine	108.7	18.4	472.9	264.0	864.0
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	219.1	155.4	1884.3	1883.9	4142.6
Oak/Pine	115.6	40.8	635.3	1094.9	1886.6
Oak/Hickory	78.5	58.3	646.4	1296.0	2079.2
Oak/Gum/Cypress	46.5	411.4	727.2	3159.6	4344.7
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	53.6	46.2	296.1	395.9
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	10.2	59.8	70.0
All Types	568.4	737.9	4422.5	8054.3	13783.1

Table A.34. Timberland stand age class distribution by forest type group in Louisiana, 1991. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Forest Type Group							
Stand Age Class	**Longleaf Slash Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwood**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
0-7 yrs	65.1	609.2	264.1	346.1	151.3	32.2	53.1	1521.2
8-17 yrs	203.5	988.3	291.5	251.6	176.3	27.8	16.9	1955.9
18-27 yrs	201.8	895.1	308.2	230.8	221.3	32.9	0	1890.3
28-37 yrs	251.2	1019.1	417.7	309.6	455.7	44.2	0	2497.5
38-47 yrs	88.0	418.0	392.8	309.0	751.0	83.6	0	2042.3
48-57 yrs	35.7	161.7	154.5	313.9	913.7	81.1	0	1660.5
58-67 yrs	12.2	28.1	39.6	152.8	839.4	46.7	0	1118.8
68-77 yrs	6.5	17.9	18.0	81.5	401.2	23.5	0	548.5
78-87 yrs	0	5.2	0	20.9	315.5	12.8	0	354.4
88 +	0	0	0	63.2	119.3	10.9	0	193.4
All Ages	864.0	4142.6	1886.6	2079.2	4344.7	395.9	70.0	13783.0

Table A.35. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Louisiana, 1991. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	131.7	81.6	1242.5	1947.6	3403.4
Poletimber	36.7	58.3	845.8	1220.7	2161.5
Sawtimber	400.1	597.9	1799.8	5350.7	8148.2
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	10.2	59.8	70.0
All Classes	568.5	737.8	3898.3	8578.5	13783.1

Table A.36. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Louisiana, 1984. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	122.0	72.8	1034.6	1296.3	2525.7
Poletimber	74.9	96.0	749.8	1798.2	2718.9
Sawtimber	424.0	492.6	1728.7	5533.5	8178.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	48.4	89.9	310.8	449.1
All Classes	620.9	709.8	3603.0	8938.8	13872.5

Table A.37. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Mississippi, 1994. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	81.6	133.3	515.2	2086.5	2816.7
8-17 yrs	104.1	48.2	961.0	2570.9	3684.2
18-27 yrs	142.4	94.2	602.3	2112.6	2951.4
28-37 yrs	186.3	123.4	390.4	1782.6	2482.6
38-47 yrs	178.1	119.6	250.7	1910.7	2459.2
48-57 yrs	213.1	121.2	174.9	1318.5	1827.7
58-67 yrs	112.1	118.6	148.0	998.5	1377.1
68-77 yrs	39.3	34.4	110.2	296.9	480.8
78-87 yrs	37.6	30.1	60.0	179.7	307.4
88 +	12.0	21.3	24.9	142.2	200.3
All Ages	1106.6	844.3	3237.6	13398.8	18587.4

Table A.38. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Mississippi, 1994. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Longleaf/Slash Pine	176.7	61.0	231.2	397.0	865.9
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	328.6	140.5	1348.6	3067.6	4885.3
Oak/Pine	303.8	128.7	521.3	2264.0	3217.8
Oak/Hickory	183.7	159.0	599.6	4892.1	5834.4
Oak/Gum/Cypress	113.9	305.8	580.0	2561.1	3560.8
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	19.3	21.4	109.9	150.6
Nontyped	0.0	30.1	12.0	30.7	72.8
All Types	1106.7	844.4	3314.1	13322.4	18587.4

Table A.39. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Mississippi, 1994. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	**Longleaf Slash Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwood**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
0-7 yrs	71.0	1171.5	403.2	835.6	250.8	30.2	54.4	2816.7
8-17 yrs	247.1	1542.8	703.2	907.2	258.1	7.4	18.4	3684.2
18-27 yrs	265.6	1019.8	625.2	794.1	236.5	10.3	0	2951.4
28-37 yrs	150.4	589.7	682.7	681.3	359.2	19.3	0	2482.6
38-47 yrs	70.1	381.6	426.7	1000.3	568.3	12.1	0	2459.2
48-57 yrs	43.3	123.3	255.4	737.2	649.5	19.1	0	1827.7
58-67 yrs	18.2	40.6	103.9	486.6	717.1	10.7	0	1377.1
68-77 yrs	0	10.4	7.7	177.0	261.2	24.4	0	480.8
78-87 yrs	0	5.6	4.2	132.0	160.6	5.0	0	307.4
88 +	0	0	5.5	83.1	99.6	12.1	0	200.3
All Ages	865.8	4885.3	3217.7	5834.4	3560.8	150.6	72.9	18587.4

Table A.40. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Mississippi, 1994. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	214.6	165.0	1365.7	5250.2	6995.5
Poletimber	134.7	88.2	836.6	2713.5	3772.9
Sawtimber	757.3	561.0	1099.8	5328.0	7746.1
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	30.1	12.0	30.7	72.8
All Classes	1106.6	844.3	3314.1	13322.4	18587.4

Table A.41. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Mississippi, 1987. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	241.1	139.6	1535.9	3531.3	5447.9
Poletimber	185.0	95.2	693.5	2767.9	3741.6
Sawtimber	781.1	481.2	1085.0	5407.6	7755.0
Nonstocked Areas	10.9	0.0	20.6	10.6	42.1
All Classes	1218.2	716.0	3335.0	11717.4	16986.6

Table A.42. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Mississippi, 1977. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	219.5	111.4	996.2	2793.9	4121.0
Poletimber	136.6	104.0	757.0	3809.1	4806.7
Sawtimber	765.9	339.0	1211.9	5104.9	7421.7
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	31.0	123.9	154.9
All Classes	1122.0	554.4	2996.1	11831.8	16504.3

Table A.43. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	70.1	57.9	576.2	2482.4	3186.6
11-20 yrs	55.9	76.5	562.0	1454.8	2149.2
21-30 yrs	21.5	80.9	464.9	1161.7	1729.0
31-40 yrs	31.3	107.2	180.6	1727.3	2046.3
41-50 yrs	86.3	123.8	143.9	1935.1	2289.1
51-60 yrs	151.6	121.9	141.3	2031.5	2446.3
61-70 yrs	198.0	152.0	123.1	1489.7	1962.7
71-80 yrs	145.8	95.5	91.0	924.4	1256.7
> 80 yrs	321.9	52.2	137.5	1133.0	1644.6
All Ages	1082.4	867.8	2420.4	14339.9	18710.4

Table A.44. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	23.7	2.9	10.5	196.1	233.1
Spruce/Fir	8.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	13.1
Longleaf/Slash Pine	12.3	102.4	117.1	179.3	411.1
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	123.7	302.3	1400.6	3777.8	5604.5
Oak/Pine	144.0	135.8	194.2	2106.3	2580.2
Oak/Hickory	691.5	126.7	151.2	5938.5	7008.0
Oak/Gum/Cypress	17.2	190.5	432.3	1850.4	2490.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	2.4	12.7	160.4	175.5
Maple/Beech/Birch	61.7	4.7	1.8	126.2	194.4
All Types	1084.4	867.8	2420.4	14339.9	18710.4

Table A.45. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in North Carolina, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group										
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Spruce Fir	Longleaf Slash Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottonwd	Maple Beech Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	10.3	0.0	19.3	1152.0	627.8	980.8	375.9	13.9	6.5	0.0	3186.5
11-20 yrs	26.2	0.0	63.2	1004.0	292.9	581.8	160.7	20.4	0.0	0.0	2149.2
21-30 yrs	14.9	0.0	106.3	894.6	188.9	333.6	162.7	20.4	7.6	0.0	1729.0
31-40 yrs	40.9	0.0	38.6	937.7	203.9	586.9	211.1	27.1	0.0	0.0	2046.2
41-50 yrs	23.7	3.9	38.8	713.1	329.9	834.6	310.2	19.9	14.9	0.0	2289.0
51-60 yrs	28.3	4.8	73.3	508.5	348.6	1093.1	339.6	18.1	32.0	0.0	2446.3
61-70 yrs	35.5	4.4	39.7	219.6	309.2	969.7	299.4	23.7	61.6	0.0	1962.8
71-80 yrs	28.6	0.0	20.5	102.9	111.4	700.1	249.8	17.6	25.7	0.0	1256.6
> 80 yrs	24.7	0.0	11.5	72.0	165.5	927.4	381.0	14.3	46.2	0.0	1644.6
All Ages	233.1	13.1	411.1	5604.5	2580.2	7008.0	2490.4	175.5	194.4	0.0	18710.4

Table A.46. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1990. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	145.2	177.4	705.7	3472.7	4500.9
Poletimber	214.8	228.1	866.8	3629.4	4939.1
Sawtimber	719.5	457.5	796.9	7143.3	9117.2
Nonstocked Areas	2.9	4.7	51.0	94.5	153.2
All Classes	1082.4	867.8	2420.4	14339.9	18710.4

Table A.47. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1984. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	116.0	155.0	814.9	2770.8	3856.7
Poletimber	258.8	206.2	871.2	3950.7	5286.9
Sawtimber	732.0	425.7	736.2	7084.8	8978.7
Nonstocked Areas	10.1	17.9	78.9	221.3	328.2
All Classes	1116.9	804.8	2501.1	14027.6	18450.5

Table A.48. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1974. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	85.3	162.3	1060.2	3245.1	4552.9
Poletimber	279.0	214.1	598.3	5200.7	6292.1
Sawtimber	619.8	315.5	564.8	6711.7	8211.8
Nonstocked Areas	27.3	42.0	92.2	326.4	487.9
All Classes	1011.4	733.9	2315.5	15483.9	19544.7

Table A.49. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in North Carolina, 1964. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	104.7	138.0	779.0	4110.7	5132.4
Poletimber	189.9	122.2	491.3	3421.0	4224.4
Sawtimber	757.9	413.3	1185.7	8129.1	10486.0
Nonstocked Areas	3.2	13.8	39.2	128.3	184.5
All Classes	1055.7	687.3	2495.2	15789.1	20027.3

Table A.50. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Oklahoma, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	13.6	40.1	73.8	368.1	495.5
8-17 yrs	48.5	95.1	392.5	671.8	1208.1
18-27 yrs	27.1	108.7	301.8	1009.8	1447.4
28-37 yrs	54.2	79.6	186.8	587.9	908.6
38-47 yrs	56.1	66.9	58.1	386.4	567.5
48-57 yrs	0	5.6	28.7	124.8	159.1
58-67 yrs	7.6	6.7	5.6	43.1	63.0
68-77 yrs	11.6	0	0	19.6	31.2
78-87 yrs	3.8	5.6	0	0	9.4
88 +	0	5.8	0	0	5.8
All Ages	222.7	413.9	1047.3	3211.6	4895.5

Table A.51. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Oklahoma, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	135.5	54.6	595.8	312.7	1098.6
Oak/Pine	58.2	48.1	232.7	363.2	702.2
Oak/Hickory	21.3	188.5	201.6	2179.5	2590.9
Oak/Gum/Cypress	7.7	56.6	17.2	328.4	409.9
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	11.8	0.0	82.2	94.0
All Types	222.7	359.6	1047.3	3266.0	4896.6

Table A.52. Stand age class distribution by forest type group for timberland in Oklahoma, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

Forest Type Group						
Stand Age Class	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwood**	**All Types**
0-7 yrs	58.7	47.1	346.2	24.0	19.5	495.5
8-17 yrs	356.4	174.3	516.6	35.9	24.8	1208.1
18-27 yrs	380.1	261.6	688.2	105.1	12.4	1447.4
28-37 yrs	184.5	167.2	477.9	71.9	6.4	908.6
38-47 yrs	81.2	38.1	353.3	82.9	12.1	567.5
48-57 yrs	6.1	5.8	83.8	57.1	6.2	159.1
58-67 yrs	13.2	1.9	24.9	16.3	6.7	63.0
68-77 yrs	18.3	0	0	12.9	0	31.2
78-87 yrs	0	5.6	0	3.8	0	9.4
88 +	0	0	0	0	5.8	5.8
All Ages	1098.6	702.2	2590.8	409.9	94.0	4895.5

Table A.53. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Oklahoma, 1993. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	60.2	100.0	275.2	959.1	1394.5
Poletimber	60.1	132.1	569.0	1243.2	2004.3
Sawtimber	102.4	127.3	203.1	1063.8	1496.6
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Classes	222.7	359.5	1047.3	3266.1	4895.5

Table A.54. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Oklahoma, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	53.5	92.8	500.2	793.5	1440.0
Poletimber	66.0	121.2	284.5	1189.7	1661.4
Sawtimber	123.1	110.3	226.8	655.4	1115.6
Nonstocked Areas	-----	18.4	34.5	423.6	476.5
All Classes	242.6	342.7	1046.0	3062.2	4693.5

Table A.55. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Oklahoma, 1976. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	25.0	152.6	306.4	1158.7	1642.7
Poletimber	75.3	103.2	316.6	988.0	1483.1
Sawtimber	112.2	88.0	368.3	460.1	1028.6
Nonstocked Areas	6.3	-----	-----	162.7	169.0
All Classes	218.8	343.8	991.3	2769.5	4323.4

Table A.56. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	114.5	77.1	815.7	2484.8	3492.1
11-20 yrs	58.5	34.7	531.6	1193.9	1818.7
21-30 yrs	69.7	50.6	302.2	806.3	1228.8
31-40 yrs	22.5	113.5	189.2	1050.8	1376.0
41-50 yrs	27.7	89.5	169.6	1029.8	1316.6
51-60 yrs	95.2	64.4	131.2	938.7	1229.5
61-70 yrs	64.0	59.1	91.6	712.7	927.4
71-80 yrs	26.9	38.8	41.5	424.3	531.5
> 80 yrs	81.1	26.4	121.8	305.4	534.7
All Ages	560.1	554.1	2394.4	8946.7	12455.0

Table A.57. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	11.5
Longleaf/Slash Pine	21.2	142.4	83.8	361.8	609.2
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	290.0	179.6	1408.5	3062.7	4940.8
Oak/Pine	87.8	74.4	181.0	1558.9	1902.1
Oak/Hickory	63.9	76.8	207.5	2153.9	2502.1
Oak/Gum/Cypress	93.8	80.7	488.6	1727.3	2390.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	3.3	0.0	24.9	70.7	98.9
All Types	560.0	553.9	2394.3	8946.8	12455.0

Table A.58. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in South Carolina, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group								
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Longlf-Slash Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottnwd	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	0.0	87.7	1739.7	653.3	587.7	409.6	14.2	0.0	3492.1
11-20 yrs	0.0	54.4	1003.6	295.3	280.2	169.9	15.3	0.0	1818.6
21-30 yrs	7.7	74.0	621.1	186.3	211.6	123.1	4.9	0.0	1228.7
31-40 yrs	0.0	174.5	590.1	189.2	201.9	217.6	2.7	0.0	1375.9
41-50 yrs	0.0	82.5	458.3	179.0	322.1	260.3	14.6	0.0	1316.7
51-60 yrs	0.0	43.4	287.1	158.4	393.5	321.8	25.4	0.0	1229.5
61-70 yrs	0.0	39.4	182.0	117.3	248.7	335.7	4.3	0.0	927.4
71-80 yrs	3.8	34.6	35.1	62.1	162.2	228.8	4.8	0.0	531.4
> 80 yrs	0.0	18.8	23.9	61.3	94.4	323.5	12.7	0.0	534.7
All Ages	11.5	609.2	4940.9	1902.1	2502.1	2390.4	98.9	0.0	12455.0

Table A.59. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1993. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	157.1	108.0	931.4	3263.7	4460.1
Poletimber	125.8	128.5	703.9	2180.2	3138.4
Sawtimber	277.1	310.5	730.0	3447.0	4764.6
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	7.0	28.9	55.8	91.7
All Classes	560.0	554.0	2394.3	8946.7	12454.9

Table A.60. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	100.4	114.6	1001.7	2091.1	3307.7
Poletimber	88.8	141.3	708.3	2147.5	3085.9
Sawtimber	387.4	330.3	919.3	3874.2	5511.2
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	9.9	77.3	186.7	273.9
All Classes	576.5	596.1	2706.6	8299.6	12178.8

Table A.61. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1978. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	96.1	117.2	848.8	2161.1	3223.3
Poletimber	83.6	92.1	575.0	2802.0	3553.0
Sawtimber	398.9	289.1	840.4	3925.8	5454.3
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	14.0	61.0	198.0	272.5
All Classes	578.7	512.1	2325.1	9087.0	12503.0

Table A.62. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in South Carolina, 1958. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	34.1	197.2	317.0	2193.6	2741.9
Poletimber	92.2	107.5	416.6	2898.0	3514.3
Sawtimber	417.7	136.4	867.5	3509.9	4931.5
Nonstocked Areas	4.9	69.5	70.2	602.6	747.2
All Classes	548.9	510.6	1671.3	9204.1	11934.9

Table A.63. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Tennessee, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	5.7	36.5	88.5	386.1	516.8
8-17 yrs	27.9	50.8	196.0	772.8	1047.4
18-27 yrs	24.2	69.9	152.9	1155.1	1402.1
28-37 yrs	101.4	143.3	160.5	2049.3	2454.7
38-47 yrs	118.9	277.0	248.1	2600.9	3244.9
48-57 yrs	127.8	154.2	132.6	1938.7	2353.1
58-67 yrs	67.1	95.4	85.6	1009.0	1257.1
68-77 yrs	27.6	78.9	37.2	411.3	555.0
78-87 yrs	21.0	23.0	20.1	168.6	232.9
88 +	34.4	23.8	0	143.0	201.2
All Ages	556.0	952.9	1121.5	10634.8	13265.2

Table A.64. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Tennessee, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	33.6	11.2	4.9	14.2	63.9
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	64.8	63.4	262.2	943.3	1333.7
Oak/Pine	116.7	132.2	118.4	1224.2	1591.5
Oak/Hickory	316.6	610.2	676.7	7873.0	9476.5
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	110.2	67.9	461.2	639.3
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	14.6	8.1	20.3	43.0
Maple/Beech/Birch	24.2	11.1	0.0	76.2	111.5
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7
All Types	555.9	952.9	1143.9	10612.4	13265.2

Table A.65. Stand age class distribution by forest type group for timberland in Tennessee, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	White Pine Hemlock	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottonwood	Maple-Beech-Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
0-7 yrs	0	112.7	122.3	276.1	0	0	0	5.7	516.8
8-17 yrs	0	321.4	215.2	454.3	25.4	12.3	18.9	0	1047.4
18-27 yrs	10.4	367.6	357.3	651.2	15.6	0	0	0	1402.1
28-37 yrs	33.1	345.4	343.6	1654.3	52.6	0	25.6	0	2454.7
38-47 yrs	3.6	129.6	335.0	2643.4	109.0	8.1	16.2	0	3244.9
48-57 yrs	13.4	35.8	107.5	2008.2	159.7	6.6	21.9	0	2353.1
58-67 yrs	0	15.6	37.5	1024.5	147.4	16.2	16.0	0	1257.1
68-77 yrs	3.6	5.6	9.8	460.1	72.3	0	3.6	0	555.0
78-87 yrs	0	0	13.7	180.1	39.2	0	0	0	232.9
88 +	0	0	49.6	124.4	18.0	0	9.3	0	201.2
All Ages	64.0	1333.8	1591.5	9476.5	639.3	43.0	111.4	5.7	13265.2

Table A.66. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Tennessee, 1989. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	54.3	101.0	287.2	1898.3	2340.8
Poletimber	160.4	310.1	466.9	3460.1	4397.5
Sawtimber	341.3	541.8	384.0	5254.0	6521.2
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	5.7
All Classes	556.0	952.9	1143.9	10612.5	13265.2

Table A.67. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Tennessee, 1980. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	89.8	119.7	324.1	-----	2672.2
Poletimber	203.1	177.9	500.6	-----	5229.6
Sawtimber	258.2	298.5	398.1	-----	4923.6
Nonstocked Areas	6.1	6.5	-----	-----	53.6
All Classes	557.2	602.6	1222.8	-----	12879.0

Table A.68. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Tennessee, 1971. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	112.1	117.2	456.0	3910.6	4595.9
Poletimber	230.6	271.5	432.2	3959.3	4893.6
Sawtimber	257.0	297.8	233.2	2509.8	3297.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	32.5	32.5
All Classes	599.7	686.5	1121.4	10412.2	12819.8

Table A.69. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Texas, 1992. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
0-7 yrs	51.7	21.2	892.0	807.0	1771.9
8-17 yrs	49.3	23.7	1105.2	1077.4	2255.6
18-27 yrs	62.0	22.0	591.4	1557.8	2233.0
28-37 yrs	83.1	66.4	386.8	1644.1	2180.5
38-47 yrs	146.7	28.3	356.6	1316.8	1848.4
48-57 yrs	86.5	28.4	143.6	504.5	763.1
58-67 yrs	49.7	17.2	149.2	223.2	439.4
68-77 yrs	36.5	5.2	64.2	89.7	195.5
78-87 yrs	7.5	0	24.5	39.3	71.2
88 +	3.8	0	6.1	5.2	15.1
All Ages	576.8	212.5	3719.6	7264.9	11773.8

Table A.70. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Texas, 1992. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Longleaf/Slash Pine	21.0	0.0	164.9	46.3	232.2
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	394.5	43.9	1684.6	1941.5	4064.5
Oak/Pine	94.6	40.8	845.9	1520.8	2502.1
Oak/Hickory	35.5	55.2	624.8	2411.7	3127.2
Oak/Gum/Cypress	31.1	50.1	443.4	1216.2	1740.8
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	10.9	0.0	54.5	65.4
Nontyped	0.0	5.9	6.5	29.1	41.5
All Types	576.7	206.8	3770.1	7220.1	11773.8

Table A.71. Stand age class distribution by forest type group for timberland in Texas, 1992. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in thousand acres. Mixed age class reclassified by FIA during January 2000.

Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	Longleaf Slash Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottonwood	Non-Typed	All Types
0-7 yrs	16.8	599.9	325.9	657.3	130.7	5.6	35.6	1771.9
8-17 yrs	84.9	1149.7	521.2	404.6	83.5	5.9	5.9	2255.6
18-27 yrs	61.9	885.7	480.2	586.1	212.9	6.2	0	2233.0
28-37 yrs	55.3	684.4	584.4	601.8	228.0	26.6	0	2180.5
38-47 yrs	0	480.7	394.6	498.7	459.0	15.7	0	1848.4
48-57 yrs	7.3	157.0	148.5	211.5	238.7	0	0	763.1
58-67 yrs	6.2	52.3	30.3	139.7	211.0	0	0	439.4
68-77 yrs	0	51.2	13.3	16.9	114.0	0	0	195.5
78-87 yrs	0	3.7	3.8	7.0	56.9	0	0	71.2
88 +	0	0	0	3.8	6.1	5.2	0	15.1
All Ages	232.2	4064.6	2502.2	3127.2	1740.8	65.3	41.5	11773.8

Table A.72. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Texas, 1992. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	108.2	46.4	1694.7	2026.7	3876.0
Poletimber	45.1	43.8	893.5	1606.7	2589.1
Sawtimber	423.4	110.7	1175.5	3557.6	5267.2
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	5.9	6.5	29.1	41.5
All Classes	576.7	206.8	3770.2	7220.1	11773.8

Table A.73. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Texas, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	81.4	18.1	1463.1	1215.9	2778.5
Poletimber	43.2	46.8	699.8	2023.5	2813.3
Sawtimber	485.7	82.1	1561.7	3585.6	5715.1
Nonstocked Areas	-----	5.7	70.9	181.8	258.4
All Classes	610.3	152.7	3795.5	7006.8	11565.3

Table A.74. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Texas, 1975. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	68.5	28.1	808.3	1782.7	2687.6
Poletimber	33.1	81.3	761.1	2326.8	3202.3
Sawtimber	474.6	91.3	2189.6	3701.4	6456.9
Nonstocked Areas	0.4	-----	12.1	153.2	165.7
All Classes	576.6	200.7	3771.1	7964.1	12512.5

Table A.75. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1992. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	48.0	62.1	418.4	1451.8	1980.3
11-20 yrs	54.3	34.7	326.0	1236.8	1651.8
21-30 yrs	70.5	40.0	261.3	1058.9	1430.7
31-40 yrs	20.7	34.9	108.2	1126.5	1290.3
41-50 yrs	58.5	73.3	84.8	1326.5	1543.1
51-60 yrs	135.9	55.3	82.8	1837.7	2111.7
61-70 yrs	239.4	68.8	118.4	1523.6	1950.2
71-80 yrs	286.3	49.9	49.6	1050.5	1436.3
> 80 yrs	554.6	95.8	105.4	1297.5	2053.3
All Ages	1468.2	514.8	1554.9	11909.8	15447.7

Table A.76. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1992. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	25.9	4.2	5.9	181.0	217.0
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	81.3	133.5	834.3	2086.6	3135.7
Oak/Pine	149.7	54.9	215.7	1520.9	1941.2
Oak/Hickory	1195.0	295.0	426.0	7461.1	9377.1
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	9.9	49.1	333.2	392.2
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	16.9	23.7	202.2	242.8
Maple/Beech/Birch	16.2	0.4	0.0	124.9	141.5
All Types	1468.1	514.8	1554.7	11909.9	15447.7

Table A.77. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Virginia, 1992. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	32.3	659.1	410.3	821.7	30.2	25.8	0.0	0.0	1980.4
11-20 yrs	22.0	671.2	242.8	631.6	57.0	22.7	4.5	0.0	1651.7
21-30 yrs	33.6	603.0	180.4	572.6	25.4	15.8	0.0	0.0	1430.8
31-40 yrs	22.2	386.7	130.6	686.6	34.6	25.1	4.5	0.0	1290.4
41-50 yrs	14.7	324.1	160.4	961.9	32.9	37.4	11.7	0.0	1543.0
51-60 yrs	28.2	237.4	255.3	1454.6	56.1	50.6	29.5	0.0	2111.7
61-70 yrs	24.6	126.6	206.7	1502.7	53.1	19.6	16.8	0.0	1950.1
71-80 yrs	12.5	60.7	170.9	1105.6	37.6	16.6	32.3	0.0	1436.2
> 80 yrs	26.0	66.9	183.7	1639.8	65.4	29.2	42.2	0.0	2053.3
All Ages	216.9	3135.8	1941.2	9377.1	392.3	242.8	141.5	0.0	15447.7

Table A.78. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1992. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	124.5	70.9	564.6	2274.1	3034.1
Poletimber	497.7	130.3	518.8	3563.2	4710.0
Sawtimber	841.1	310.2	447.2	6000.9	7599.4
Nonstocked Areas	4.9	3.8	24.2	71.3	104.2
All Classes	1468.2	515.2	1554.8	11909.5	15447.7

Table A.79. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	130.3	54.5	586.9	2034.5	2806.2
Poletimber	516.6	142.7	713.2	3730.1	5102.6
Sawtimber	831.3	306.2	524.2	5667.6	7329.3
Nonstocked Areas	8.3	4.2	29.0	156.3	197.8
All Classes	1486.5	507.6	1853.3	11588.5	15435.9

Table A.80. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1976. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	172.4	59.3	641.9	2486.8	3360.4
Poletimber	583.3	172.8	518.5	4729.9	6004.5
Sawtimber	670.8	257.1	486.0	4941.6	6355.5
Nonstocked Areas	31.5	8.7	37.2	174.9	252.3
All Classes	1458.0	497.9	1683.6	12333.2	15972.7

Table A.81. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Virginia, 1957. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	62.0	39.0	100.0	1496.0	1697.0
Poletimber	600.0	79.0	397.0	5398.0	6474.0
Sawtimber	502.0	208.0	730.0	5564.0	7004.0
Nonstocked Areas	34.0	3.0	12.0	226.0	275.0
All Classes	1198.0	329.0	1239.0	12684.0	15450.0

Appendix A (cont.). Forest Inventory and Analysis State Tables

Region 9 States

Table A.82. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Connecticut, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	35.1
21-30 yrs	0.0	5.1	0.0	141.5	146.6
41-50 yrs	0.0	48.7	0.0	368.3	417.0
61-70 yrs	0.0	69.8	0.0	399.3	469.1
> 80 yrs	0.0	19.8	0.0	190.2	210.0
Mixed	0.0	105.7	0.0	431.0	536.7
All Ages	0.0	249.1	0.0	1565.4	1814.5

Table A.83. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Connecticut, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	17.4	0.0	134.9	152.3
Spruce/Fir	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.8
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	18.3
Oak/Pine	0.0	10.5	0.0	58.8	69.2
Oak/Hickory	0.0	161.0	0.0	783.6	944.6
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	9.8	0.0	154.8	164.6
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	50.5	0.0	405.2	455.7
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	0.0	249.2	0.0	1565.4	1814.5

Table A.84. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Connecticut, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottonwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	20.4	0.0	35.2
21-30 yrs	0.0	9.8	9.8	20.1	32.9	38.4	35.7	0.0	146.7
41-50 yrs	36.8	0.0	8.5	30.0	196.2	30.9	114.6	0.0	417.0
61-70 yrs	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	313.7	35.7	92.9	0.0	469.1
> 80 yrs	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.1	19.6	29.4	0.0	210.0
Mixed	46.8	0.0	0.0	19.2	268.0	39.9	162.7	0.0	536.6
All Ages	152.3	9.8	18.3	69.3	944.7	164.5	455.7	0.0	1814.5

Table A.85. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Connecticut, 1985. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	5.1	0.0	191.4	196.5
Poletimber	0.0	67.6	0.0	547.5	615.1
Sawtimber	0.0	176.4	0.0	826.6	1002.9
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	249.1	0.0	1565.4	1814.5

Table A.86. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Connecticut, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	26.4	-----	548.1	574.5
Poletimber	0.0	55.4	-----	544.7	600.1
Sawtimber	0.0	64.8	-----	566.2	631.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	146.6	-----	1659.0	1805.6

Table A.87. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Connecticut, 1953. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	20.0	-----	509.0	529.0
Poletimber	0.0	103.0	-----	962.0	1065.0
Sawtimber	0.0	27.0	-----	307.0	334.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	5.0	-----	40.0	45.0
All Classes	0.0	155.0	-----	1818.0	1973.0

Table A.88. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Delaware, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	20.2	19.7	39.9
21-30 yrs	0.0	0.0	6.4	14.4	20.8
41-50 yrs	0.0	6.7	6.4	113.3	126.4
61-70 yrs	0.0	1.9	0.0	80.0	81.9
> 80 yrs	0.0	1.5	0.0	38.7	40.2
Mixed	0.0	3.1	0.0	64.2	67.3
All Ages	0.0	13.2	33.0	330.3	376.4

Table A.89. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Delaware, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	0.0	28.1	46.4	74.5
Oak/Pine	0.0	2.4	0.0	43.7	46.2
Oak/Hickory	0.0	10.7	4.8	195.4	210.9
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.4	36.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	0.0	13.1	32.9	330.3	376.4

Table A.90. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Delaware, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group							
	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottonwd	Maple Beech Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	24.4	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.8
21-30 yrs	11.1	3.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8
41-50 yrs	34.3	19.7	44.3	19.6	4.7	3.7	0.0	126.3
61-70 yrs	0.0	4.7	73.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9
> 80 yrs	4.7	13.3	17.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.2
Mixed	0.0	4.8	54.2	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.4
All Ages	74.5	46.2	210.9	36.4	4.7	3.7	0.0	376.4

Table A.91. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Delaware, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	0.0	15.4	56.0	71.4
Poletimber	0.0	4.7	17.5	53.1	75.3
Sawtimber	0.0	8.5	0.0	221.2	229.7
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	13.2	32.9	330.4	376.4

Table A.92. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Delaware, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	1.8	9.9	82.3	94.0
Poletimber	0.0	1.6	6.6	75.1	83.3
Sawtimber	0.0	10.6	13.2	183.3	207.1
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	14.0	29.7	340.7	384.4

Table A.93. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Delaware, 1957. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	0.0	19.0	26.0	45.0
Poletimber	0.0	7.0	28.0	94.0	129.0
Sawtimber	0.0	1.0	120.0	90.0	211.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.0	6.0
All Classes	0.0	9.0	167.0	215.0	391.0

Table A.94. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Illinois, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	11.5	19.3	2.3	306.8	339.9
11-20 yrs	17.1	16.2	0.0	309.3	342.6
21-30 yrs	23.0	7.6	0.0	260.9	291.5
31-40 yrs	12.9	12.4	0.0	325.5	350.8
41-50 yrs	22.9	11.3	0.0	323.0	357.2
51-60 yrs	15.7	12.0	0.0	255.9	283.6
61-70 yrs	20.1	7.7	4.0	398.4	430.2
71-80 yrs	24.7	12.6	0.0	503.5	540.8
> 80 yrs	77.9	63.7	6.7	945.0	1093.3
All Ages	225.8	162.8	13.0	3628.3	4029.9

Table A.95. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Illinois, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	3.1	3.5	0.0	13.6	20.2
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	37.5	4.0	0.0	4.0	45.5
Oak/Pine	2.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	13.3
Oak/Hickory	154.3	45.9	7.9	1816.9	2025.0
Oak/Gum/Cypress	7.3	4.0	0.0	126.5	137.8
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	10.0	65.1	2.8	642.7	720.6
Maple/Beech/Birch	10.9	40.3	2.3	992.9	1046.4
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	21.0
All Types	225.8	162.8	13.0	3628.2	4029.9

Table A.96. Stand age class distribution by forest type in Illinois, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Re Jack Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	3.5	94.0	3.6	44.3	173.4	21.1	339.9
11-20 yrs	3.1	7.9	2.9	117.6	7.4	46.8	156.9	0.0	342.6
21-30 yrs	9.6	21.9	6.0	61.6	16.0	64.5	111.9	0.0	291.5
31-40 yrs	4.0	2.9	0.0	118.7	11.2	120.4	93.6	0.0	350.8
41-50 yrs	3.5	2.9	0.0	186.2	17.0	78.4	69.2	0.0	357.2
51-60 yrs	0.0	5.9	0.9	108.0	20.3	61.4	87.1	0.0	283.6
61-70 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	224.9	10.4	96.0	98.9	0.0	430.2
71-80 yrs	0.0	4.0	0.0	335.3	26.0	95.6	79.9	0.0	540.8
> 80 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	778.7	25.9	113.2	175.5	0.0	1093.3
All Ages	20.2	45.5	13.3	2025.0	137.8	720.6	1046.4	21.1	4029.9

Table A.97. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Illinois, 1985. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	28.6	35.5	2.3	607.4	673.8
Poletimber	60.0	24.0	0.0	689.7	773.7
Sawtimber	137.2	103.3	10.7	2310.1	2561.3
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1
All Classes	225.8	162.8	13.0	3628.3	4029.9

Table A.98. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Illinois, 1962. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	23.7	10.0	-----	579.2	612.9
Poletimber	46.1	11.8	-----	899.0	956.9
Sawtimber	100.6	26.9	16.7	2004.2	2148.4
Nonstocked Areas	17.4	3.9	-----	21.9	43.2
All Classes	187.8	52.6	16.7	3504.3	3761.4

Table A.99. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Illinois, 1948. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	19.0	13.0	-----	697.0	729.0
Poletimber	48.0	9.0	-----	926.0	983.0
Sawtimber	77.0	17.0	-----	1730.0	1824.0
Nonstocked Areas	3.0	3.0	-----	399.0	405.0
All Classes	147.0	42.0	-----	3752.0	3941.0

Table A.100. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Indiana, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	18.6	19.8	0.0	362.0	400.4
11-20 yrs	8.1	26.6	0.0	430.7	465.4
21-30 yrs	5.8	28.3	0.0	300.7	334.8
31-40 yrs	22.0	32.0	1.9	384.1	440.0
41-50 yrs	12.1	39.3	4.0	523.0	578.4
51-60 yrs	25.8	54.4	3.8	488.8	572.8
61-70 yrs	18.6	34.5	0.0	417.4	470.5
71-80 yrs	26.7	38.0	4.7	328.5	397.9
> 80 yrs	28.3	96.0	4.0	507.3	635.6
All Ages	166.0	368.9	18.4	3742.5	4295.8

Table A.101. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Indiana, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	11.5	4.5	0.0	38.7	54.7
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	14.8	7.5	0.0	72.2	94.5
Oak/Pine	3.4	4.4	0.0	96.4	104.2
Oak/Hickory	105.9	184.8	12.5	1133.5	1436.7
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	6.6	0.0	76.0	82.6
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	2.0	62.1	0.0	784.8	848.9
Maple/Beech/Birch	26.7	96.3	3.8	1506.9	1633.7
Nontyped	1.7	2.7	2.1	34.0	40.5
All Types	166.0	368.9	18.4	3742.5	4295.8

Table A.102. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Indiana, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group								
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottnwd	Maple Beech Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	11.5	13.2	15.4	118.7	9.5	93.1	133.9	5.1	400.4
11-20 yrs	5.4	23.8	21.4	105.6	9.9	92.3	200.1	6.9	465.4
21-30 yrs	16.8	5.7	15.4	55.1	1.2	107.1	128.9	4.6	334.8
31-40 yrs	18.2	31.1	19.2	73.1	4.7	120.9	168.6	4.2	440.0
41-50 yrs	2.8	13.7	16.6	133.6	13.3	140.7	253.2	4.5	578.4
51-60 yrs	0.0	5.1	5.9	207.0	9.2	101.0	238.4	6.2	572.8
61-70 yrs	0.0	1.9	1.9	196.3	14.4	73.7	180.2	2.1	470.5
71-80 yrs	0.0	0.0	6.5	176.6	8.9	69.2	132.2	4.5	397.9
> 80 yrs	0.0	0.0	1.9	370.7	11.5	50.9	198.2	2.4	635.6
All Ages	54.7	94.5	104.2	1436.7	82.6	848.9	1633.7	40.5	4295.8

Table A.103. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Indiana, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	26.7	44.1	-----	741.0	811.8
Poletimber	31.8	57.2	1.9	582.6	673.5
Sawtimber	105.8	264.9	14.4	2384.9	2770.0
Nonstocked Areas	1.7	2.7	2.1	34.0	40.5
All Classes	166.0	368.9	18.4	3742.5	4295.8

Table A.104. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Indiana, 1967. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	22.4	37.2	5.4	860.3	925.3
Poletimber	23.1	56.7	5.2	780.7	865.7
Sawtimber	84.3	130.3	11.2	1810.7	2036.5
Nonstocked Areas	6.8	0.1	-----	61.4	68.3
All Classes	136.6	224.3	21.8	3513.1	3895.8

Table A.105. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Indiana, 1951. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	14.0	10.0	-----	576.0	600.0
Poletimber	28.0	64.0	-----	1245.0	1337.0
Sawtimber	24.0	80.0	-----	1980.0	2084.0
Nonstocked Areas	-----	1.0	-----	23.0	24.0
All Classes	66.0	155.0	-----	3824.0	4045.0

Table A.106. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Iowa, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Ownership Group				
	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	0.0	2.8	0.0	116.7	119.5
11-20 yrs	0.0	8.9	0.0	131.2	140.1
21-30 yrs	0.0	28.8	0.0	147.6	176.4
31-40 yrs	0.0	15.8	0.0	177.5	193.3
41-50 yrs	0.0	2.1	0.0	281.5	283.6
51-60 yrs	0.0	23.8	0.0	188.7	212.5
61-70 yrs	0.0	15.2	0.0	152.0	167.2
71-80 yrs	0.0	23.4	0.0	181.2	204.6
> 80 yrs	0.0	35.0	0.0	411.3	446.3
All Ages	0.0	155.8	0.0	1787.7	1943.5

Table A.107. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Iowa, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group	Ownership Group				
	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	23.7
Oak/Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9	23.9
Oak/Hickory	0.0	49.7	0.0	843.6	893.3
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	76.6	0.0	418.1	494.7
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	20.5	0.0	471.1	491.6
Aspen/Birch	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	7.3
Nontyped	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
All Types	0.0	155.8	0.0	1787.7	1943.5

Table A.108. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Iowa, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group								
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Elm Ash Cottonwd	Maple Beech Birch	Aspen Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	3.2	32.1	23.6	56.5	4.1	0.0	119.5
11-20 yrs	6.3	0.0	3.1	43.4	33.8	53.5	0.0	0.0	140.1
21-30 yrs	0.0	3.9	3.2	39.3	89.2	40.8	0.0	0.0	176.4
31-40 yrs	0.0	2.2	0.0	99.8	36.3	55.0	0.0	0.0	193.3
41-50 yrs	0.0	5.5	0.0	115.1	76.3	86.7	0.0	0.0	283.6
51-60 yrs	0.0	5.3	6.4	71.8	92.6	36.4	0.0	0.0	212.5
61-70 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	56.6	32.1	0.0	0.0	167.2
71-80 yrs	0.0	6.8	5.4	117.8	34.6	36.8	3.2	0.0	204.6
> 80 yrs	0.0	0.0	2.6	295.5	51.7	93.8	0.0	2.7	443.7
All Ages	6.3	23.7	23.9	893.3	494.7	491.6	7.3	2.7	1943.5

Table A.109. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Iowa, 1990. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	14.4	0.0	274.4	288.8
Poletimber	0.0	27.9	0.0	359.4	387.3
Sawtimber	0.0	110.8	0.0	1153.9	1264.7
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	2.7	0.0	-----	2.7
All Classes	0.0	155.8	0.0	1787.7	1943.5

Table A.110. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Iowa, 1974. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	17.2	3.2	257.9	278.3
Poletimber	0.0	21.1	4.4	331.1	356.6
Sawtimber	0.0	69.3	8.6	703.5	781.4
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	3.6	0.5	38.3	42.4
All Classes	0.0	111.2	16.7	1330.8	1458.7

Table A.111. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Maine, 1995. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	0.0	5.3	826.6	452.8	1284.7
11-20 yrs	0.0	52.3	724.2	667.6	1444.1
21-30 yrs	0.0	0.0	6.9	55.0	61.9
31-40 yrs	0.0	17.0	195.7	438.0	650.7
41-50 yrs	0.0	25.5	122.0	490.8	638.3
51-60 yrs	0.0	39.6	316.4	949.0	1305.0
61-70 yrs	0.0	67.0	520.7	685.7	1273.4
71-80 yrs	0.0	78.5	749.1	979.4	1807.0
> 80 yrs	26.9	180.7	2132.2	1755.1	4094.9
Mixed	6.6	131.8	1704.7	2549.0	4392.1
All Ages	33.5	597.7	7298.5	9022.4	16952.1

Table A.112. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Maine, 1995. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	6.5	21.3	249.5	969.0	1246.3
Spruce/Fir	0.0	250.8	3044.2	2711.2	6006.2
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7
Oak/Pine	0.0	7.9	6.5	116.0	130.4
Oak/Hickory	0.0	20.4	12.4	423.3	456.1
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	19.2	68.3	256.3	343.8
Map/Beech/Birch	13.8	173.7	3146.8	3158.0	6492.3
Aspen/Birch	13.2	97.8	762.2	1379.0	2252.2
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	8.5	9.5	18.0
All Types	33.5	597.8	7298.4	9022.3	16952.1

Table A.113. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Maine, 1995. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group										
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	0.6	458.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	25.0	439.4	345.6	9.4	1284.6
11-20 yrs	25.5	570.4	0.0	0.0	7.2	55.7	482.4	303.1	0.0	1444.3
21-30 yrs	7.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	19.4	13.5	0.0	61.8
31-40 yrs	56.2	255.2	0.0	8.4	32.6	35.5	163.4	99.4	0.0	650.7
41-50 yrs	129.4	177.8	0.0	15.1	59.3	6.1	118.1	132.6	0.0	638.4
51-60 yrs	120.8	385.9	6.7	20.4	71.6	42.6	418.3	238.8	0.0	1305.1
61-70 yrs	86.1	416.3	0.0	14.3	48.0	12.8	442.8	253.0	0.0	1273.3
71-80 yrs	206.3	595.9	0.0	12.1	55.1	12.7	740.0	185.0	0.0	1807.1
> 80 yrs	274.5	1746.4	0.0	6.5	48.8	58.8	1700.3	259.5	0.1	4094.9
Mixed	339.7	1385.2	0.0	53.6	126.9	88.2	1968.2	421.7	8.5	4392.0
All Ages	1246.3	6006.3	6.7	130.4	456.1	343.9	6492.3	2252.2	18.0	16952.1

Table A.114. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maine, 1995. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	65.8	2128.3	2021.7	4215.8
Poletimber	20.0	218.1	2504.0	4192.5	6934.6
Sawtimber	13.5	314.8	2657.0	2784.7	5770.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.7	17.2
All Classes	33.5	598.7	7297.8	9007.6	16937.6

Table A.115. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maine, 1982. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	1915.0
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	6595.8
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	8517.3
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	32.1
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	17060.2

Table A.116. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maine, 1971. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	3741.7
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	6093.9
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	7034.4
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.2
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	16882.2

Table A.117. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maine, 1959. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	2.0	18.0	437.0	1443.0	1900.0
Poletimber	22.0	82.0	3169.0	4660.0	7933.0
Sawtimber	26.0	63.0	2875.0	3813.0	6777.0
Nonstocked Areas	-----	3.0	40.0	516.0	559.0
All Classes	50.0	166.0	6521.0	10432.0	17169.0

Table A.118. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Maryland, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	0.0	2.1	5.0	41.6	48.7
21-30 yrs	0.0	23.7	45.3	209.0	278.0
41-50 yrs	0.0	44.8	27.5	568.4	640.7
61-70 yrs	0.0	44.5	10.0	400.2	454.7
>80 yrs	0.0	12.8	12.3	141.3	166.4
Mixed	0.0	152.7	37.1	645.0	834.8
All Ages	0.0	280.6	137.2	2005.5	2423.3

Table A.119. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership on timberland in Maryland, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	13.7	0.0	40.3	54.0
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	25.2	52.0	223.6	300.8
Oak/Pine	0.0	17.2	34.3	225.6	277.1
Oak/Hickory	0.0	177.8	31.0	1240.6	1449.4
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	18.4	13.4	98.3	130.2
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	13.7	3.2	54.8	71.7
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	14.7	3.2	122.2	140.1
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	0.0	280.7	137.1	2005.4	2423.3

Table A.120. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Maryland, 1986. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottonwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	0.0	13.4	5.0	16.8	0.0	2.1	11.4	0.0	48.7
21-30 yrs	32.9	70.9	40.1	92.0	18.1	3.9	20.0	0.0	277.9
41-50 yrs	10.3	130.3	101.1	299.3	39.4	31.2	29.2	0.0	640.8
61-70 yrs	3.7	44.7	53.0	310.4	34.8	6.6	1.6	0.0	454.8
> 80 yrs	0.0	4.8	7.9	125.3	12.8	11.6	3.9	0.0	166.3
Mixed	7.1	36.9	70.0	605.6	25.0	16.2	74.0	0.0	834.8
All Ages	54.0	301.0	277.1	1449.4	130.1	71.6	140.1	0.0	2423.3

Table A.121. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maryland, 1986. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	10.5	38.1	184.1	232.6
Poletimber	0.0	60.5	35.1	373.1	468.7
Sawtimber	0.0	209.7	64.0	1448.4	1722.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	280.7	137.2	2005.6	2423.4

Table A.122. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maryland, 1976. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	30.8	43.0	364.4	438.2
Poletimber	0.0	72.7	47.3	545.5	665.5
Sawtimber	0.0	139.2	48.9	1225.0	1413.1
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	5.9	5.9
All Classes	0.0	242.7	139.2	2140.8	2522.7

Table A.123. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maryland, 1964. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	23.0	18.0	257.0	298.0
Poletimber	0.0	60.0	45.0	649.0	754.0
Sawtimber	0.0	104.0	37.0	1652.0	1793.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	2.0	1.0	37.0	40.0
All Classes	0.0	189.0	101.0	2595.0	2885.0

Table A.124. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Maryland, 1950. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	37.0	343.0	119.0	499.0
Poletimber	0.0	76.0	505.0	314.0	895.0
Sawtimber	0.0	93.0	580.0	679.0	1352.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	8.0	86.0	57.0	151.0
All Classes	0.0	214.0	1514.0	1169.0	2897.0

Table A.125. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Massachusetts, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	44.3
21-30 yrs	0.0	13.8	0.0	74.0	87.8
41-50 yrs	0.0	64.8	21.0	607.6	693.4
61-70 yrs	0.0	156.2	15.2	497.8	669.2
> 80 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.6	65.6
Mixed	0.0	244.2	34.4	1126.6	1405.2
All Ages	0.0	479.0	70.6	2415.9	2965.5

Table A.126. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Massachusetts, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	67.0	34.4	558.0	659.4
Spruce/Fir	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	16.3
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	31.2	0.0	76.2	107.4
Oak/Pine	0.0	46.1	36.2	200.8	283.1
Oak/Hickory	0.0	177.9	0.0	763.6	941.5
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	16.0
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	0.0	0.0	138.9	138.9
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	156.9	0.0	637.4	794.3
Aspen/Birch	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	8.6
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Types	0.0	479.1	70.6	2415.8	2965.5

Table A.127. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Massachusetts, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group											
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	44.3
21-30 yrs	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	21.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	87.8
41-50 yrs	205.5	16.3	44.6	85.0	214.2	0.0	30.2	97.5	0.0	0.0	693.3
61-70 yrs	84.4	0.0	31.2	94.7	342.0	0.0	35.9	81.1	0.0	0.0	669.3
> 80 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	16.0	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	65.6
Mixed	337.8	0.0	31.6	103.4	334.7	0.0	51.8	537.3	8.6	0.0	1405.2
All Ages	659.4	16.3	107.4	283.1	941.6	16.0	138.9	794.2	8.6	0.0	2965.5

Table A.128. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Massachusetts, 1985. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	34.2	0.0	210.3	244.6
Poletimber	0.0	232.1	21.0	840.6	1093.6
Sawtimber	0.0	212.7	49.6	1364.9	1627.2
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	479.0	70.6	2415.8	2965.4

Table A.129. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Massachusetts, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	102.5	-----	755.0	857.5
Poletimber	0.0	113.0	30.1	804.1	947.2
Sawtimber	0.0	138.1	-----	796.0	934.1
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	11.8	-----	47.1	58.9
All Classes	0.0	365.4	30.1	2402.2	2797.7

Table A.130. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Massachusetts, 1953. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	143.0	821.0	307.0	1271.0
Poletimber	0.0	218.0	968.0	371.0	1557.0
Sawtimber	0.0	34.0	307.0	54.0	395.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	4.0	24.0	8.0	36.0
All Classes	0.0	399.0	2120.0	740.0	3259.0

Table A.131. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	162.8	217.8	86.0	561.0	1027.6
11-20 yrs	318.8	530.1	122.2	1225.7	2196.8
21-30 yrs	176.8	431.0	96.1	985.4	1689.3
31-40 yrs	297.6	330.6	73.2	815.4	1516.8
41-50 yrs	367.7	366.9	109.4	1080.6	1924.6
51-60 yrs	350.2	528.8	149.0	1215.3	2243.3
61-70 yrs	226.8	506.0	149.9	1249.7	2132.4
71-80 yrs	160.9	315.6	84.6	899.6	1460.7
> 80 yrs	480.8	807.3	643.9	2492.4	4424.4
All Ages	2542.4	4034.1	1514.3	10525.1	18615.9

Table A.132. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Rack Pine	572.9	693.6	34.5	676.1	1977.1
Spruce/Fir	384.9	721.9	376.8	1189.8	2673.4
Oak/Hickory	271.5	454.7	9.8	1245.8	1981.8
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	108.5	247.8	54.9	1215.7	1626.9
Maple/Beech/Birch	835.7	1090.0	868.4	4367.6	7161.7
Aspen/Birch	369.3	809.4	169.9	1808.3	3156.9
Nontyped	0.0	16.7	0.0	21.8	38.5
All Types	2542.8	4034.1	1514.3	10525.1	18615.9

Table A.133. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Michigan, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottonwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	103.0	69.2	78.9	59.7	329.9	381.1	5.8	1027.6
11-20 yrs	238.2	197.2	182.4	247.6	718.9	600.1	12.4	2196.8
21-30 yrs	288.5	279.4	86.7	188.8	438.4	399.0	8.5	1689.3
31-40 yrs	384.6	263.7	87.7	141.4	438.2	201.2	0.0	1516.8
41-50 yrs	304.0	263.7	142.4	195.4	711.3	307.8	0.0	1924.6
51-60 yrs	253.7	265.6	239.7	161.3	933.3	389.7	0.0	2243.3
61-70 yrs	143.4	304.3	264.5	184.4	852.7	382.3	0.8	2132.4
71-80 yrs	63.0	249.6	233.0	118.5	571.3	225.3	0.0	1460.7
> 80 yrs	198.7	780.7	666.5	329.8	2167.3	270.4	11.0	4424.4
All Ages	1977.1	2673.4	1981.8	1626.9	7161.3	3156.9	38.5	18615.9

Table A.134. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1993. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experi-ment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	640.9	1109.3	344.8	2336.2	4431.2
Poletimber	850.8	1269.6	332.9	3088.0	5541.3
Sawtimber	1050.7	1653.1	836.6	5064.5	8604.9
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	16.7	0.0	21.8	38.5
All Classes	2542.4	4048.7	1514.3	10510.5	18615.9

Table A.135. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1980. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	514.0	1165.3	368.0	2337.5	4384.6
Poletimber	1220.6	1708.3	715.3	3826.8	7471.1
Sawtimber	693.8	892.4	921.8	3042.5	5550.4
Nonstocked Areas	9.6	29.5	2.5	45.2	86.8
All Classes	2438.0	3795.4	2007.6	9252.0	17492.9

Table A.136. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1966. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	761.8	1077.6	562.6	3030.8	5432.8
Poletimber	1223.3	1798.2	745.9	4438.4	8205.8
Sawtimber	378.7	1050.2	940.5	2353.8	4723.2
Nonstocked Areas	59.0	91.6	7.7	380.1	538.4
All Classes	2422.8	4017.6	2256.7	10203.1	18900.2

Table A.137. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Michigan, 1955. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	1259.0	1362.0	-----	4224.0	6845.0
Poletimber	761.0	1388.0	-----	3970.0	6119.0
Sawtimber	217.0	418.0	-----	2374.0	3009.0
Nonstocked Areas	173.0	732.0	-----	2243.0	3148.0
All Classes	2410.0	3900.0	-----	12811.0	19121.0

Table A.138. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	201.4	510.6	125.8	517.4	1355.2
11-20 yrs	186.8	518.3	108.1	567.9	1381.1
21-30 yrs	134.0	492.8	76.2	482.9	1185.9
31-40 yrs	120.4	564.0	60.4	617.8	1362.6
41-50 yrs	231.2	724.0	85.3	821.8	1862.3
51-60 yrs	254.8	863.9	98.3	1053.2	2270.2
61-70 yrs	255.5	815.2	65.5	867.4	2003.6
71-80 yrs	166.1	427.1	43.2	545.1	1181.5
> 80 yrs	270.9	847.0	88.5	914.4	2120.8
All Ages	1821.1	5762.9	751.3	6387.9	14723.2

Table A.139. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	211.2	322.7	100.8	262.4	897.1
Spruce/Fir	593.7	2003.0	202.2	756.6	3555.5
Oak/Hickory	10.0	196.7	2.8	956.7	1166.2
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	59.1	432.8	65.5	732.5	1289.9
Maple/Beech/Birch	109.7	338.1	49.6	895.7	1393.1
Aspen/Birch	828.6	2410.4	327.8	2750.4	6317.2
Nontyped	8.8	59.2	2.6	33.6	104.2
All Types	1821.1	5762.9	751.3	6387.9	14723.2

Table A.140. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Minnesota, 1990. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottonwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	117.2	158.5	33.6	116.0	93.9	827.1	8.9	1355.2
11-20 yrs	102.6	237.0	33.7	131.1	103.3	756.1	17.3	1381.1
21-30 yrs	78.6	410.1	20.9	82.9	55.2	527.9	10.3	1185.9
31-40 yrs	82.6	408.5	48.4	100.5	61.2	655.1	6.3	1362.6
41-50 yrs	105.6	425.0	115.1	111.4	153.8	935.3	16.1	1862.3
51-60 yrs	140.6	414.6	200.1	147.3	210.0	1130.0	27.6	2270.2
61-70 yrs	107.6	384.8	188.7	194.8	224.6	896.8	6.3	2003.6
71-80 yrs	63.9	278.3	165.3	139.9	180.0	350.8	3.3	1181.5
> 80 yrs	98.4	838.7	360.4	266.0	311.1	238.1	8.1	2120.8
All Ages	897.1	3555.5	1166.2	1289.9	1393.1	6317.2	104.2	14723.2

Table A.141. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1990. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	576.8	2101.4	324.5	1441.5	4444.2
Poletimber	626.6	2363.6	241.2	2038.6	5270.0
Sawtimber	608.9	1709.6	182.2	2389.6	4890.3
Nonstocked Areas	8.8	72.1	3.4	34.4	118.7
All Classes	1821.1	6246.7	751.3	5904.1	14723.2

Table A.142. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1977. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	530.7	1293.3	235.1	1080.8	3139.9
Poletimber	660.0	2806.9	382.2	3081.4	6930.5
Sawtimber	406.0	1028.8	183.8	1865.8	3484.4
Nonstocked Areas	6.3	21.8	3.6	26.6	58.3
All Classes	1603.0	5150.8	804.7	6054.6	13613.1

Table A.143. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1962. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	304.0	2246.2	205.8	1538.5	4294.5
Poletimber	1343.0	3476.3	378.3	3322.4	8520.0
Sawtimber	335.5	549.3	97.1	1404.6	2386.5
Nonstocked Areas	158.9	1126.0	33.6	542.5	1861.0
All Classes	2141.4	7397.8	714.8	6808.0	17062.0

Table A.144. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Minnesota, 1953. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	785.0	2996.0	1157.0	1379.0	6317.0
Poletimber	865.0	2249.0	899.0	1268.0	5281.0
Sawtimber	314.0	423.0	297.0	983.0	2017.0
Nonstocked Areas	231.0	2295.0	706.0	1251.0	4483.0
All Classes	2195.0	7963.0	3059.0	4881.0	18098.0

Table A.145. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	97.1	20.5	13.9	579.7	711.2
11-20 yrs	112.7	109.7	27.1	1710.2	1959.7
21-30 yrs	63.8	45.9	0.0	635.5	745.2
31-40 yrs	92.3	76.3	36.1	1239.1	1443.8
41-50 yrs	242.7	135.4	53.6	1776.8	2208.5
51-60 yrs	138.8	71.5	32.8	1203.8	1446.9
61-70 yrs	203.0	69.4	24.2	1146.8	1443.4
71-80 yrs	179.5	74.8	9.4	889.9	1153.6
> 80 yrs	191.0	87.5	28.1	1951.9	2258.5
All Ages	1320.9	691.0	225.2	11133.7	13370.8

Table A.146. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Loblolly/shortleaf Pine	137.0	25.9	10.2	284.7	457.8
Oak/Pine	166.7	33.9	25.1	634.0	859.7
Oak/Hickory	987.1	474.1	184.4	8641.3	10286.9
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	19.8	0.0	94.4	114.2
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	77.7	2.5	538.0	618.2
Maple/Beech/Birch	30.1	51.1	3.0	909.2	993.4
Nontyped	0.0	8.5	0.0	32.1	40.6
All Types	1320.9	691.0	225.2	11133.7	13370.8

Table A.147. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Missouri, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group							
	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottonwd	Maple Beech Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	19.6	56.4	521.9	1.5	20.8	91.0	0.0	711.2
11-20 yrs	98.2	156.0	1418.0	1.9	50.7	232.8	2.1	1959.7
21-30 yrs	56.0	33.7	455.3	20.9	72.1	97.6	9.6	745.2
31-40 yrs	56.1	79.6	1035.8	16.9	96.9	153.9	4.6	1443.8
41-50 yrs	65.8	167.5	1680.4	13.4	133.2	134.2	14.0	2208.5
51-60 yrs	39.0	115.8	1071.5	8.8	92.4	114.3	5.1	1446.9
61-70 yrs	45.7	74.4	1145.0	23.3	69.5	84.5	1.0	1443.4
71-80 yrs	31.9	69.5	966.8	12.0	43.0	29.2	1.2	1153.6
> 80 yrs	45.5	106.8	1992.2	15.5	39.6	55.9	3.0	2258.5
All Ages	457.8	859.7	10286.9	114.2	618.2	993.4	40.6	13370.8

Table A.148. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1989. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	235.8	134.6	45.9	2453.8	2870.1
Poletimber	394.5	177.2	65.7	3239.6	3877.0
Sawtimber	690.6	370.7	113.6	5408.2	6583.1
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	8.5	0.0	32.1	40.6
All Classes	1320.9	691.0	225.2	11133.7	13370.8

Table A.149. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	307.9	75.9	110.4	1977.5	2471.7
Poletimber	683.2	104.6	132.8	4046.4	4967.0
Sawtimber	320.7	84.8	115.6	3481.0	4002.1
Nonstocked Areas	10.0	20.9	3.5	889.5	923.9
All Classes	1321.8	286.2	362.3	10394.4	12364.7

Table A.150. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1959. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	187.0	57.0	106.0	3214.0	3564.0
Poletimber	527.0	97.0	82.0	3642.0	4348.0
Sawtimber	470.0	72.0	74.0	3470.0	4086.0
Nonstocked Areas	127.0	49.0	17.0	2786.0	2979.0
All Classes	1311.0	275.0	279.0	13112.0	14977.0

Table A.151. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Missouri, 1947. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	493.0	84.0	-----	4205.0	4782.0
Poletimber	473.0	108.0	-----	5900.0	6481.0
Sawtimber	178.0	30.0	-----	1826.0	2034.0
Nonstocked Areas	53.0	19.0	-----	1705.0	1777.0
All Classes	1197.0	241.0	-----	13636.0	15074.0

Table A.152. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1983. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	14.5
21-30 yrs	8.3	17.2	0.0	75.9	101.4
41-50 yrs	19.7	35.3	29.0	253.6	337.6
61-70 yrs	49.8	16.5	105.7	231.7	403.7
> 80 yrs	38.5	7.8	38.3	71.6	156.2
Mixed	508.6	196.1	530.4	2563.4	3798.5
All Ages	624.9	272.9	703.4	3210.7	4811.9

Table A.153. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1983. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	9.8	88.4	30.9	987.6	1116.8
Spruce/Fir	186.7	7.3	210.4	273.2	677.6
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	9.3	0.0	25.0	34.4
Oak/Pine	20.4	16.3	6.9	344.0	387.6
Oak/Hickory	0.0	55.5	7.0	327.9	390.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	6.9	0.0	46.6	53.5
Maple/Beech/Birch	358.7	81.9	403.6	1071.8	1916.0
Aspen/Birch	49.2	7.4	44.6	134.6	235.8
All Types	624.8	273.0	703.4	3210.7	4811.9

Table A.154. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in New Hampshire, 1983. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group									
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Spruce Fir	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Elm Ash Cottnwd	Maple Beech Birch	Aspen Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	14.5
21-30 yrs	22.7	9.7	9.3	0.0	9.8	0.0	35.5	14.4	0.0	101.4
41-50 yrs	123.4	33.1	0.0	38.9	31.4	0.0	94.7	16.2	0.0	337.7
61-70 yrs	88.6	118.4	9.3	23.9	28.6	7.3	127.4	0.0	0.0	403.5
> 80 yrs	22.4	27.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	69.5	29.4	0.0	156.2
Mixed	859.6	480.4	15.7	324.9	313.2	46.2	1588.9	169.7	0.0	3798.6
All Ages	1116.7	677.7	34.4	387.6	390.4	53.5	1916.0	235.6	0.0	4811.9

Table A.155. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1983. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	19.1	48.0	68.1	404.3	539.4
Poletimber	206.4	77.3	300.3	1201.5	1785.6
Sawtimber	399.4	147.7	335.0	1605.0	2487.1
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	624.9	272.9	703.4	3210.8	4812.0

Table A.156. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1973. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	844.7
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	2045.4
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1799.1
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.0
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	4689.2

Table A.157. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1960. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	96.0	17.9	93.5	470.1	677.5
Poletimber	131.0	59.8	397.7	1727.7	2316.2
Sawtimber	342.0	44.6	268.5	1091.5	1746.6
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	5.3	33.3	128.5	167.1
All Classes	569.0	127.6	793.0	3417.8	4907.4

Table A.158. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Hampshire, 1948. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	937.8
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1736.0
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1808.3
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	200.1
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	4682.2

Table A.159. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Jersey, 1987. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	0.0	18.8	0.0	59.7	78.5
21-30 yrs	0.0	48.8	0.0	147.8	196.6
41-50 yrs	0.0	151.9	0.0	342.5	494.4
61-70 yrs	0.0	139.1	0.0	503.4	642.5
> 80 yrs	0.0	67.0	0.0	151.5	218.5
Mixed	0.0	78.2	0.0	147.9	226.1
All Ages	0.0	503.8	0.0	1352.8	1856.6

Table A.160. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Jersey, 1987. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack pine	0.0	15.3	0.0	12.1	27.4
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	221.5	0.0	313.3	534.8
Oak/Pine	0.0	7.5	0.0	113.2	120.7
Oak/Hickory	0.0	179.1	0.0	676.7	855.8
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	26.8	0.0	78.3	105.1
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	31.8	0.0	59.7	91.5
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	21.9	0.0	99.4	121.3
All Types	0.0	503.9	0.0	1352.7	1856.6

Table A.161. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in New Jersey, 1987. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group								
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottnwd	Maple Beech Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	0.0	34.9	0.0	35.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	78.5
21-30 yrs	0.0	85.5	8.6	51.9	7.5	16.2	27.0	0.0	196.7
41-50 yrs	5.7	161.1	35.0	198.0	19.8	34.8	39.9	0.0	494.3
61-70 yrs	15.8	108.4	49.6	356.4	54.0	31.9	26.4	0.0	642.5
> 80 yrs	0.0	32.7	27.5	138.4	5.9	0.0	14.0	0.0	218.5
Mixed	6.0	112.2	0.0	75.5	18.0	8.5	6.0	0.0	226.2
All Ages	27.5	534.8	120.7	855.8	105.1	91.5	121.3	0.0	1856.6

Table A.162. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Jersey, 1987. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	84.1	0.0	175.0	259.2
Poletimber	0.0	159.5	0.0	555.1	714.7
Sawtimber	0.0	260.2	0.0	622.6	882.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	503.9	0.0	1352.8	1856.6

Table A.163. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Jersey, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	160.1	-----	783.5	943.6
Poletimber	0.0	68.5	10.5	309.1	388.1
Sawtimber	0.0	76.6	5.8	381.3	463.7
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	13.7	-----	47.7	61.4
All Classes	0.0	318.9	16.3	1521.6	1856.8

Table A.164. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New Jersey, 1956. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	100.0	561.0	63.0	724.0
Poletimber	0.0	124.0	439.0	157.0	720.0
Sawtimber	0.0	19.0	454.0	62.0	535.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	11.0	90.0	40.0	141.0
All Classes	0.0	254.0	1544.0	322.0	2120.0

Table A.165. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New York, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	0.0	36.2	14.4	632.3	682.9
21-30 yrs	0.0	133.8	42.7	2619.4	2795.9
41-50 yrs	0.0	408.3	168.9	3074.5	3651.7
61-70 yrs	5.4	238.8	402.6	3170.7	3817.5
> 80 yrs	0.0	263.5	445.3	2371.7	3080.5
Mixed	0.0	62.0	145.7	1169.3	1377.0
All Ages	5.4	1142.6	1219.6	13037.9	15405.5

Table A.166. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New York, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	192.1	65.2	1697.1	1954.4
Spruce/Fir	0.0	84.2	112.4	379.4	576.0
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	12.3	0.0	61.0	73.3
Oak/Pine	0.0	25.7	22.9	382.1	430.7
Oak/Hickory	0.0	143.7	46.2	1903.9	2093.8
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	10.4	0.0	59.9	70.3
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	51.9	6.6	786.7	845.2
Maple/Beech/Birch	5.4	579.0	933.2	7158.9	8676.5
Aspen/Birch	0.0	43.3	33.2	579.0	655.5
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0
All Types	5.4	1142.6	1219.7	13038.0	15405.5

Table A.167. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in New York, 1993. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Forest Type Group										
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	23.6	23.0	0.0	5.1	35.6	5.6	70.0	447.3	67.3	5.3	682.8
21-30 yrs	358.9	144.2	37.9	52.6	201.7	32.2	368.5	1312.5	262.9	24.7	2796.1
41-50 yrs	533.9	188.8	11.6	181.5	394.0	16.5	205.1	1922.0	198.3	0.0	3651.7
61-70 yrs	418.1	126.0	12.1	107.8	600.9	10.9	73.6	2392.0	76.2	0.0	3817.6
> 80 yrs	435.8	71.0	0.0	68.8	583.4	0.0	79.2	1815.3	27.1	0.0	3080.6
Mixed	184.1	23.1	11.7	14.8	278.2	5.1	48.8	787.5	23.6	0.0	1376.9
All Ages	1954.4	576.1	73.3	430.6	2093.8	70.3	845.2	8676.6	655.4	30.0	15405.5

Table A.168. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberlands in New York, 1993. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	109.5	82.6	2346.9	2539.0
Poletimber	0.0	276.0	401.2	3967.9	4645.1
Sawtimber	5.4	757.0	735.9	6693.2	8191.5
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0
All Classes	5.4	1142.5	1219.7	13037.9	15405.6

Table A.169. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New York, 1980. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Research Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	227.5	-----	3786.5	4014.0
Poletimber	-----	235.5	-----	4139.8	4375.3
Sawtimber	-----	504.2	-----	5904.1	6408.3
Nonstocked Areas	-----	11.8	-----	596.4	608.2
All Classes	-----	979.0	-----	14426.8	15405.8

Table A.170. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New York, 1968. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	269.7	323.8	5513.7	6107.2
Poletimber	-----	272.1	238.8	2131.7	2642.6
Sawtimber	-----	278.7	594.1	3353.5	4226.3
Nonstocked Areas	-----	71.5	23.6	1209.9	1305.0
All Classes	-----	892.0	1180.3	12208.8	14281.1

Table A.171. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in New York, 1953. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	146.0	211.0	2049.0	2406.0
Poletimber	-----	299.0	438.0	3539.0	4276.0
Sawtimber	-----	387.0	497.0	4145.0	5029.0
Nonstocked Areas	-----	63.0	26.0	202.0	291.0
All Classes	-----	895.0	1172.0	9935.0	12002.0

Table A.172. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1991. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	7.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	27.2
11-20 yrs	35.2	29.8	21.7	1188.6	1275.3
21-30 yrs	37.3	78.4	42.8	2075.4	2233.9
31-40 yrs	29.6	70.1	48.0	1691.8	1839.5
41-50 yrs	43.8	85.7	29.8	966.7	1126.0
51-60 yrs	13.3	11.5	33.5	184.5	242.8
61-70 yrs	24.5	11.2	0.0	75.0	110.7
71-80 yrs	0.0	18.5	0.0	277.1	295.6
> 80 yrs	0.0	13.0	0.0	403.3	416.3
All Ages	190.7	318.2	175.8	6882.6	7567.4

Table A.173. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1991. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	21.1	2.5	80.0	103.6
Spruce/Fir	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	4.2	2.8	6.4	75.3	88.7
Oak/Pine	0.0	3.9	6.0	101.8	111.7
Oak/Hickory	160.4	205.5	140.8	3861.7	4368.4
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	2.9	0.0	45.5	48.4
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	12.3	23.7	5.1	698.0	739.1
Maple/Beech/Birch	10.4	53.8	15.0	1945.0	2024.2
Aspen/Birch	3.5	4.3	0.0	65.0	72.8
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7
All Types	190.8	318.0	175.8	6882.8	7567.4

Table A.174. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Ohio, 1991. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group										
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Spruce Fir	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottnwd	Maple Beech Birch	Aspen Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	27.1
11-20 yrs	59.1	0.0	12.2	15.0	641.4	10.9	180.9	332.4	23.7	0.0	1275.5
21-30 yrs	33.1	0.0	52.5	47.1	1217.9	20.5	247.9	585.4	29.5	0.0	2233.8
31-40 yrs	3.2	5.8	14.6	27.4	1061.4	9.6	180.4	522.7	9.7	4.7	1839.5
41-50 yrs	4.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	713.0	7.4	56.5	329.8	0.0	0.0	1126.0
51-60 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.4	0.0	3.1	17.5	0.0	0.0	242.9
61-70 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	110.7
71-80 yrs	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	200.3	0.0	12.1	75.8	4.5	0.0	295.5
> 80 yrs	4.2	0.0	6.6	6.9	207.9	0.0	58.4	126.9	5.4	0.0	416.4
All Ages	103.6	5.8	88.7	111.7	4368.4	48.4	739.1	2024.2	72.8	4.7	7567.4

Table A.175. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1991. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	15.2	41.1	33.9	1721.3	1811.6
Poletimber	44.2	40.8	77.5	1578.3	1740.8
Sawtimber	131.3	236.3	64.4	3578.3	4010.4
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.7
All Classes	190.8	318.2	175.9	6882.6	7567.5

Table A.176. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1979. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	21.2	52.5	331.7	1803.1	2208.5
Poletimber	47.2	31.4	134.8	1324.5	1537.9
Sawtimber	87.6	158.8	227.8	2480.4	2954.6
Nonstocked Areas	3.3	10.2	21.4	181.2	216.1
All Classes	159.3	252.9	715.7	5789.2	6917.1

Table A.177. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1968. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
Seedling/Sapling	28.5	78.1	52.5	3358.2	3517.3
Poletimber	11.1	34.3	14.9	629.8	690.1
Sawtimber	56.9	119.9	59.4	1711.9	1948.1
Nonstocked Areas	15.8	3.1	-----	154.8	173.7
All Classes	112.3	235.4	126.8	5854.7	6329.2

Table A.178. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Ohio, 1952. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	679.0
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1978.0
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	2679.0
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	60.0
All Classes	88.0	209.0	2052.0	3047.0	5396.0

Table A.179. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	45.2	78.8	22.5	402.8	549.3
11-20 yrs	22.7	155.3	37.2	1551.9	1767.1
21-30 yrs	35.3	252.5	89.9	2493.3	2871.0
31-40 yrs	145.9	1001.2	216.3	2988.2	4351.6
41-50 yrs	141.5	1091.6	169.1	2358.6	3760.8
51-60 yrs	23.8	181.4	42.8	575.0	823.0
61-70 yrs	24.5	65.8	5.6	203.5	299.4
71-80 yrs	17.8	48.3	5.7	301.3	373.1
> 80 yrs	14.0	197.5	23.8	842.2	1077.5
All Ages	470.7	3072.4	612.9	11716.8	15872.8

Table A.180. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	4.8	154.8	22.4	615.9	797.9
Spruce/Fir	5.3	5.8	5.8	47.9	64.8
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	33.7	0.0	104.6	138.3
Oak/Pine	3.3	78.2	5.1	252.7	339.3
Oak/Hickory	62.8	1704.0	179.9	5466.1	7412.8
Oak/Gum/Cypress	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	21.9
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	63.1	0.0	278.5	341.6
Maple/Beech/Birch	392.7	963.0	389.1	4630.7	6375.5
Aspen/Birch	1.7	69.9	10.6	272.5	354.7
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	26.2
All Types	470.6	3072.5	612.9	11717.0	15872.8

Table A.181. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Pennsylvania, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Stand Age Class	Forest Type Group										
	Wht/Red Jack Pine	Spruce Fir	Loblolly Shortleaf Pine	Oak Pine	Oak Hickory	Oak Gum Cypress	Elm Ash Cottnwd	Maple Beech Birch	Aspen Birch	Non-Typed	All Types
1-10 yrs	32.3	0.0	5.6	5.5	219.9	0.0	0.0	258.6	16.7	10.8	549.3
11-20 yrs	147.1	49.6	28.2	31.5	491.0	5.5	97.0	786.1	120.3	11.0	1767.1
21-30 yrs	163.1	9.9	46.0	82.5	1268.1	5.3	88.9	1075.6	131.6	0.0	2871.0
31-40 yrs	181.8	0.0	32.2	112.9	2169.3	5.6	42.2	1780.7	27.0	0.0	4351.7
41-50 yrs	162.1	0.0	10.0	51.5	1903.9	0.0	42.7	1557.9	32.7	0.0	3760.8
51-60 yrs	68.9	0.0	5.7	16.4	430.2	0.0	0.0	301.7	0.0	0.0	822.9
61-70 yrs	5.5	0.0	5.5	1.5	220.0	0.0	5.4	61.5	0.0	0.0	299.5
71-80 yrs	15.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	110.1	0.0	31.2	194.8	16.0	0.0	373.1
> 80 yrs	21.4	5.3	0.0	37.4	600.2	5.6	34.1	358.5	10.6	4.4	1077.5
All Ages	797.8	64.7	138.2	339.3	7412.8	21.9	341.5	6375.4	354.8	26.2	15872.8

Table A.182. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1989. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	70.9	373.6	69.6	1870.4	2384.5
Poletimber	56.0	1053.3	184.3	3658.7	4952.2
Sawtimber	343.7	1645.6	358.9	6161.7	8509.9
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	26.2
All Classes	470.6	3072.5	612.9	11716.9	15872.8

Table A.183. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1978. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	3083.7
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	5008.1
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	7625.5
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	206.4
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	15923.7

Table A.184. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Pennsylvania, 1965. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	7.0	334.0	131.0	2779.0	3251.0
Poletimber	200.0	1326.0	238.0	4053.0	5817.0
Sawtimber	253.0	1235.0	241.0	5603.0	7332.0
Nonstocked Areas	6.0	23.0	0.0	289.0	318.0
All Classes	466.0	2918.0	610.0	12724.0	16718.0

Table A.185. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Rhode Island, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
21-30 yrs	0.0	4.7	0.0	13.6	18.3
41-50 yrs	0.0	44.4	0.0	109.8	154.2
61-70 yrs	0.0	13.9	0.0	106.0	119.9
> 80 yrs	0.0	6.7	0.0	29.2	35.9
Mixed	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	27.8
All Ages	0.0	69.7	0.0	286.4	356.1

Table A.186. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Rhode Island, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	0.0	4.7	0.0	6.2	10.9
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Oak/Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	36.7
Oak/Hickory	0.0	53.1	0.0	200.4	253.5
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	21.3
Maple/Beech/Birch	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	21.9
All Types	0.0	69.8	0.0	286.5	356.1

Table A.187. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Rhode Island, 1985. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Oak Gum Cypress**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
21-30 yrs	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.6	0.0	18.3
41-50 yrs	6.2	12.0	15.3	91.2	0.0	15.3	14.3	0.0	154.2
61-70 yrs	0.0	0.0	21.4	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	119.9
> 80 yrs	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.9
Mixed	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8
All Ages	10.9	12.0	36.7	253.4	0.0	21.3	21.9	0.0	356.1

Table A.188. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Rhode Island, 1985. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	21.1
Poletimber	0.0	16.0	4.4	162.7	183.1
Sawtimber	0.0	29.2	0.0	138.4	167.6
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Classes	0.0	45.2	4.4	322.2	371.8

Table A.189. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Rhode Island, 1972. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	13.4	6.3	148.6	168.3
Poletimber	0.0	3.4	-----	129.6	133.0
Sawtimber	0.0	3.3	-----	84.6	87.9
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	6.1	6.1
All Classes	0.0	20.1	6.3	368.9	395.3

Table A.190. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Rhode Island, 1953. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	0.0	-----	-----	-----	182.0
Poletimber	0.0	-----	-----	-----	234.0
Sawtimber	0.0	-----	-----	-----	14.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
All Classes	0.0	-----	-----	-----	430.0

Table A.191. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	0.0	0.0	5.3	40.4	45.7
21-30 yrs	6.7	0.0	14.3	135.1	156.1
41-50 yrs	13.6	13.5	81.5	431.1	539.7
61-70 yrs	47.2	35.4	44.9	252.4	379.9
> 80 yrs	6.7	29.4	14.7	91.8	142.6
Mixed	273.6	320.8	183.5	2380.1	3158.0
All Ages	347.8	399.1	344.2	3330.9	4422.1

Table A.192. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	13.8	41.1	7.9	511.7	574.5
Spruce/Fir	21.0	28.0	51.5	553.0	653.5
Oak/Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.8	69.8
Oak/Hickory	0.0	15.0	6.9	137.2	159.1
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	6.7	6.8	0.0	76.3	89.8
Maple/Beech/Birch	299.3	271.5	270.5	1828.1	2669.4
Aspen/Birch	6.9	36.7	7.4	146.5	197.5
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.5
All Types	347.7	399.1	344.2	3331.1	4422.1

Table A.193. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Vermont, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	6 9	6.8	0.0	7.2	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	45.7
21-30 yrs	21.6	28.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	77.1	6.8	2.9	156.1
41-50 yrs	72.9	88.6	14.0	0.0	14.0	328.6	21.6	0.0	539.7
61-70 yrs	21.5	70.8	0.0	20.7	7.4	252.1	7.4	0.0	380.0
>80 yrs	14.9	22.1	0.0	13.4	0.0	70.3	22.0	0.0	142.6
Mixed	436.8	437.1	55.8	97.9	68.4	1916.6	139.8	5.6	3157.9
All Ages	574.6	653.4	69.8	159.1	89.8	2669.4	197.6	8.5	4422.1

Table A.194. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1989. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	34.8	35.3	49.5	456.5	576.1
Poletimber	108.4	127.9	124.7	996.4	1357.5
Sawtimber	204.6	235.9	170.0	1869.6	2480.1
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	8.5
All Classes	347.8	399.1	344.2	3331.0	4422.1

Table A.195. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1983. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	473.8
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1048.5
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	2887.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.0
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	4422.1

Table A.196. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1973. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	808.5
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1636.1
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1986.3
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.0
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	4430.9

Table A.197. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1966. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	36.3	19.5	-----	932.5	988.3
Poletimber	61.4	29.4	-----	1409.0	1499.8
Sawtimber	122.2	33.6	-----	1612.0	1767.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	0.8	-----	37.9	38.7
All Classes	219.9	83.3	-----	3991.4	4294.6

Table A.198. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Vermont, 1948. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	325.2
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1414.8
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	1798.8
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	174.6
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	3713.4

Table A.199. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
1-10 yrs	7.9	8.6	7.9	142.4	166.8
11-20 yrs	42.9	32.5	95.2	1379.5	1550.1
31-40 yrs	43.5	106.1	210.6	2968.5	3328.7
51-60 yrs	284.0	100.6	272.9	2589.2	3246.7
71-80 yrs	169.6	87.8	106.9	1231.2	1595.5
> 80 yrs	158.1	35.2	77.0	718.0	988.3
Mixed	95.3	49.3	116.4	780.9	1041.9
All Ages	801.3	420.1	886.9	9809.7	11917.7

Table A.200. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	National Forest	Other Public	Forest Industry	Other Private	Total Forest
White/Red/Jack Pine	14.5	3.5	9.8	102.9	130.7
Spruce/Fir	23.3	4.0	0.0	19.9	47.2
Loblolly/Shortleaf Pine	29.4	10.7	18.6	190.6	249.3
Oak/Pine	18.9	34.0	20.1	363.4	436.4
Oak/Hickory	416.6	323.8	617.9	7767.0	9125.3
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	0.0	3.5	4.9	161.0	169.4
Maple/Beech/Birch	298.6	40.5	215.5	1184.8	1739.4
Aspen/Birch	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	17.4
Nontyped	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6
All Types	801.3	420.0	886.8	9809.6	11917.7

Table A.201. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in West Virginia, 1989. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Forest Type Group									
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Loblolly Shortleaf Pine**	**Oak Pine**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	0.0	3.2	6.6	9.9	114.7	4.0	19.4	6.5	2.6	166.7
11-20 yrs	29.8	0.0	69.3	89.7	1034.1	74.9	247.8	4.5	0.0	1550.0
31-40 yrs	28.0	0.0	99.0	128.4	2633.0	52.4	387.9	0.0	0.0	3328.8
51-60 yrs	31.9	17.3	27.6	112.0	2502.8	15.6	539.6	0.0	0.0	3246.7
71-80 yrs	20.8	9.7	25.3	39.8	1224.1	5.2	270.6	0.0	0.0	1595.4
> 80 yrs	0.0	3.3	4.2	26.5	832.7	3.6	118.0	0.0	0.0	988.3
Mixed	20.3	13.7	17.3	30.1	783.9	13.7	156.2	6.5	0.0	1041.7
All Ages	130.7	47.2	249.3	436.4	9125.3	169.4	1739.5	17.4	2.6	11917.7

Table A.202. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1989. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	55.2	28.9	99.3	1032.8	1216.2
Poletimber	136.7	98.9	212.2	2779.9	3227.7
Sawtimber	609.5	292.2	575.3	5994.3	7471.3
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6
All Classes	801.3	420.0	886.8	9809.5	11917.7

Table A.203. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1975. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	2924.9
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	3148.4
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	4528.1
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.6
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	10611.0

Table A.204. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1961. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	23.0	25.0	55.0	2342.0	2445.0
Poletimber	312.0	50.0	169.0	2574.0	3105.0
Sawtimber	534.0	72.0	301.0	4698.0	5605.0
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	20.0	5.0	209.0	234.0
All Classes	869.0	167.0	530.0	9823.0	11389.0

Table A.205. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in West Virginia, 1949. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	-----	-----	-----	-----	1845.3
Poletimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	3297.7
Sawtimber	-----	-----	-----	-----	4414.6
Nonstocked Areas	-----	-----	-----	-----	301.8
All Classes	-----	-----	-----	-----	9859.4

Table A.206. Stand age class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1996. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Stand Age Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
1-10 yrs	85.3	290.6	154.3	636.4	1166.6
11-20 yrs	118.8	357.5	96.9	706.8	1280.0
21-30 yrs	86.1	373.2	93.9	987.8	1541.0
31-40 yrs	90.4	317.0	76.5	1262.6	1746.5
41-50 yrs	243.5	455.0	145.5	1629.7	2473.7
51-60 yrs	279.2	541.6	187.1	1495.0	2502.9
61-70 yrs	203.9	363.5	144.5	1116.9	1828.8
71-80 yrs	93.4	211.6	82.2	880.9	1268.1
> 80 yrs	162.7	272.6	121.1	1336.9	1893.3
All Ages	1363.3	3182.6	1102.0	10053.0	15700.9

Table A.207. Forest type group distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1996. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

	Ownership Group				
Forest Type Group	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
White/Red/Jack Pine	127.4	346.6	126.9	581.1	1182.0
Spruce/Fir	210.4	308.5	128.7	694.0	1341.6
Oak/Hickory	27.8	442.5	74.6	2340.3	2885.2
Elm/Ash/Cottonwood	83.3	320.8	69.3	1054.8	1528.2
Maple/Beech/Birch	541.4	817.8	454.1	3486.5	5299.8
Aspen/Birch	368.5	938.9	245.4	1854.8	3407.6
Nontyped	4.5	7.7	2.9	41.5	56.6
All Types	1363.3	3182.8	1101.9	10053.0	15700.9

Table A.208. Stand age class distribution by forest type group in Wisconsin, 1996. Data provided by Forest Inventory and Analysis in thousand acres.

Forest Type Group								
Stand Age Class	**Wht/Red Jack Pine**	**Spruce Fir**	**Oak Hickory**	**Elm Ash Cottnwd**	**Maple Beech Birch**	**Aspen Birch**	**Non-Typed**	**All Types**
1-10 yrs	158.7	48.1	107.9	74.3	233.3	523.6	20.8	1166.6
11-20 yrs	113.6	71.6	104.0	152.1	273.1	554.1	11.4	1280.0
21-30 yrs	235.4	111.3	117.3	182.4	386.1	501.0	7.6	1541.0
31-40 yrs	225.7	135.9	278.9	190.8	455.9	458.5	0.7	1746.4
41-50 yrs	186.8	275.2	338.7	309.9	837.1	520.9	5.2	2473.7
51-60 yrs	105.1	196.5	530.6	228.8	982.5	459.5	0.0	2502.9
61-70 yrs	35.0	171.9	456.8	130.3	830.7	200.8	3.3	1828.8
71-80 yrs	44.8	117.1	382.7	111.4	500.9	109.2	2.0	1268.2
> 80 yrs	77.0	213.9	568.2	148.2	800.4	80.1	5.5	1893.3
All Ages	1182.0	1341.5	2885.2	1528.1	5299.8	3407.7	56.6	15700.9

Table A.209. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1996. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	388.9	1211.8	439.7	2779.3	4819.7
Poletimber	567.9	1346.2	413.5	4028.3	6355.9
Sawtimber	402.0	617.0	245.9	3203.8	4468.7
Nonstocked Areas	4.5	7.7	2.9	41.5	56.6
All Classes	1363.3	3182.7	1102.0	10052.9	15700.9

Table A.210. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1983. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	226.8	957.1	343.4	2193.6	3720.9
Poletimber	746.4	1512.5	468.9	3495.6	6223.4
Sawtimber	269.1	778.6	331.2	3275.8	4654.7
Nonstocked Areas	0.0	30.9	12.5	117.0	160.4
All Classes	1242.3	3279.1	1156.0	9082.0	14759.4

Table A.211. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1968. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	420.2	1101.6	418.1	2549.3	4489.2
Poletimber	749.2	1636.5	599.0	3594.8	6579.5
Sawtimber	84.3	406.6	346.2	2261.3	3098.4
Nonstocked Areas	64.0	63.8	4.8	237.1	369.7
All Classes	1317.7	3208.5	1368.1	8642.5	14536.8

Table A.212. Stand size class distribution by primary ownership for timberland in Wisconsin, 1956. Data provided in thousand acres. (Source: USDA Forest Service, North Central Forest Experiment Station, Forest Inventory and Analysis Unit).

	Ownership Group				
Stand Size Class	**National Forest**	**Other Public**	**Forest Industry**	**Other Private**	**Total Forest**
Seedling/Sapling	610.0	1787.0	-----	3390.0	5787.0
Poletimber	483.0	1080.0	-----	3360.0	4923.0
Sawtimber	150.0	266.0	-----	1717.0	2133.0
Nonstocked Areas	129.0	561.0	-----	1863.0	2553.0
All Classes	1372.0	3694.0	-----	10330.0	15396.0

Appendix B. National Forest Systems Tables

Table B.1. Stand age class distribution by forest type on National Forests of Alabama, Appalachian Ridge and Valley, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	4.9	6.9	5.0	8.0	0.0	26.8
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	1.0	2.2	2.5	0.7	3.3	8.9	11.0	5.6	9.3	0.0	44.4
Longleaf Pine	82.1	21.8	7.4	23.2	3.3	20.0	121.8	100.4	81.6	0.0	461.6
Yellow Pine	0.0	0.3	1.7	2.4	3.3	9.4	5.1	7.5	3.0	0.0	32.7
Loblolly Pine	13.6	118.8	110.6	43.6	24.1	59.6	60.4	15.4	13.3	0.0	459.4
Shortleaf Pine	5.5	6.8	1.4	0.5	1.2	18.5	17.9	19.8	29.9	0.0	101.5
Virginia Pine	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.9	6.2	46.0	33.5	6.2	2.2	0.0	97.9
Chest. Oak/Scarlet Oak/Yellow Pine	0.2	1.1	0.9	11.9	13.4	11.8	43.6	17.9	61.9	0.0	162.7
White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	2.8	7.1	4.6	5.7	7.4	0.0	28.8
Chestnut Oak	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	27.1	31.9	53.3	0.0	115.3
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	15.1	15.7	3.9	1.5	1.7	12.0	44.6	74.2	318.7	0.0	487.4
Y. Poplar/W. Oak/N. Red Oak	2.3	5.3	3.2	0.0	1.7	1.9	10.1	13.0	88.9	0.0	126.4
Other Types [a]	1.7	2.6	1.0	2.1	4.1	12.8	23.0	16.4	27.6	0.0	91.3
All Types	122.6	175.6	136.3	86.8	65.3	215.9	409.6	319.0	705.1	0.0	2236.2

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Virginia Pine/Oak, Longleaf Pine/Oak, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Scrub Oak/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak, Admin./Rec./Other, Scarlet Oak, Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak, and Sweet Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple/Willow.

Table B.2. Stand age class distribution by forest type on National Forests of Alabama, Cumberland Plateau, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	0.5	2.2	5.7	5.1	0.8	3.8	15.6	23.2	26.9	0.0	83.3
Virginia Pine/Hardwoods	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	3.1	5.8	7.2	2.3	0.0	21.5
Longleaf Pine	9.2	4.2	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.8
Yellow Pine	9.8	0.4	0.1	4.7	0.0	2.0	4.5	6.8	0.6	0.0	28.9
Loblolly Pine	85.1	63.4	161.7	140.3	18.2	31.1	60.9	91.1	28.8	0.0	680.6
Virginia Pine	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.0	3.2	13.7	23.3	15.1	4.7	0.0	66.4
Cove Hdwd./W. Pine/Hemlock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.9	16.8	0.0	20.2
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	5.7	20.5	0.0	37.5
White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine	3.7	1.3	5.9	0.2	4.0	2.3	9.4	19.0	90.9	0.0	136.7
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	27.7	28.5	32.2	1.6	9.9	2.0	8.0	27.3	311.9	0.0	449.1
Yellow Poplar/W. Oak/N. Red Oak	2.6	9.4	19.5	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.8	7.8	66.6	0.0	109.5
Other Types [a]	1.5	0.1	2.3	1.3	7.0	8.5	17.6	18.0	36.3	0.0	92.6
All Types	144.1	109.7	230.7	160.6	46.8	68.9	155.4	223.1	606.3	0.0	1745.6

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine, White Pine/Cove Hardwoods, White Pine/Upland Hardwoods, Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Longleaf Pine/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine, Eastern Red Oak, Upland Hardwoods/White Pine, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Scrub Oak/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, Chestnut Oak, White Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Scarlet Oak, Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Sweet Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple, Beech/Magnolia, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Black Birch, American Chestnut, and Brush Species.

Table B.3. Stand age class distribution by forest type on National Forests of Alabama, Gulf Coast Plain, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Slash Pine/Hardwoods	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	3.8	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.3
Longleaf Pine	32.4	68.6	14.6	33.0	8.5	74.1	161.4	24.1	1.2	0.0	417.9
Slash Pine	2.3	15.4	56.3	4.8	2.5	55.3	29.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	166.5
Yellow Pine	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.9	5.9	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	16.1
Loblolly Pine	0.2	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.7	2.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.4	5.2	4.8	0.0	14.2
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.9	4.2	2.8	1.0	1.1	0.0	13.3
Laurel Oak/Willow Oak	0.0	0.1	3.9	4.2	3.3	6.1	4.9	5.7	3.2	0.0	31.4
S.Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	5.6	34.8	24.1	19.1	14.0	0.0	100.5
Other Types	0.4	0.4	2.4	9.7	4.4	6.0	6.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	34.5
All Types	37.2	88.3	82.5	54.4	28.8	194.4	243.5	60.9	24.3	0.0	814.3

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Baldcypress, Longleaf Pine/Hardwoods, Sand Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, Scrub Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Beech/Magnolia, and Undrained Flatwoods.

Table B.4. Stand age class distribution by forest type on National Forests of Alabama, Upper Gulf Coastal Plain, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	0.0	3.4	4.3	2.9	2.3	13.9	30.7	25.6	11.6	0.0	94.7
Longleaf Pine	134.4	59.8	12.3	34.1	6.8	28.5	135.4	139.3	75.2	0.0	625.8
Loblolly Pine	0.8	52.2	89.8	31.3	19.5	84.0	90.5	35.6	13.3	0.0	417.0
Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	12.9	10.1	7.3	0.0	33.1
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	0.7	0.4	2.7	1.9	0.1	6.3	12.8	16.0	5.0	0.0	45.9
White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.4	10.1	2.4	0.0	18.8
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	1.8	10.2	5.3	1.0	1.2	9.2	35.0	57.5	36.1	0.0	157.3
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	0.8	3.3	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.7	11.3	16.4	19.5	0.0	55.2
Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar	1.6	6.2	2.2	0.0	1.6	5.8	19.3	14.2	8.7	0.0	59.6
Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow	0.5	2.5	2.8	0.1	0.7	16.4	19.3	12.0	13.6	0.0	67.9
S. Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple	0.4	0.1	0.0	3.9	3.5	7.7	15.0	9.6	3.5	0.0	43.7
Other Types [a]	0.0	0.6	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.9	10.3	2.6	7.7	0.0	30.1
All Types	141.0	139.1	122.6	78.5	39.3	179.8	395.9	349.0	203.9	0.0	1649.1

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Slash Pine, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherry Bark, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, White Pine, Hemlock, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Shortleaf Pine, Virginia Pine, Northern Red Oak, Hickory/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Scrub Oak/Yellow Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Post Oak/Black Oak, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, and Baldcypress/Water Tupelo.

Table B.5. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	38.2	97.9	60.5	38.3	13.0	18.8	70.7	122.1	58.0	0.0	517.5
White Pine/Upland Hardwoods	14.7	8.2	9.4	6.3	1.9	19.0	30.0	36.2	54.9	0.0	180.6
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	21.4	1.3	16.9	5.3	0.8	3.6	7.7	23.2	189.8	0.0	270.0
Virginia Pine/Oak	1.8	1.0	6.4	1.8	7.4	14.3	39.8	41.3	88.8	0.0	202.6
Loblolly Pine	138.9	267.7	146.0	35.2	46.7	57.1	136.8	137.0	45.7	0.0	1011.1
Shortleaf Pine	39.2	54.9	66.5	10.8	5.2	8.0	21.0	29.6	180.0	0.0	415.2
Virginia Pine	10.8	5.1	19.8	8.7	17.7	46.4	111.3	66.4	53.7	0.0	339.9
Pitch Pine	10.4	6.3	2.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.6	17.6	77.7	0.0	119.5
Cove Hdwd/White Pine/Hemlock	1.7	1.4	2.4	0.5	3.3	9.1	27.8	50.6	94.1	0.0	190.9
Upland Hardwoods/White Pine	4.0	12.4	18.4	6.5	2.7	5.6	21.0	65.8	108.7	0.0	245.1
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	16.8	1.2	9.1	2.5	5.4	14.5	36.1	54.7	200.8	0.0	341.1
White Oak/Black Oak/Y. Pine	2.4	2.0	2.2	0.4	2.4	1.4	11.5	16.1	88.0	0.0	126.4
Yellow Poplar	2.8	1.0	4.4	2.5	6.0	16.7	53.6	46.7	31.1	0.0	164.8
Chestnut Oak	1.1	1.2	0.3	1.4	3.3	9.2	18.9	20.1	167.8	0.0	223.3
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	88.6	85.1	76.1	20.4	13.7	51.4	177.6	324.8	1671.7	0.0	2509.4
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	31.7	34.2	70.9	12.8	27.1	39.3	154.9	202.2	405.5	0.0	978.6
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.7	6.6	27.6	127.9	0.0	170.9
Other Types [a]	32.9	13.6	15.1	3.5	7.9	26.9	74.0	157.8	249.6	0.0	581.3
All Types	458.3	595.5	528.2	158.5	166.1	345.1	1002.9	1439.8	3893.8	0.0	8588.2

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Fraser Fir, Red Spruce/Fraser Fir, Hemlock/Hardwoods, White Pine/Cove Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Pitch Pine/Oak, Table Mountain Pine/Hardwoods, Slash Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Table Mountain Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Scarlet Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Overcup Oak/Water Hickory, Black Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, River Birch/Sycamore, Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch, Black Walnut, Undrained Flatwoods, and Brush Species.

Table B.6. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Jack Pine	154.2	35.3	13.7	6.4	9.4	38.6	73.1	4.4	0.8	3.2	339.1
Red Pine	39.7	124.1	109.1	181.8	54.4	198.5	304.3	23.9	43.8	2.3	1081.9
White Pine	6.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	3.0	22.1	41.6	23.9	113.5	2.5	219.0
Balsam Fir	19.0	15.5	11.5	10.0	20.7	61.7	88.1	62.6	26.4	2.7	318.2
Black Spruce	0.4	5.5	9.5	4.0	9.7	67.7	97.3	119.4	244.1	30.6	588.2
Cedar	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.2	8.1	16.1	196.2	7.9	233.3
Upland Spruce	7.9	20.2	43.7	64.9	21.5	77.1	86.8	13.8	6.1	1.9	343.9
Mixed Swamp Conifers	0.6	7.9	3.7	4.2	9.2	57.3	116.6	142.5	501.0	23.2	866.2
Oak	2.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	1.9	16.1	141.0	211.4	69.9	2.7	449.7
Lowland Hardwoods	0.3	4.2	1.5	3.4	5.5	25.6	74.5	85.8	199.0	27.4	427.2
Northern Hardwoods	52.5	21.3	14.9	14.2	32.3	257.1	1098.8	1389.3	864.7	731.0	4476.1
Aspen	410.6	723.0	624.8	403.3	323.9	274.2	416.0	156.7	22.4	31.8	3386.7
Paper Birch	11.4	2.9	0.3	0.8	2.4	22.9	109.4	120.5	60.9	1.7	333.2
Lowland Nonstocked	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1481.8	1481.8
Upland Openings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.2	347.2
Other Types [a]	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.0	10.2	18.7	33.7	132.8	11.6	214.1
All Types	708.1	967.2	835.2	697.2	497.0	1131.3	2674.3	2404.0	2481.6	2709.5	15105.8

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Hemlock and Tamarack.

Table B.7. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Cherokee National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	29.5	51.9	45.9	15.8	10.0	8.4	27.9	31.0	26.5	0.0	246.9
White Pine/Cove Hardwoods	0.3	3.0	3.1	2.3	0.9	1.2	14.0	28.5	29.3	0.0	82.6
White Pine/Upland Hardwoods	5.3	7.5	9.1	5.9	4.2	5.0	16.2	27.1	39.0	0.0	119.3
Pitch Pine/Oak	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	3.0	4.6	22.2	62.6	59.4	0.0	156.2
Virginia Pine/Oak	3.7	8.1	17.1	3.7	2.2	18.2	43.5	57.5	49.0	0.0	203.0
Shortleaf Pine	57.4	64.2	35.4	9.1	5.6	3.4	6.8	13.4	41.4	0.0	236.7
Virginia Pine	16.0	37.7	75.7	36.1	14.7	31.1	112.2	147.2	56.1	0.0	526.8
Pitch Pine	5.7	1.3	6.2	4.9	6.6	9.3	30.4	38.2	46.4	0.0	149.0
Table Mountain Pine	0.7	3.0	0.0	0.8	20.6	7.0	10.2	17.8	5.4	0.0	65.5
Cove Hdwds/White Pine/Hemlock	3.2	3.9	6.6	7.0	4.8	10.8	35.9	85.3	122.9	0.0	280.4
Upland Hardwoods/White Pine	1.3	5.6	11.4	5.2	4.1	7.1	18.9	34.6	60.4	0.0	148.6
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	1.6	5.6	9.7	4.3	4.0	13.9	60.7	123.1	162.3	0.0	385.2
Yellow Poplar	1.7	3.2	4.8	0.9	5.3	8.3	21.2	53.2	20.8	0.0	119.4
Chestnut Oak	1.1	0.8	1.8	4.4	2.2	12.7	35.2	108.9	117.4	0.0	284.5
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	49.1	43.0	31.4	15.3	20.4	32.4	130.7	329.7	540.8	0.0	1192.8
Yellow Poplar/W. Oak/N. Red Oak	38.6	39.6	35.5	18.3	11.2	26.6	158.7	326.7	351.4	0.0	1006.6
Scarlet Oak	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.0	15.8	57.0	29.8	0.0	107.2
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak	2.0	1.1	2.4	3.9	1.0	6.0	31.8	105.2	138.0	0.0	291.4
Sugar Maple/Beech/Birch	6.3	3.9	4.0	3.6	0.9	5.0	31.8	61.8	52.8	0.0	170.1
Other Types [a]	34.8	8.1	5.3	15.4	11.5	15.7	52.4	83.3	129.1	0.0	355.6
All Types	260.0	293.8	306.6	157.9	134.0	228.7	876.5	1792.1	2078.2	0.0	6127.8

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine, Hemlock, Fraser Fir, Red Spruce/Fraser Fir, Hemlock/Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Red Spruce/Northern Hardwoods, Table Mountain Pine/Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine, Spruce Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, River Birch/Sycamore, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Silver Maple/American Elm, Undrained Flatwoods, Brush Species, Untyped, and Black Locust.

Table B.8. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Daniel Boone National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Scarlet Oak	12.5	6.2	0.7	1.9	0.8	3.3	39.6	52.0	103.0	0.0	220.0
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak	12.7	4.7	2.1	0.5	2.5	3.0	26.9	37.4	52.2	0.0	142.0
Sugar Maple/Beech/Birch	4.3	2.0	2.3	4.1	3.1	0.6	2.4	5.1	58.2	0.0	82.1
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	10.9	6.7	10.7	1.9	1.7	9.0	40.4	41.5	96.8	0.0	219.6
White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine	16.5	10.8	26.2	7.0	6.2	13.9	37.8	63.2	156.3	0.0	337.9
Yellow Poplar	2.2	2.0	7.7	16.8	28.8	20.2	15.6	7.5	9.5	0.0	110.3
White Oak/North. Red Oak/Hickory	216.3	190.9	93.5	136.9	76.0	132.7	297.7	365.1	1023.4	0.0	2532.5
White Oak	4.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	5.2	16.9	26.1	69.0	0.0	125.7
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	94.5	80.6	107.8	101.4	110.7	133.0	193.5	197.0	361.0	0.0	1379.5
White Pine	7.9	19.0	19.1	13.4	2.6	0.5	1.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	68.9
Hemlock/Hardwoods	0.7	2.3	5.3	11.7	3.6	4.7	11.7	28.4	127.3	0.0	195.7
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	16.9	20.8	38.6	15.0	0.2	7.2	21.1	48.1	123.0	0.0	290.9
Virginia Pine/Oak	2.0	0.9	5.6	1.8	4.4	8.5	25.6	16.5	10.3	0.0	75.6
Shortleaf Pine	28.5	105.9	85.5	46.6	2.0	12.5	26.4	34.1	107.6	0.0	449.1
Virginia Pine	3.9	3.0	8.8	10.3	5.4	24.0	36.8	21.2	9.5	0.0	122.9
Cove Hardwoods/W. Pine/Hemlock	1.3	0.7	3.0	2.5	3.0	1.2	7.8	4.1	58.3	0.0	81.9
Other Types [a]	10.0	13.0	19.0	12.7	9.4	16.5	30.6	30.9	75.8	0.0	217.9
All Types	445.1	470.5	437.3	385.5	261.5	396.0	831.8	980.0	2443.9	0.0	6652.5

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, White Pine/Cove Hardwoods, White Pine/Upland Hardwoods, Pitch Pine/Oak, Loblolly Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Pitch Pine, Upland Hardwoods/White Pine, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Post Oak/Black Oak, Chestnut Oak, Northern Red Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, River Birch/Sycamore, Willow, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Black Walnut, Black Locust, and Brush Species.

Table B.9. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the National Forests in Florida, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Slash Pine/Hardwoods	3.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	4.7	23.1	127.9	130.4	23.6	0.0	314.6
Longleaf Pine	505.9	286.7	322.5	188.1	84.6	98.8	675.7	1233.4	797.4	0.0	4193.1
Slash Pine	504.8	961.8	840.3	384.5	368.7	494.9	1308.8	524.6	84.9	0.0	5473.3
Pondcypress	28.3	0.0	12.2	0.0	4.8	37.2	92.7	70.7	43.1	0.0	289.0
Sand Pine	975.5	992.9	863.0	270.0	262.3	286.0	334.1	133.0	4.6	0.0	4121.4
Scrub Oak	35.6	42.8	47.8	41.5	29.2	25.8	37.0	21.1	5.5	0.0	286.3
Baldcypress/Water Tupelo	39.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.5	75.1	415.8	611.3	283.0	0.0	1440.1
S. Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple	72.1	4.7	4.2	31.5	86.8	272.4	429.1	371.6	114.1	0.0	1386.5
Brush Species	1182.9	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.2	4.0	290.3	180.4	13.7	0.0	1675.2
Other Types [a]	114.7	26.5	8.7	11.1	42.3	113.6	357.9	345.4	131.5	0.0	1151.7
All Types	3462.5	2316.6	2098.7	932.8	897.1	1430.9	4069.3	3621.9	1501.4	0.0	20331.2

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Untyped, White Pine, White Pine/Upland Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Virginia Pine/Oak, Pond Pine/Hardwoods, Baldcypress, Longleaf/Slash Pine, Slash/Longleaf Pine, Loblolly Pine, Pond Pine, Spruce Pine, Hardwoods/Pond Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, White/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Scrub Oak/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak/Northern Red Oak/Hickory, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Overcup Oak/Water Hickory, Atlantic White Cedar, Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Oak Hammock, Live Oak, and Undrained Flatwoods.

Table B.10. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Coastal Plain Districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	57.5	7.0	9.7	13.6	4.0	7.9	26.9	11.5	21.9	0.0	160.0
Longleaf Pine	136.0	24.7	19.9	29.2	21.8	17.3	42.8	17.0	26.3	0.0	335.0
Loblolly/Longleaf Pine	11.7	9.7	15.3	7.0	6.6	8.1	57.1	14.4	11.6	0.0	141.5
Loblolly Pine	259.9	145.8	129.1	99.3	25.4	38.9	107.4	25.5	17.2	0.0	848.5
Pond Pine	16.1	2.5	0.6	1.2	2.0	11.1	18.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	53.7
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	22.8	2.8	9.7	5.7	8.8	9.2	22.8	30.5	5.7	0.0	118.0
Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow	7.7	0.6	5.1	5.2	8.1	3.5	12.2	26.5	79.0	0.0	147.9
Baldcypress/Water Tupelo	1.0	0.3	3.1	5.9	24.5	54.4	32.2	31.1	133.9	0.0	286.4
S. Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple	11.5	0.8	3.1	5.0	10.7	18.1	33.1	58.4	51.2	0.0	191.9
Brush Species	47.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.7
Other Types [a]	22.0	1.6	3.9	4.9	11.2	6.2	12.0	10.8	17.3	0.0	89.9
All Types	593.8	196.9	199.5	177.0	123.1	176.2	370.5	227.4	364.1	0.0	2428.5

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Slash Pine/Hardwoods, Pond Pine/Hardwoods, Slash Pine, Pondcypress, Baldcypress, Hardwoods/Pond Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Northern Red Oak/Hickory, Scrub Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sugarberry/American Elm, Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Beech/Magnolia, Oak Hammock, and Undrained Flatwoods.

Table B.11. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Piedmont Districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	1.3	3.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	4.3	13.9	11.1	3.0	0.0	41.5
Loblolly Pine	297.7	316.1	317.0	154.0	62.4	187.5	447.4	196.5	26.7	0.0	2005.3
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	3.1	1.4	0.5	2.5	11.9	18.1	76.6	111.9	70.0	0.0	296.0
Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	4.8	10.8	30.6	21.9	0.0	72.1
Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow	1.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	1.5	5.6	30.1	34.0	31.2	0.0	108.3
Sugarberry/A. Elm/Green Ash	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.0	5.9	7.2	14.9	0.0	31.7
River Birch/Sycamore	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.6	4.8	13.5	9.1	0.0	33.1
Other Types [a]	0.5	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	13.1	32.5	26.2	23.2	0.0	105.8
All Types	305.4	328.2	325.2	161.9	82.1	238.0	622.0	431.0	200.0	0.0	2693.8

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Longleaf Pine, Virginia Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, Chestnut Oak, White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Yellow Poplar/White Oak/Northern Red Oak, Scarlet Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak, Cherrybark, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Sweet Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple, Black Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, Cottonwood, Willow, Black Walnut, and Undrained Flatwoods.

Table B.12. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Mountain Districts of the Francis Marion - Sumter National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	0.8	9.0	30.5	1.8	2.0	6.7	6.4	2.5	11.8	0.0	71.5
White Pine/Hemlock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	13.3	0.0	13.7
Hemlock/Hardwoods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0	19.2	0.0	21.8
White Pine/Cove Hardwoods	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	24.5	0.0	28.2
White Pine/Upland Hardwoods	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.7	1.0	5.2	15.2	0.0	26.3
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	5.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	10.4	6.0	30.9	0.0	55.4
Loblolly Pine	0.9	10.8	7.1	44.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.0
Shortleaf Pine	14.9	17.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.7	9.0	39.2	0.0	84.5
Virginia Pine	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.5	4.0	3.3	12.5	11.3	6.6	0.0	41.2
Pitch Pine	0.5	5.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	2.6	20.0	0.0	32.7
Cove Hdwd./W. Pine/Hemlock	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.8	0.0	14.8
Upland Hardwoods/White Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	10.2	0.0	11.5
Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.2	15.3	0.0	18.8
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	8.9	8.7	19.7	0.0	40.7
Bottomland Hdwds/Yellow Pine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.1	0.0	4.1
White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	4.8	0.0	9.2
N. Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	2.4	14.4	0.0	18.4
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	2.6	7.4	2.3	0.4	1.7	3.4	7.1	10.4	112.7	0.0	148.0
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	0.7	2.1	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	3.2	0.8	26.6	0.0	35.5
Other Types [a]	0.1	1.7	3.4	1.9	0.0	1.4	5.0	4.5	23.5	0.0	41.5
All Types	29.6	55.2	51.4	52.4	11.8	26.2	59.5	69.9	421.7	0.0	777.7

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Pitch Pine/Oak, Virginia Pine/Oak, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Chestnut Oak, White Oak, Scarlet Oak, and Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak.

Table B.13. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the George Washington National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	23.8	56.0	46.6	46.0	6.8	6.3	8.2	8.9	18.7	0.0	221.3
White Pine/Upland Hardwoods	2.0	7.0	23.0	9.5	2.3	3.1	11.6	5.9	44.5	0.0	108.9
Pitch Pine/Oak	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	10.8	28.7	268.1	0.0	313.7
Virginia Pine/Oak	0.3	1.6	1.4	3.1	0.2	0.7	7.0	22.8	141.0	0.0	178.1
Table Mountain Pine/Hardwoods	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	7.5	14.8	121.9	0.0	146.3
Virginia Pine	1.0	0.4	2.0	5.2	1.9	4.9	7.6	27.7	93.5	0.0	144.2
Pitch Pine	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	7.1	37.1	224.1	0.0	272.7
Table Mountain Pine	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	6.3	25.4	99.1	0.0	132.2
Upland Hardwoods/White Pine	2.1	7.3	17.1	13.7	1.2	2.6	4.6	11.2	107.9	0.0	167.7
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	7.0	4.2	7.1	8.2	0.0	0.3	18.6	75.4	694.6	0.0	815.4
N. Red Oak/Hickory/Y. Pine	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	17.2	166.6	0.0	193.9
Chestnut Oak	13.2	23.7	9.4	6.9	1.5	1.7	27.9	138.9	1888.1	0.0	2111.3
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	78.5	122.4	126.7	40.8	8.6	16.0	124.8	397.5	2345.1	0.0	3260.4
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	17.3	11.4	48.5	21.3	4.4	7.7	28.6	51.3	232.1	0.0	422.6
Scarlet Oak	10.7	6.8	10.3	10.4	0.8	2.6	18.4	55.1	257.6	0.0	372.7
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak	18.5	40.7	13.3	6.9	0.2	0.9	10.6	66.0	513.0	0.0	670.1
Other Types [a]	4.5	7.2	42.9	17.9	5.2	12.6	48.0	114.0	343.8	0.0	596.1
All Types	181.9	292.7	350.9	192.0	33.8	62.0	356.7	1097.9	7559.7	0.0	10127.6

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Non-forest, Untyped, White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Fraser Fir, Red Spruce/Fraser Fir, Hemlock/Hardwoods, White Pine/Cove Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Red Spruce/N. Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Cove Hardwoods/White Pine/Hemlock, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Scrub Oak, Black Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, River Birch/Sycamore, Cottonwood, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch, and Black Locust.

Table B.14. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Jefferson National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	14.3	14.7	11.1	12.0	3.2	2.6	4.6	8.4	7.7	0.0	78.6
White Pine/Upland Hardwoods	6.2	16.0	18.0	11.5	4.4	4.4	8.3	6.7	12.6	0.0	88.1
Pitch Pine/Oak	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.9	0.2	10.0	39.9	58.3	0,0	110.4
Table Mountain Pine/Hardwoods	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.2	14.5	34.8	61.4	61.8	0.0	177.5
Upland Hardwoods/White Pine	6.5	9.1	11.0	6.7	2.1	7.2	11.4	25.7	40.1	0.0	119.8
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	12.5	13.7	10.1	9.1	5.2	26.4	180.2	357.3	587.9	0.0	1202.4
N. Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	4.0	24.3	38.2	51.7	0.0	121.6
Chestnut Oak	0.1	1.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	19.4	41.4	371.2	0.0	436.7
W. Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	51.0	72.5	107.3	31.6	31.2	162.7	576.1	617.8	988.9	0.0	2639.1
Y. Poplar/W. Oak/N. Red Oak	30.0	27.5	67.2	21.6	16.2	57.7	168.0	203.4	195.5	0.0	787.1
Scarlet Oak	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.0	1.2	7.4	39.7	35.0	21.2	0.0	108.9
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak	11.3	16.6	10.1	3.0	4.2	28.7	128.6	184.3	258.6	0.0	645.4
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	14.8	0.6	4.8	5.7	2.0	13.2	52.6	58.2	38.0	0.0	189.9
Other Types [a]	11.8	5.6	13.3	8.6	9.6	22.0	91.8	85.1	128.7	0.0	376.5
All Types	160.3	178.6	259.2	111.3	86.0	351.8	1349.8	1762.8	2822.2	0.0	7082.0

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Fraser Fir, Red Spruce/Fraser Fir, Hemlock/Hardwoods, White Pine/Cove Hardwoods, Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Virginia Pine/Oak, Red Spruce/Northern Hardwoods, Longleaf Pine, Untyped, Loblolly Pine, Shortleaf Pine, Virginia Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Pitch Pine, Table Mountain Pine, Cove Hardwoods/White Pine/Hemlock, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Scrub Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Beech/Magnolia, River Birch/Sycamore, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Black Walnut, Black Locust, Undrained Flatwoods, and Brush Species.

Table B.15. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Kisatchie National Forests, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	11.4	28.3	15.3	9.5	8.5	28.9	51.5	42.4	45.3	0.0	241.1
Longleaf Pine	128.5	71.2	32.7	52.8	93.9	300.7	305.6	207.3	44.1	0.0	1236.8
Slash Pine	3.2	15.4	53.9	77.2	57.1	46.2	140.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	394.4
Loblolly Pine	317.9	526.4	319.8	290.4	188.7	390.2	485.9	140.2	162.3	0.0	2821.8
Shortleaf Pine	9.4	0.7	8.6	5.0	3.7	16.8	33.8	18.6	50.5	0.0	147.1
Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine	0.3	3.1	3.0	1.8	7.7	16.8	30.1	26.7	21.9	0.0	111.4
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	0.8	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.4	26.8	53.3	60.3	56.7	0.0	214.7
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	0.9	10.2	13.2	7.6	15.2	56.4	77.7	78.7	56.2	0.0	316.1
Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow	0.6	9.5	6.9	2.5	7.1	27.0	47.4	65.2	66.6	0.0	232.8
Other Types [a]	11.3	22.6	11.0	6.6	15.1	24.2	62.3	81.1	71.6	0.0	305.8
All Types	484.3	692.3	469.3	457.0	400.4	934.0	1288.5	720.9	575.3	0.0	6022.0

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Non-forest, Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Slash Pine/Hardwoods, Pondcypress, Baldcypress, Longleaf Pine/Hardwoods, Mixed Pine, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak, Scrub Oak, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Overcup Oak/Water Hickory, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Sweet Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple, Beech/Magnolia, Willow, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Undrained Flatwoods, and Brush species.

Table B.16. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the National Forest in Mississippi, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	32.5	18.8	50.3	10.9	8.5	33.8	87.2	105.6	63.9	0.0	411.5
Longleaf Pine	326.2	208.9	96.3	66.0	68.1	248.0	760.9	252.7	24.6	0.0	2051.7
Slash Pine	90.9	153.5	281.3	139.1	134.9	82.3	232.2	23.1	6.0	0.0	1143.3
Loblolly Pine	608.2	660.9	359.2	240.0	285.5	462.1	691.3	504.4	285.8	0.0	4097.4
Shortleaf Pine	28.2	19.4	6.4	9.6	31.6	111.4	145.2	99.8	102.8	0.0	554.4
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	3.1	5.7	10.5	9.2	9.6	34.0	131.0	136.7	81.4	0.0	421.2
White Oak/B. Oak/Yellow Pine	2.8	0.3	6.3	8.7	0.9	9.2	17.0	23.0	36.5	0.0	104.7
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	20.0	18.9	20.0	7.4	14.5	62.6	111.1	129.4	277.1	0.0	661.0
Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar	1.6	1.5	6.0	5.6	11.2	28.6	35.0	22.8	21.1	0.0	133.4
Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow	14.4	8.2	22.3	7.0	7.5	34.9	60.9	45.0	151.4	0.0	351.6
Sugarberry/A. Elm/Green Ash	16.9	9.2	46.6	3.8	35.3	19.9	4.8	4.6	108.8	0.0	249.9
Laurel Oak/Willow Oak	1.3	4.9	1.2	1.8	2.1	16.0	55.7	30.4	8.1	0.0	121.5
S. Bay/Swamp Tupelo/R. Maple	1.9	1.3	7.9	7.1	13.4	31.2	102.7	66.8	22.3	0.0	254.6
Other Types [a]	47.6	11.8	36.1	26.8	43.6	65.1	108.8	115.3	166.2	0.0	621.3
All Types	1195.6	1123.3	950.4	543.0	666.7	1239.1	2543.8	1559.6	1356.0	0.0	11177.5

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Slash Pine/Hardwoods, White Pine/Upland Hardwoods, Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Baldcypress, Yellow Pine, Longleaf Pine/Hardwoods, Eastern Redcedar, Spruce Pine, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, Yellow Poplar/White Oak/Northern Red Oak, White Oak, Scrub Oak, Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Overcup Oak/Water Hickory, Beech/Magnolia, Black Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, River Birch/Sycamore, Cottonwood, Willow, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Black Walnut, Black Locust, Undrained Flatwoods, Brush Species, and Untyped.

Table B.17. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the National Forest in North Carolina, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	52.8	105.0	81.9	31.6	11.6	9.6	14.0	40.2	41.3	0.0	388.0
Hemlock/Hardwoods	1.5	0.2	1.9	1.1	5.4	8.8	16.4	34.9	70.8	0.0	141.0
White Pine/Upland Hardwoods	24.5	33.3	22.9	7.3	5.5	12.3	29.6	24.8	36.0	0.0	196.2
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	11.9	3.6	9.8	5.4	0.9	12.7	26.5	19.1	47.7	0.0	137.6
Pitch Pine/Oak	2.4	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.5	4.9	31.3	55.7	65.7	0.0	164.8
Longleaf Pine	10.3	3.8	10.6	19.9	1.8	3.6	23.8	31.7	44.6	0.0	150.1
Loblolly Pine	25.8	57.9	80.2	41.1	12.4	15.6	50.8	54.1	25.7	0.0	363.6
Shortleaf Pine	33.8	22.9	43.1	12.6	3.5	6.9	26.3	28.5	40.1	0.0	217.7
Pond Pine	5.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	18.8	87.1	773.6	35.5	0.0	922.5
Pitch Pine	2.0	0.2	1.5	2.2	1.6	4.9	14.4	38.6	44.3	0.0	109.7
Cove Hdwd/White Pine/Hemlock	9.6	6.3	3.7	1.7	8.3	24.7	48.2	81.2	118.7	0.0	302.4
Upland Hardwoods/White Pine	8.4	10.8	11.4	3.5	1.9	4.2	22.6	61.3	52.8	0.0	176.9
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Y. Pine	1.1	1.0	1.8	3.3	2.6	7.0	57.4	114.8	167.6	0.0	356.6
N. Red Oak/Hickory/Y. Pine	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.6	0.5	3.3	15.5	40.8	72.6	0.0	135.4
Yellow Poplar	6.7	3.4	10.1	14.3	11.5	61.2	104.6	92.4	33.9	0.0	338.1
Chestnut Oak	2.3	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	8.2	36.6	54.0	312.9	0.0	417.3
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	96.7	123.2	66.0	30.1	25.5	112.2	496.4	626.5	1438.9	0.0	3015.5
Northern Red Oak	3.1	5.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	3.6	18.9	22.4	91.6	0.0	150.1
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	72.4	83.2	56.6	28.1	34.5	173.8	578.5	601.4	481.0	0.0	2109.5
Scarlet Oak	1.5	4.0	0.4	5.2	2.1	6.7	43.1	108.0	163.5	0.0	334.5
Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak	2.9	6.5	1.7	0.6	2.8	9.5	41.7	61.5	165.0	0.0	292.2
Sugar Maple/Beech/Y. Birch	13.1	7.7	8.1	11.8	37.2	50.6	114.1	93.1	178.2	0.0	513.9
Brush Species	151.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	51.3	2.4	0.0	209.2
Other Types [a]	20.4	6.7	11.6	15.0	11.3	53.1	171.9	239.6	261.2	0.0	790.8
All Types	559.7	487.5	431.6	238.3	186.4	616.2	2072.3	3349.5	3992.0	0.0	11933.5

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Fraser Fir, Red Spruce/Fraser Fir, White Pine/Cove Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Slash Pine/Hardwoods, Virginia Pine/Oak, Red Spruce/Northern

Hardwoods, Table Mountain Pine/Hardwoods, Slash Pine, Longleaf/Slash Pine, Virginia Pine, Table Mountain Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Post Oak/Black Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Atlantic White Cedar, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Sweet Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple, Black Cherry, River Birch/Sycamore, Black Walnut, Untyped, and Undrained Flatwoods.

Table B.18. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Ouachita National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Shortleaf Pine	84.0	29.2	58.3	44.8	51.7	153.2	470.9	561.2	580.1	0.0	2033.4
Loblolly Pine	61.3	319.9	135.1	29.2	22.0	4.6	7.5	6.9	7.2	0.0	593.7
Shortleaf Pine	627.3	1044.8	477.3	359.6	157.1	423.6	1261.9	2146.0	2107.7	0.0	8605.3
Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	8.8	32.2	53.0	42.8	0.0	141.0
White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine	11.2	11.7	22.8	11.5	14.3	63.6	163.3	287.2	206.7	0.0	792.3
N. Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine	56.0	3.0	3.7	0.4	4.8	18.2	99.6	142.0	98.9	0.0	426.6
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	62.4	13.7	21.6	11.4	39.8	207.7	775.2	1035.7	976.4	0.0	3143.9
Other Types [a]	5.5	2.3	6.4	6.3	26.8	89.1	94.7	144.5	85.0	0.0	460.0
All Types	908.5	1424.8	726.6	464.0	317.5	968.8	2905.3	4376.5	4104.8	0.0	16196.8

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Pitch Pine/Oak, Red Spruce/Northern Hardwoods, Longleaf Pine, Slash Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Hardwoods/Pond Pine, Upland Hardwoods/White Pine, Oak/Hardwoods/White Pine, Chestnut Oak/Scarlet Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Bear Oak/Southern Scrub/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, Chestnut Oak, White Oak, Northern Red Oak, Yellow Poplar/White Oak/Northern Red Oak, Scrub Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Beech/Magnolia, River Birch/Sycamore, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Black Walnut, Undrained Flatwoods, and Brush Species.

Table B.19. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Ozark & St. Francis National Forests, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Shortleaf Pine/Oak	6.7	5.0	34.6	42.4	8.8	16.0	41.6	68.6	95.5	00.0	319.2
Shortleaf Pine	199.1	221.8	293.2	479.7	193.7	205.6	258.2	382.2	506.5	00.0	2740.0
White Oak/Black Oak/Y. Pine	1.4	4.5	14.7	14.7	1.5	6.2	33.4	76.5	120.4	00.0	273.3
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	130.2	123.6	69.4	52.9	34.4	164.0	874.2	2278.2	3466.4	00.0	7193.3
White Oak	1.5	0.5	00.0	0.6	0.1	4.1	30.4	55.9	29.1	00.0	122.2
Other Types [a]	12.3	77.3	30.1	13.8	17.5	35.6	52.7	68.5	139.2	00.0	447.0
All Types	351.2	432.7	442.0	604.1	256.0	431.5	1290.5	2929.9	4357.1	00.0	11095.0

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Loblolly Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Loblolly Pine, Upland Hardwoods/White Pine, Oak/Eastern Redcedar, Southern Redcedar, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, Bottomland Hardwoods/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Yellow Poplar, Post Oak/Black Oak, Chestnut Oak, Northern Red Oak, Yellow Poplar/White Oak/Northern Red Oak, Scrub Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark, Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Willow Oak, Overcup Oak/Water Hickory, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Beech, Black Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, River Birch/Sycamore, Cottonwood, Willow, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Sycamore/Sweet Gum, Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch, Black Walnut, and Brush Species.

Table B.20. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Texas National Forests, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Loblolly Pine/Hardwoods	1.9	3.7	5.0	3.4	1.5	15.0	26.1	58.6	96.7	0.0	211.9
Longleaf Pine	19.2	4.6	11.2	8.4	2.3	46.9	139.0	18.8	4.6	0.0	255.0
Loblolly Pine	285.0	305.5	391.2	144.7	68.1	180.9	570.0	759.5	611.5	0.0	3316.4
Shortleaf Pine	144.5	109.6	107.3	21.8	5.5	18.3	151.9	311.7	676.3	0.0	1546.9
Bottomland Hdwd./Yellow Pine	2.4	1.5	1.3	5.1	0.0	3.4	3.6	25.5	41.6	0.0	84.4
White Oak/N. Red Oak/Hickory	8.0	16.0	13.3	2.4	2.8	6.7	24.1	48.9	48.1	0.0	170.3
Swamp Chestnut Oak/Cherrybark	1.8	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	44.9	3.2	12.3	45.1	0.0	113.6
Sweet Gum/Nuttall Oak/Willow	0.8	3.2	12.6	1.9	11.1	26.4	16.3	32.3	70.3	0.0	174.9
Other Types [a]	17.2	2.0	7.4	1.9	4.4	26.6	85.0	42.3	73.8	0.0	260.6
All Types	480.8	449.4	551.3	190.2	96.1	369.1	1019.2	1309.9	1668.0	0.0	6134.0

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Slash Pine, Yellow Pine, Longleaf Pine/Hardwoods, Loblolly Pine/Longleaf Pine, Longleaf Pine/Slash Pine, Longleaf Pine/Shortleaf Pine, Southern Red Oak/Yellow Pine, White Oak/Black Oak/Yellow Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory/Yellow Pine, Post Oak/Black Oak, White Oak, Scrub Oak, Sweet Gum/Yellow Poplar, Sugarberry/American Elm/Green Ash, Laurel Oak/Willow Oak, Overcup Oak/Water Hickory, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Sweet Bay/Swamp Tupelo/Red Maple, Beech/Magnolia, Sycamore/Pecan/America Elm, Undrained Flatwoods, and Brush Species.

Table B.21. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Allegheny National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Red Pine	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	27.4	26.7	4.4	2.6	0.0	65.2
Hemlock	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.4	4.9	15.3	48.0	0.8	71.9
Northern Red Oak	4.7	10.9	8.9	1.2	0.1	1.5	25.3	68.2	328.6	3.7	453.1
Oak/Hardwoods Transition Type	1.9	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	3.8	12.9	57.4	145.3	1.6	224.4
White Oak/Northern Red Oak	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	14.2	57.1	0.2	75.6
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	10.4	21.5	38.5	17.2	2.4	12.8	78.1	211.1	555.0	2.4	949.4
Black Cherry/White Ash/Y. Poplar	120.4	121.2	105.9	33.0	5.4	24.1	166.4	354.5	803.8	24.9	1759.6
Red Maple	2.7	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	5.6	19.3	58.0	90.4	8.6	188.2
Mixed Upland Hardwoods	19.3	33.9	7.3	8.6	3.3	19.1	87.9	221.2	456.5	27.4	884.5
Open	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	194.1	197.0
Other Types	5.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	5.0	15.0	20.4	34.2	49.0	36.2	190.4
All Types	166.3	198.9	172.1	71.5	17.8	112.0	444.7	1038.5	2537.6	299.9	5059.3

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine, White Pine/Hemlock, Conifers, Tamarack, White Spruce/Norway Spruce, White Pine/Northern Red Oak/White Ash, Red Pine/Oak, Chestnut Oak, Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory, White Oak, Mixed Lowland Hardwoods, Sugar Maple, Beech, Black Birch, Black Locust, Quaking Aspen, Lowland Shrub, Upland Shrub, and Untyped.

Table B.22. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Jack Pine	154.2	35.3	13.7	6.4	9.4	38.6	73.1	4.4	0.8	3.2	339.1
Red Pine	39.7	124.1	109.1	181.8	54.4	198.5	304.3	23.9	43.8	2.3	1081.9
White Pine	6.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	3.0	22.1	41.6	23.9	113.5	2.5	219.0
Balsam Fir	19.0	15.5	11.5	10.0	20.7	61.7	88.1	62.6	26.4	2.7	318.2
Black Spruce	0.4	5.5	9.5	4.0	9.7	67.7	97.3	119.4	244.1	30.6	588.2
Cedar	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.2	8.1	16.1	196.2	7.9	233.3
Upland Spruce	7.9	20.2	43.7	64.9	21.5	77.1	86.8	13.8	6.1	1.9	343.9
Mixed Swamp Conifers	0.6	7.9	3.7	4.2	9.2	57.3	116.6	142.5	501.0	23.2	866.2
Oak	2.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	1.9	16.1	141.0	211.4	69.9	2.7	449.7
Lowland Hardwoods	0.3	4.2	1.5	3.4	5.5	25.6	74.5	85.8	199.0	27.4	427.2
Northern Hardwoods	52.5	21.3	14.9	14.2	32.3	257.1	1098.8	1389.3	864.7	731.0	4476.1
Aspen	410.6	723.0	624.8	403.3	323.9	274.2	416.0	156.7	22.4	31.8	3386.7
Paper Birch	11.4	2.9	0.3	0.8	2.4	22.9	109.4	120.5	60.9	1.7	333.2
Lowland Nonstocked	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1481.8	1481.8
Upland Openings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	347.2	347.2
Other Types [a]	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.0	10.2	18.7	33.7	132.8	11.6	214.1
All Types	708.1	967.2	835.2	697.2	497.0	1131.3	2674.3	2404.0	2481.6	2709.5	15105.8

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Hemlock and Tamarack.

Table B.23. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Chippewa National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Jack Pine	40.8	9.1	1.7	0.3	2.1	18.8	49.1	19.7	11.7	0.0	153.3
Red Pine	32.7	58.9	100.7	144.0	26.2	33.9	54.0	47.4	236.7	0.0	734.5
Balsam Fir	23.5	7.6	1.4	4.0	3.5	13.3	39.7	34.7	29.1	0.0	156.8
Black Spruce	9.1	11.6	4.0	3.3	3.8	10.2	13.9	32.7	155.3	0.0	243.9
Northern White Cedar	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.3	2.7	5.4	116.0	0.0	126.7
Tamarack	1.6	2.5	2.2	5.8	7.3	4.8	8.8	14.3	101.9	0.0	149.2
White Spruce	3.3	47.7	36.2	29.3	0.8	3.7	14.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	137.8
Mixed Swamp Conifer	0.4	1.4	0.7	3.2	4.2	7.4	14.5	26.8	178.1	0.0	236.7
Red Oak	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	4.5	26.3	30.4	24.7	0.0	87.3
Black Ash	1.4	1.8	0.7	0.6	2.8	5.7	22.4	40.4	149.6	0.0	225.4
Sugar Maple/Basswood	5.1	4.6	1.4	1.5	7.0	17.9	87.4	132.6	243.7	0.0	501.2
Mixed Hardwoods	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	4.9	12.6	46.2	28.1	14.4	0.0	109.2
Aspen	484.2	455.1	390.9	160.7	59.9	108.4	303.5	204.3	67.5	0.0	2234.5
Paper Birch	12.5	4.0	2.1	1.0	2.4	19.5	113.0	140.5	103.9	0.0	398.9
Other Types [a]	9.3	5.3	2.5	0.8	1.9	9.3	16.5	12.3	30.0	0.0	87.9
All Types	625.5	610.6	545.2	356.2	127.5	271.3	812.9	770.8	1463.3	0.0	5583.3

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine, Upland Black Spruce, Cedar/Aspen/Paper Birch, Bur Oak, Sugar Maple, Bigtooth Aspen, Balsam Poplar, and Aspen/White Spruce/Balsam Fir.

Table B.24. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Green Mountain National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Red Spruce/Balsam Fir	7.3	3.6	5.8	4.5	8.8	16.9	20.9	23.7	66.0	7.2	164.7
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	57.8	76.3	67.0	38.1	57.3	102.3	179.6	284.1	1367.6	42.0	2272.1
Red Maple (Dry Site)	1.0	1.8	3.5	1.0	8.4	21.8	32.3	61.3	95.1	8.2	234.4
Sugar Maple	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	3.2	7.8	9.6	16.4	36.7	0.2	76.4
Sugar Maple/Beech/Y. Birch/R. Spruce	6.0	14.2	3.3	4.1	10.3	26.3	49.5	56.2	146.8	16.7	333.4
Mixed Hardwoods	0.8	1.7	1.4	2.2	7.5	9.9	11.8	17.5	21.0	0.9	74.7
Paper Birch	0.2	1.8	0.5	5.0	3.9	12.6	9.7	18.8	60.6	0.1	113.2
Open	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	56.8	57.9
Other Types [a]	4.9	2.0	2.9	8.5	6.6	16.3	27.3	16.6	68.4	32.3	195.8
All Types	79.4	102.1	85.3	63.9	106.0	213.9	340.7	494.6	1862.3	174.4	3522.6

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Jack Pine, Red Pine, White Pine, White Hemlock, Hemlock, Black Fir/Aspen/Paper Birch, Tamarack, White Spruce/Black Fir/Norway Spruce, White Pine/Northern Red Oak/White Ash, Chestnut Oak, Northern Red Oak, Mixed Oaks, Red Maple (Wet Site), Sugar Maple/Basswood, Black Cherry/White Ash/Yellow Poplar, Beech, Quaking Aspen, Bigtooth Aspen, Balsam Poplar, Aspen/White Spruce, Balsam Fir, Lowland Brush , and Upland Brush.

Table B.25. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Hiawatha National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Jack Pine	98.5	84.4	55.3	45.7	45.1	117.7	203.9	81.3	25.2	0.0	757.1
Red Pine	50.0	47.5	66.0	151.4	59.8	171.9	263.2	29.9	62.4	4.3	906.4
White Pine	2.5	2.7	2.8	5.5	1.1	4.1	18.9	9.9	91.3	6.7	145.5
Balsam Fir/Aspen/Paper Birch	8.5	20.1	16.1	16.1	17.2	26.2	67.6	70.6	36.0	0.9	279.3
Black Spruce	0.2	2.3	3.7	8.9	8.8	25.0	80.1	116.4	174.2	2.9	422.5
Northern White Cedar	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.7	3.2	5.3	22.1	68.7	510.7	4.2	622.8
Mixed Swamp Conifer	1.7	8.9	15.5	16.4	28.0	26.6	75.4	152.6	406.0	8.2	739.3
Cedar/Aspen/Paper Birch	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.4	3.3	9.7	23.8	78.9	0.1	120.9
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	7.6	4.5	0.6	3.8	4.1	27.6	171.8	232.5	225.9	653.8	1332.2
Red Maple (Dry Site)	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.7	9.7	38.9	48.0	36.2	40.0	178.1
Sugar Maple	0.0	0.6	0.3	3.7	0.0	1.6	30.2	51.3	31.7	86.4	205.8
Mixed Hardwoods	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	15.3	20.0	15.4	34.9	89.8
Quaking Aspen	57.0	111.0	108.1	52.2	22.9	37.2	119.0	163.1	51.6	3.7	725.8
Paper Birch	4.8	2.8	0.7	2.4	0.4	12.8	50.3	73.1	33.2	2.4	182.9
Bigtooth Aspen	21.9	47.4	24.9	14.1	7.3	8.5	44.6	34.9	8.1	0.3	212.0
Aspen/White Spruce/Balsam Fir	26.2	33.0	18.0	24.9	13.5	10.0	40.7	49.4	29.0	0.5	245.2
Lowland Brush	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	489.2	490.6
Open	16.6	2.3	0.5	0.2	2.4	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	720.7	744.9
Other Types [a]	11.0	20.1	14.0	41.4	12.4	37.0	65.5	88.9	223.8	58.2	572.3
All Types	310.1	392.4	330.0	390.6	230.5	528.4	1318.7	1314.5	2040.1	2117.4	8973.7

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Tamarack, White Spruce/Balsam Fir/Norway Spruce, Upland Black Spruce, White Pine/Northern Red Oak/White Ash, Jack Pine/Oak, Red Pine/Oak, Northern Red Oak, Black Ash/American Elm/Red Maple, Red Maple (Wet Site), Mixed Lowland Hardwoods, Sugar Maple/Basswood, Black Cherry/White Ash/Yellow Poplar, Beech, Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch/Red Spruce, Balsam Poplar, and Upland Brush.

Table B.26. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Hoosier National Forests, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	0.0	17.8	48.4	33.8	8.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	00.0	109.6
Shortleaf Pine	0.0	0.3	3.5	39.2	52.5	34.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	00.0	138.4
White Pine/Hardwoods	0.0	3.1	6.1	9.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	00.0	22.4
Eastern Redcedar Hardwoods	0.0	0.1	3.4	2.8	3.9	3.5	1.2	2.0	2.1	00.0	19.0
Yellow Pine/Hardwoods	0.5	0.0	1.1	5.5	9.3	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	00.0	21.6
Chestnut Oak/Hickory	1.2	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8	2.7	5.3	75.9	00.0	89.0
Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory	1.9	4.6	4.2	1.2	4.7	12.3	29.2	50.0	178.5	00.0	286.6
White Oak/Hickory	3.0	12.0	3.2	1.3	1.1	5.0	19.3	34.7	243.4	00.0	323.0
Northern Red Oak/Hickory	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.2	3.0	4.8	8.9	25.1	0.00	45.0
Y. Poplar/White-Red Oak Group	1.7	13.4	22.9	6.7	7.6	14.1	24.1	39.3	141.3	00.0	271.1
Cove Hardwoods	0.0	3.0	14.6	3.5	7.0	4.3	5.6	8.0	10.1	00.0	56.1
Mixed Oak	1.1	24.8	19.8	3.8	4.5	10.0	15.4	27.2	64.8	00.0	171.4
Maple/Beech	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.5	7.2	9.0	21.3	70.5	00.0	115.4
Mixed Upland Hardwoods	3.4	24.3	2.3	7.5	0.5	8.3	3.0	3.4	7.6	00.0	60.3
Other Types[a]	1.4	10.4	11.6	8.5	10.9	10.9	7.8	3.3	12.0	00.0	76.8
All Types	15.7	118.5	145.2	124.5	113.7	119.8	132.5	204.0	831.8	00.0	1805.7

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. Uneven age represents 277.0 acres and is included in > 80 year category.

Table B.27. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Huron-Manistee National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Jack Pine	143.9	158.6	113.2	81.5	103.7	180.0	212.8	105.3	20.3	1.3	1120.6
Red Pine	9.3	48.5	95.1	332.2	198.6	301.5	635.9	61.9	29.3	0.6	1712.9
White Pine	0.9	3.2	1.9	10.0	22.1	40.8	78.3	8.5	29.3	1.6	196.6
Northern White Cedar	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	3.3	5.9	88.0	0.0	98.1
Mixed Swamp Conifer	0.0	0.1	1.0	3.9	4.2	2.9	11.1	19.2	108.2	0.6	151.2
Jack Pine/Oak	22.2	123.8	47.3	24.6	19.0	31.0	68.9	72.4	37.8	0.3	447.3
Virginia Pine/Hardwoods	9.8	35.2	29.4	35.8	11.0	21.1	57.8	21.1	20.9	0.3	242.4
Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory	17.7	67.3	24.6	13.9	3.2	9.3	47.1	124.3	194.3	0.0	501.7
Northern Red Oak/Hickory	5.2	6.7	5.8	3.8	0.0	2.1	52.1	132.2	202.2	0.2	410.3
Mixed Oak	33.2	40.4	43.9	25.6	3.4	13.9	64.4	298.4	569.4	0.6	1093.2
B. Ash/White Ash/Yellow Poplar	0.0	0.5	2.2	4.7	3.5	2.2	13.2	32.4	89.0	0.0	147.7
Red Maple (Wet)	0.5	1.4	2.4	1.0	0.3	4.0	19.4	40.7	83.9	1.3	154.9
Mixed Lowland Hardwoods	0.1	1.7	0.1	3.9	0.5	3.1	12.3	30.6	51.9	0.0	104.2
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	5.4	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	5.4	33.1	158.0	143.0	1.8	350.9
Mixed Upland Hardwoods	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.0	5.3	25.3	96.0	68.8	4.3	206.7
Quaking Aspen	55.7	169.2	148.9	149.1	88.6	30.7	70.5	104.5	32.1	3.4	852.7
Bigtooth Aspen	86.4	122.4	202.5	151.5	51.8	32.3	64.3	83.0	24.0	1.3	819.5
Lowland Shrub	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	213.8	218.0
Open	11.8	3.6	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	405.3	426.9
Other Types [a]	9.1	15.3	8.6	18.9	10.1	18.3	42.4	93.0	155.9	19.1	390.7
All Types	412.9	801.0	732.8	865.2	524.0	704.0	1513.0	1488.5	1949.3	655.8	9646.5

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Conifers, Balsam Fir/Aspen/Paper Birch, Black Spruce, Tamarack, White Spruce/Norway Spruce/Black Fir, Cedar/Aspen/Paper Birch, White Pine/Northern Red Oak/White Ash, White Oak, Yellow Poplar/White Oak/Northern Red Oak, Oak/Aspen, Sugar Maple/Basswood, Black Cherry/White Ash/Yellow Poplar, Red Maple (Dry), Sugar Maple, Beech, Paper Birch, Aspen/White Spruce/Black Fir, Balsam Poplar, and Upland Shrub.

Table B.28. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Mark Twain National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Shortleaf Pine	40.8	132.0	106.3	240.0	185.5	198.0	143.0	130.9	105.3	1.8	1283.6
Eastern Redcedar	2.7	3.8	0.9	4.8	20.0	50.0	81.6	45.0	15.7	2.5	227.0
Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods	4.4	2.8	1.8	5.7	14.2	55.9	84.6	49.7	73.2	1.9	294.2
Yellow Pine/Hardwoods	137.2	174.8	117.4	112.6	103.0	230.2	430.3	451.2	427.1	28.3	2212.1
Post or Blackjack Oak	17.0	32.9	5.8	11.1	16.8	59.3	94.7	113.8	448.1	3.4	802.9
Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory	249.0	373.0	114.0	45.7	112.6	437.5	818.7	1076.9	1575.5	21.5	4824.4
White Oak/Hickory	25.2	43.2	11.2	7.8	25.1	78.2	140.5	145.5	349.3	2.3	828.3
Scarlet Oak	12.2	4.7	2.2	0.8	3.3	8.4	42.1	45.7	40.2	0.5	160.1
Mixed Oak	152.3	242.5	94.8	33.1	67.5	273.5	607.1	686.7	948.1	56.2	3161.8
Upland Shrub	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.9	3.3	0.6	171.9	181.9
Open	3.5	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	597.3	605.5
Other Types [a]	6.1	3.1	8.7	7.6	15.8	21.7	44.6	43.0	78.2	40.9	269.7
All Types	651.1	1013.5	463.7	471.6	566.0	1414.3	2488.7	2791.8	4062.3	928.5	14851.5

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include White Pine, Virginia Pine, Northern Red Oak/Hickory, Cove Hardwoods, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, Black Ash/Elm, Red Maple, River Birch/Sycamore, Elm/Willow/Boxelder/Buckeye, Red Maple, Green Ash, Black Walnut, Mixed Lowland Hardwoods, Sugar Maple/Basswood, Red Maple, Sugar Maple, Black Locust, Mixed Upland Hardwoods, and Lowland Shrub.

Table B.29. Vegetation distribution on the Midewin National Tall Grass Prairie, 1999.

Prairie **Vegetation Type**	**Acreage**
Wet Floodplain Forest	0.40
Wet-mesic Floodplain Forest	4.12
Mesic Floodplain Forest	0.23
Wet-mesic Upland Forest	10.18
Mesic Upland Forest	119.23
Mesic Woodland	58.87
Dry-mesic Woodland	0.43
Wet-mesic Savanna	2.19
Mesic Savanna	31.83
Seep	2.31
Marsh	64.47
Sedge Meadow	22.30
Wet Typic Prairie	20.87
Wet-mesic Typic Prairie	16.30
Mesic Typic Prairie	3.90
Wet Dolomite Prairie	42.35
Wet-mesic Dolomite Prairie	73.23
Mesic Dolomite Prairie	5.10
Successional Woodlands	1431.15
Successional Fields and Shrublands	2098.58
All Types	4008.04

Table B.30. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Monongahela National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	No Age	All Ages
Red Spruce/Balsam Fir	0.3	32.2	9.0	9.1	14.7	23.9	62.8	63.7	72.1	19.8	307.6
White Pine/Red Oak/White Ash	1.5	5.0	13.7	17.5	6.8	10.5	15.2	30.4	59.5	2.8	162.9
Red Pine/Oak	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	6.4	31.8	54.6	150.5	0.3	252.5
Chestnut Oak	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.8	9.8	17.7	70.2	0.9	103.1
Northern Red Oak	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.1	10.5	30.4	41.7	0.8	88.0
Yellow Pine/White Oak/Red Oak	2.5	1.9	1.0	2.0	0.5	3.2	23.3	57.0	52.6	0.0	144.0
Mixed Oaks	33.1	47.5	32.0	23.2	9.9	32.0	172.6	452.3	1128.1	59.6	1990.3
Sugar Maple/BE/Yellow Birch	9.6	8.2	20.9	16.4	11.3	36.0	152.0	378.1	466.3	5.0	1103.8
BC/White Ash/Yellow Pine	4.2	1.1	2.6	5.0	1.0	5.1	34.7	99.6	95.0	0.2	248.5
Sugar Map/BE/Y. Birch/Red Spruce	0.5	20.3	9.3	13.9	15.1	32.0	71.0	120.9	209.7	2.2	494.9
Mixed Hardwoods	40.3	48.5	64.9	88.9	34.0	88.5	433.6	918.6	1250.4	180.0	3147.7
Paper Birch	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.4	10.8	29.3	41.4	30.8	0.7	117.1
Open	1.3	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.1	4.1	210.8	223.3
Other Types [a]	3.7	12.5	4.8	14.7	9.8	21.3	54.5	70.1	137.8	85.5	414.7
All Types	101.9	182.5	161.0	196.2	108.0	273.6	1102.9	2334.9	3768.8	568.6	8798.4

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Red Pine, White Pine, White Pine/Hemlock, Hemlock, Conifers, Tamarack, White Spruce/Black Fir/Norway Spruce, Virginia Pine, Pitch Pine, Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory, White Oak, River Birch/Sycamore, Red Maple (Wet), Green Ash, Black Walnut, Sugar Maple/Basswood, Red Maple (Dry), Sugar Maple, Beech, Black Locust, Quaking Aspen, Bigtooth Aspen, Lowland Brush, and Upland Brush.

Table B.31. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Ottawa National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres. Two-Age and Uneven Age Management are combined under Uneven and No Age.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	>79	UNEVEN No Age	All Ages
Aspen	274.6	329.1	232.6	94.4	83.2	118.3	279.9	238.1	112.8	16.3	1779.3
Hemlock	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	3.5	106.7	61.7	175.2
Jack Pine	27.3	15.3	4.8	8.9	3.9	23.8	84.6	10.6	1.3	2.1	182.6
Lowland Conifer	3.1	3.2	3.3	7.1	14.5	50.0	130.7	156.5	389.9	54.2	812.5
Lowland Hardwoods	0.0	1.8	3.8	4.6	8.7	10.8	27.7	40.4	61.5	26.6	185.9
Red Pine	23.3	53.3	38.3	36.6	27.0	98.0	75.6	13.4	40.6	14.7	420.8
Spruce/Fir	12.6	8.1	11.9	27.7	20.2	49.9	112.3	135.0	86.7	15.6	480.0
Upland Hardwoods	10.1	14.0	1.8	21.1	42.1	125.1	537.0	800.1	821.0	1697.6	4069.9
White Pine	3.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.2	5.4	7.0	11.1	97.9	14.7	142.5
White Spruce	1.0	3.3	17.7	22.5	7.4	12.5	13.3	8.9	9.5	2.6	98.7
Other Types [a]	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.5	19.2	35.1	31.6	6.5	98.6
All Types	357.9	429.3	314.9	223.7	209.5	497.3	1288.6	1452.7	1759.5	1912.6	8446.0

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Oak and Paper Birch.

Table B.32. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Shawnee National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	0.0	13.5	16.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	31.1
Loblolly Pine	3.0	17.5	34.4	20.0	39.3	45.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	162.2
Shortleaf Pine	2.2	6.6	6.7	37.7	83.1	77.6	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	219.8
Post Oak or Blackjack Oak	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	1.1	4.2	7.5	38.2	0.0	54.4
Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.3	10.3	21.7	27.2	128.6	0.0	202.3
White Oak	3.7	3.6	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.9	2.6	15.7	98.6	0.0	128.3
Y. Poplar/White Oak/N. Red Oak	3.8	3.7	17.1	9.8	19.1	12.9	15.0	12.3	58.9	0.0	152.6
Sweetgum/Yellow Poplar	0.1	1.7	6.7	1.7	11.8	5.9	3.2	2.9	2.1	0.0	36.1
Mixed Oaks	20.5	36.6	33.4	5.1	11.5	26.2	64.2	128.4	1280.7	0.0	1606.6
Sw. Chest. Oak/Cherrybark/Pin Oak	1.4	4.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	5.4	18.8	22.0	5.6	0.0	62.0
Black Ash/A. Elm/Red Maple	0.2	0.8	2.9	2.5	5.9	9.2	12.2	7.8	25.9	0.0	67.4
Other Types [a]	10.6	15.1	12.6	11.4	28.3	26.3	16.8	15.8	19.6	0.0	156.5
All Types	48.9	107.5	135.9	94.4	204.8	222.2	167.3	239.8	1658.5	0.0	2879.3

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Virginia Pine, Eastern Redcedar, Pitch Pine, White Pine/Northern Red Oak/White Ash, Eastern Redcedar/Hardwoods, Shortleaf Pine/Oak, Red Pine/Oak, Chestnut Oak, Northern Red Oak, Sweetgum/Nuttall Oak/Willow Oak, Baldcypress/Water Tupelo, River Birch/Sycamore, Cottonwood, Sycamore/Pecan/American Elm, Red Maple (Wet Site), Green Ash, Black Walnut, Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch, Sugar Maple/Basswood, Black Cherry/White Ash/Yellow Poplar, Red Maple (Dry Site), Sugar Maple, Beech, Black Locust, Mixed Hardwoods, Lowland Brush, Mixed Hardwoods (Maple, Basswood, White Ash and Paper Birch), Upland Brush, and Open.

Table B.33. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Superior National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Jack Pine	77.7	140.8	184.4	75.9	70.4	56.7	52.6	66.8	293.3	0.0	1018.6
Red Pine	39.4	113.6	117.2	159.1	65.9	66.8	53.9	13.5	126.0	0.0	755.4
White Pine	69.3	6.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	5.2	2.5	10.4	161.7	0.0	257.5
Balsam Fir/Aspen/Paper Birch	31.3	20.8	28.5	34.5	52.4	109.8	207.7	211.5	214.3	0.0	910.8
Black Spruce	26.5	50.8	31.4	36.0	62.3	81.4	167.9	244.8	879.2	0.0	1580.3
Northern White Cedar	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	1.9	6.9	9.3	210.8	0.0	230.7
White Spruce/Balsam Fir	26.1	150.3	117.5	69.8	17.1	28.3	24.1	8.8	35.3	0.0	477.3
Upland Black Spruce	19.9	18.7	15.5	14.0	16.5	23.7	46.1	52.1	120.3	0.0	326.8
Mixed Swamp Conifer	3.6	1.8	6.1	9.0	19.4	30.4	57.3	54.6	298.1	0.0	480.3
Black Ash/A. Elm/Red Maple	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	2.7	7.6	18.7	30.8	98.5	0.0	160.1
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	2.8	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	18.9	33.8	121.6	0.0	185.2
Sugar Maple	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.4	1.1	4.3	15.1	23.2	77.5	0.0	125.7
Quaking Aspen	608.4	525.3	355.4	145.9	112.0	181.6	388.2	606.4	548.2	0.0	3471.4
Paper Birch	20.0	12.6	6.2	12.5	25.2	66.5	243.9	338.4	333.8	0.0	1059.1
Aspen/White Spruce/Balsam Fir	85.9	34.6	38.8	30.8	34.9	77.7	205.5	203.8	258.7	0.0	970.7
Other Types [a]	20.9	8.6	7.6	2.6	2.6	11.5	30.3	69.2	113.9	0.0	267.2
All Types	1035.2	1090.1	911.2	591.7	485.1	755.6	1539.6	1977.4	3891.2	0.0	12277.1

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Tamarack, Cedar/Aspen/Paper Birch, Northern Red Oak, Red Maple (Wet Site), Sugar Maple/Basswood, Red Maple (Dry Site), Mixed Hardwoods, Bigtooth Aspen, Balsam Poplar, Upland Brush, Lowland Brush, and Open.

Table B.34. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the Wayne National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
White Pine	2.0	8.4	30.3	27.4	10.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.6
Shortleaf Pine	0.1	0.6	1.5	3.8	9.4	11.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	29.6
Virginia Pine	2.0	0.8	1.2	5.0	9.0	8.9	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	30.5
White Pine/Hardwoods	0.2	2.0	8.4	14.1	3.5	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	30.8
Yellow Pine/Hardwoods	0.9	1.0	0.7	5.0	13.5	6.2	4.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	35.5
Virginia Pine/Hardwoods	4.9	1.7	1.6	7.3	13.6	10.6	4.5	4.5	1.5	0.0	50.2
Chestnut Oak	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	2.7	20.2	0.0	25.6
Black Oak/Scarlet Oak/Hickory	4.9	9.8	5.6	4.1	3.6	17.2	31.5	24.6	143.1	0.2	244.6
White Oak	3.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	1.5	3.6	11.5	14.8	106.8	0.0	144.1
Yellow Poplar/White Oak/Red Oak	9.4	27.8	25.5	15.1	23.3	21.6	25.8	27.1	132.5	0.4	308.5
Yellow Poplar	0.4	3.3	9.4	14.9	33.3	28.1	19.8	11.7	8.8	0.0	129.7
Mixed Oak	4.6	16.9	10.6	10.2	18.3	32.9	42.8	47.5	148.5	0.2	332.5
Mixed Lowland Hardwoods	1.0	3.6	2.9	6.3	7.1	4.2	2.3	1.3	1.5	0.2	30.4
Sugar Maple/Beech	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.6	3.3	11.3	0.0	24.6
Mixed Upland Hardwoods	20.9	46.4	38.6	43.8	67.6	72.6	58.0	37.4	46.7	0.2	432.2
Open Fields/Grass Roads/Water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5	78.5
Other Types [a]	1.1	6.0	6.9	16.8	14.7	15.0	11.3	6.9	5.9	18.2	102.8
All Types	56.0	131.0	144.4	175.4	230.9	237.9	220.8	184.8	629.8	98.7	2109.7

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Red Pine, Mixed Pine, Northern Red Oak, River Birch/Sycamore, Red Maple (Wet Site), Green Ash, Black Walnut, Oak/Maple, Sugar Maple, Black Cherry/White Ash/Yellow Poplar, Red Maple (Dry Site), Black Locust, Bigtooth Aspen, Lowland Brush, and Upland Brush.

Table B.35. Stand age class distribution by forest type on the White Mountain National Forest, 1999. Data provided in hundred acres.

Forest Type	Stand Age Class (years)										
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	No Age	All Ages
Hemlock	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	6.9	85.8	0.0	97.4
Balsam/Aspen/Paper Birch	3.2	4.2	1.2	1.3	3.8	34.9	57.4	27.0	245.5	0.0	378.5
Red Spruce/Balsam	7.6	9.8	3.6	4.4	17.2	50.9	53.3	201.9	1137.9	0.0	1486.6
Sugar Maple/Beech/Yellow Birch	56.7	132.5	167.1	75.7	53.4	68.0	126.3	321.2	1948.0	0.0	2948.9
Sugar Maple/Beech/Y. Birch/Spruce	14.4	30.4	9.5	11.9	11.1	28.2	76.0	180.3	1059.7	0.0	1421.5
Mixed Hardwoods	10.6	20.5	9.4	2.5	1.9	7.1	12.4	27.3	198.7	0.0	290.4
Paper Birch	12.8	10.7	3.7	3.0	3.7	12.8	30.3	148.7	499.8	0.0	725.5
Open	40.8	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	6.6	7.6	200.4	260.5
Other Types [a]	15.0	12.2	11.8	2.2	1.9	4.0	10.3	21.3	111.7	37.0	227.4
All Types	161.6	223.2	206.8	101.0	93.0	206.2	371.6	941.2	5294.7	237.4	7836.7

[a] Forest types comprising < 1.0% of total forest acreage. These forest types include Red Pine, White Pine, White Pine/Hemlock, Black Spruce, White Spruce/Balsam Fir, Mixed Swamp Conifer, White Pine/Red Oak/Ash, Red Pine/Oak, Northern Red Oak, Mixed Oaks, Ash/Elm/Red Maple, Red Maple (Wet Site), Red Maple (Dry Site), Sugar Maple, Beech, Quacking Aspen, Bigtooth Aspen, Aspen/Spruce/Balsam, Lowland Brush, and Upland Brush.

Table B.36. Vegetation type distribution on the White Mountain National Forest, 1999.

Vegetation Type	Acreage
Upland Opening (Undifferentiated)	141.9
Upland Opening Grass	7.9
Upland Opening Forb	1.1
Upland Opening Shrub	2.4
Savannah	0.6
Orchard	1.1
Wetland (Undifferentiated)	1.7
Wetland Sedge Meadow	0.1
Wetland Shallow Marsh	2.1
Wetland Deep Marsh	2.3
Wetland Open Water (<= 10 acres)	2.6
Wetland Shrub Swamp	2.6
Wetland Bog	2.4
Water Lake (Open Water > 10 acres)	4.7
Water Stream – River (Undifferentiated)	1.0
Non-vegetative; Rocks, Sand, Mud	17.9
Krummholtz	13.7
Tundra	20.4
Gravel Pit	0.5
No Vegetation Type coded in data base	33.7
All Types	260.7